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A NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT, AND OF THE MAHRATTA ARMY, COMMANDED BY PURSERAM BHOW; DURING THE LATE CONFEDERACY IN INDIA, AGAINST THE *NAWAB* TIPPOO SULTAN *BAHADUR*

By EDWARD MOOR,
LIEUTENANT ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY GEORGE WOODFALL, AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, NO. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.
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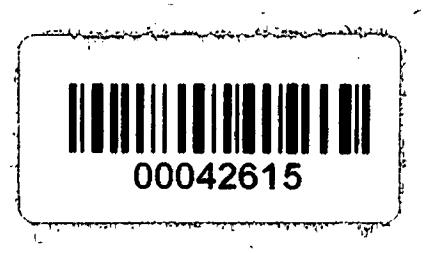

TO

CAPTAIN JOHN LITTLE,

OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,

AND THE

GENTLEMEN WHO SERVED WITH HIM IN THE MAHRATTA ARMY,

THIS

NARRATIVE,

EXPLANATORY OF THE OPERATIONS IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED DURING THE

LATE WAR IN INDIA.

AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

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EDWARD MOOR.

PREFACE.

THE plan executed in the following ſheets, was firſt ſuggeſted to the Author by the proſpect of leiſure for ſeveral months, during a reſidence in China, and a paſſage thence to Europe: the incidents therefore, that form the ground-work of the Narrative, were partly arranged in that time, from his own materials collected during the war; although he ſhould never have undertaken a work of this extent, had he not been authorized to encourage the idea of expecting an important acquiſition in the communication of many valuable materials from his friends in India, but which unfortunately, and unaccountably are not yet arrived. In conſequence he was obliged to finiſh it unaided, which, with the diſadvantages ariſing from the neceſſary expedition in its completion, will, it is hoped, in ſome meaſure plead an excuſe for any exceptionable parts that may occur.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, the Author feels a particular pleaſure in expreſſing his gratitude, for the liberal and extenſive ſupport they have

have given to his performance: they were pleaſed to beſpeak forty copies, and underſtanding that the expences attending publication were heavy, to advance him four hundred pounds toward defraying them; and the Author begs to offer his beſt thanks to Mr. Devaynes, Chairman, Mr. Hunter, Deputy-Chairman, and to the highly reſpectable directors of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, for their liberal aſſiſtance; and to aſſure them that the ſatisfaction he ſhall feel in their approbation of his work, can be equalled only by his zeal in endeavouring to deſerve a continuance of their patronage.

To Major Rennell this work is much indebted, for his obliging communications for the conſtruction of the geographical part, and the Author takes this, as he ſhall every opportunity, of expreſſing (although in terms inadequate to his ſenſe of it) the favour conferred upon him by the kind aſſiſtance of this able and eminent geographer.

The route deſcribed in the Narrative, is laid down from the original ſurvey of Lieutenant Emmitt during the war, and fills a blank in our beſt charts, as this is the firſt ever conſtructed of the country between Seringapatam and Poona,

na, from actual ſurvey. From Major Rennell's laſt map of the Peninſula, explanatory of the partition treaty, made at Seringapatam in 1792, and a rough ſurvey of Captain Reynolds' of Bombay, communicated alſo by Major Rennell, the coaſt is taken, together with ſome interior points not noticed in Lieutenant Emmitt's ſurvey. The form of the coaſt, between Bombay and the northern extent of Major Rennell's map, is given from Mr. Dalrymple's publications on that ſubject, which he obligingly communicated to the Author.

It is not unlikely, but, if examined with critical exactneſs, that ſome places in our map may not be laid down with that accuracy which is expected in regularly digeſted works of geography: it will, however, in general, be found correct, and ſufficiently explanatory of the Narrative: indeed, excepting the poſitions of Bednore and its adjacencies, and Bangalore, we know of no points that will be found miſplaced; and of them, although we have expreſſed a doubt, we are by no means certain of inaccuracy.

The views of Darwar and Chittledroog are engraved from unfiniſhed views of Mr. Emmitt's: they would have been

acknowledged in their reſpective places, but, in daily expectation of receiving other ſubjects from India, they were not put into the artiſts hands until the lateſt period, when that part of the letter preſs was finiſhed.

In offering our grateful acknowledgments to Sir Charles Malet, Bart. of Bombay, for the kindneſs with which he has intereſted himſelf in the ſucceſs of this work and its Author, we might be ſuſpected of a motive originating in the pride of being ſuppoſed deſerving of his friendſhip; however flattering ſuch a ſuppoſition may be, he will, we truſt, receive this return as a tribute of gratitude and reſpect.

Mr. Uhthoff, of Bombay, we alſo beg to accept our warmeſt thanks for his kind aſſiſtance on various occaſions: we feel ſo much pleaſure in the recollection of his friendly communications that, for our own ſake, it is not likely we can ever forget them.

It will, probably, be to the intereſt of the Author, that the Reader previouſly to the peruſal of this work, underſtands by whom, and under what circumſtances it was

written: when induced to criticize on the ſtile and arrangement, and by the occurrence of injudicious parts and paſſages; criticiſm may, perhaps, be ſoftened, if not prevented, by the recollection that the Author is a ſoldier, whoſe life, ſpent in the turbulence and activity of camps, and military detail, has afforded but few opportunities of improvement, by attention to what conſtitutes any part of excellence in literary compoſition.

CONTENTS.

PREFATORY SUBJECTS ..... to page xv.

NARRATIVE.

CHAP. I.

EMBARKATION OF CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT—COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS BEFORE DARWAR—THE BESIEGERS REINFORCED ..... page 1.

CHAP. II.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF DARWAR—CONTINUED TO THE DEATH OF CONONEL FREDERICK ..... page 17.

CHAP. III.

THE SIEGE OF DARWAR CONCLUDED—DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN—MOVEMENT OF THE BHOW'S ARMY TO THE SOUTHWARD ..... page 35.

CHAP. IV.

THE REINFORCEMENT COMMENCE THEIR MARCH TO BOMBAY—THE NINTH BATTALION RECALLED—PROCEEDINGS ON ITS MARCH TO JOIN CAPTAIN LITTLE—DESCRIPTION OF RAMGURRY—AND PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE OBSCENE ENORMITIES IN THE WORSHIP OF THE LINGHAM. ..... page 45.

CHAP. V.

ACCOUNT OF BAUGOOR:—OF THE METHOD OF PROCURING SALT IN TIPPOO'S AND OTHER COUNTRIES—PARTICULARS TENDING TO SHEW THAT THE RECEIPTS OF THE ARMIES IN INDIA ARE INADEQUATE TO THEIR UNAVOIDABLE EXPENCES—A SATISFACTORY INCREASE AND EQUALIZATION ANTICIPATED ..... page 60

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

RETROSPECT TO THE BHOW'S MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM, AND THE HAPPY CONSEQUENCES OF HIS JUNCTION WITH THE GRAND ARMY.—MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES FROM SERINGAPATAM TOWARD BANGALORE.—DESCRIPTION OF SAVENDROOG FROM MAJOR DIROM'S NARRATIVE—THE METHOD OF MARCHING AND ENCAMPING OBSERVED BY THE MAHRATTAS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BHOW'S CAMP—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAHRATTAS' SKILL IN HORSEMANSHIP AND FARRIERY page 72.

CHAP. VII.

THE ARMIES ARRIVE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BANGALORE, AND SEPARATE UNTIL THE RETURN OF THE FAIR SEASON ENABLES THEM AGAIN TO CO-OPERATE.—TRANSACTIONS OF THE BHOW'S ARMY, &C. BETWEEN BANGALORE AND CHITTLEDROOG—MARCH OF A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO HURRY HAL BY THE ROUTE OF RAIDROOG, HARPOONELLY, AND OOCHINGADROOG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES .... page 97.

CHAP. VIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HURRY HAL—SITUATION OF EUROPEANS IN THE COUNTRY MILITARY SERVICE.—ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF HYDRABAD—ACCOUNT OF THE TOOMBUDRA, AND THE METHOD OF CROSSING THAT RIVER IN THE RAINY SEASON—A PARTY OF RECOVERED SEPOYS LEAVE HURRY HAL, AND JOIN THE DETACHMENT NEAR CHITTLEDROOG .... page 114.

CHAP. IX.

RETROSPECT TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AND DETACHMENT, AFTER ARRIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHITTLEDROOG, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THEM WHILE NEAR IT—PARTICULARS OF THE BANDJARRAHS—A BARBAROUS SACRIFICE NOTICED—DESCRIPTION OF CHANGERRY, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY UNTIL IT REACHED THE TOOMBUDRA .... page 127.

CHAP. X.

THE SIEGE, STORM, AND CAPTURE OF HOOLY HONORE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN .... page 143.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND DEFEATED—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SIMOGA, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN—A BRAMINICAL MISHAP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ..... page 154.

CHAP. XII.

THE BHOW'S EXPEDITION TO BEDNORE—HIS RETURN AND MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM—A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED SENT TO HURRY HAL—PROCEEDINGS THERE— page 169.

CHAP. XIII.

LIEUTENANT EMMITT'S SURVEYS—PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ANCIENT CITY OF ANNAGOONDY—SITUATION OF THE KILLEDAR OF SIMOGA, AND OTHERS, PRISONERS WITH THE MAHRATTAS ..... page 180.

CHAP. XIV.

SKETCHES OF THE CHARACTER OF TIPPOO SULTAN ..... page 193.

CHAP. XV.

THE MARCH OF A PARTY OF RECOVERED MEN FROM HURRY HAL TOWARDS SERINGAPATAM—THE FUNERAL OF A CANAREESE—HOOSDROOG DESCRIBED - page 204.

CHAP. XVI.

PROCEEDINGS AT HOOSDROOG, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS JOINED THE BHOW'S ARMY ..... page 216.

CHAP. XVII.

THE MUTUAL DEPREDATIONS AND ENORMITIES COMMITTED BY THE MAHRATTAS AND

THE MYSOREANS—PROCEEDINGS IN CAMP, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS CROSSED THE TOOMBUDRA .... page 224.

CHAP. XVIII.

TRAVELLING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE MAHRATTAS NOTICED—A SKETCH OF THEIR DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT AND CHARACTER—MARCH TO SHAHNOOR, WITH PARTICULARS OF THE CITY AND THE NAWAB .... page 238.

CHAP. XIX.

ROUTE FROM SHAHNOOR, BY HOOBLY, KOOSHGUL, MOORGOOR, &C. TO GOCAUK, WITH A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES—OBSERVATIONS ON THE GHAUTS, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A GRAND CATARACT .... page 251.

CHAP. XX.

ROUTE FROM GOCAUK, BY RAIBAUG, TO COORSEE, ON THE KRISTNA—AN ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, THE RIVER, &C.—AND A HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRAIT .... page 266.

CHAP. XXI.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF CANARA AND THE CANAREESE page 272.

CHAP. XXII.

ROUTE FROM THE KRISTNA TO BEJAPOOR, BY WAY OF INAPOOR, HUTNY, TULSUNG, OORSUNG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, AND REMARKS ON THE TASTE OF THE CANAREESE, &C. ON USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARCHITECTURE page 300.

CHAP. XXIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF BEJAPOOR .... page 310.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

ROUTE FROM BEJAPOOR TO JEJOORY BY PUNDERPOOR, MOORISHWAR, &C. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES .... page 337.

CHAP. XXV.

A SINGULAR FEMALE SEMINARY IN JEJOORY, AND OTHER PAGODAS; WITH REMARKS ON THE DANCING GIRLS OF HINDOOSTAN ..... page 349.

CHAP. XXVI.

ROUTE FROM JEJOORY TO POONA—SOME ACCOUNT OF THAT CITY—ROUTE THENCE TO BOMBAY—CONCLUSION OF THE NARRATIVE ..... page 361.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

NARRATIVE.

NOTE I. *Referring from page* 89.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE UNIVERSAL CUSTOM OF CHEWING BEETEL, &C. IN INDIA; ACCOUNT OF THE INGREDIENTS;—AND OF CEREMONIES ATTENDING VISITINGS, &C. page 373.

NOTE II. *Referring from page* 103.

PARTICULARS OF THE PARSEES OF BOMBAY; AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COMMERCIAL OPULENCE OF THAT ISLAND, AND REMARKS ON SHIP BUILDING ..... page 379.

NOTE

NOTE III. *Referring from page* 160.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ACTION OF THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1791, ELUCIDATORY OF THE FACT OF THE NUMBER OF SUBALTERNS ATTACHED TO SEPOY BATTALIONS BEING INADEQUATE TO THEIR DISCIPLINE, AND OF THE IMPOLICY OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF MUSTERING THE STAFF OF THE ARMY ON THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF CORPS .... page 385.

NOTE IV. *Referring from page* 166.

ON THE SUPPOSED CHARACTER OF PURSERAM BHOW ..... page 388.

NOTE V. *Referring from page* 167.

THE CEREMONY OF GREAT MEN WEIGHING AGAINST GOLD AND SILVER page 389.

NOTE VI. *Referring from page* 174.

AN ANIMAL MAGNETIC ADVENTURER .... page 389.

NOTE VII. *Referring from page* 191.

PREJUDICES OF NATIVES AGAINST THE ENGLISH ..... page 391.

NOTE VIII. *Referring from page* 264.

PARTICULARS OF THE WORSHIP OF PRIAPUS, THE LINGHAM, &C. WITH ENQUIRIES INTO ITS ORIGIN AND EXTENSION .... page 392.

NOTE IX. *Referring from page* 280.

THE VARIOUS PURPOSES TO WHICH THE COCOA NUT TREE IS RENDERED USEFUL .... page 402.

NOTE

NOTE X. *Referring from page* 281.

PARTICULARS OF THE BAYA, A CURIOUS LITTLE BIRD, AND REMARKS ON THE ASIATIC RESEARCHES ..... page 406.

NOTE XI. *Referring from page* 290.

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES OF EASTERN BIGOTS, AND AUSTERITIES PRACTISED BY PENITENTIARIES ..... page 410.

NOTE XII. *Referring from page* 313.

MAGNIFICENT EXTRAVAGANCE OF ASIATIC MONARCHS ..... page 418.

NOTE XIII. *Referring from page* 323.

WEIGHT OF SHOT, &C. FOR SOME ENORMOUS GUNS DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT page 420.

NOTE XIV. *Referring from page* 327.

THE DISSONANCE OF CHRISTIANITY, MAHOMEDANISM, &C. LESS THAN GENERALLY IMAGINED ..... page 422.

NOTE XV. *Referring from page* 330.

LANGUAGES OF THE PENINSULA, AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN BY THE HON. COMPANY TO ACQUIRE THEM ..... page 424.

NOTE XVI. *Referring from page* 340.

SKETCHES OF THE POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE MAHRATTA TERRITORIES page 430.

NOTE XVII. *Referring from page* 363.

OF MERITCH AND TAJGOM—AND REMARKS ON THE MAHRATTA, &C. LANGUAGES page 435.

NOTE XVIII. *Referring from page* 364,

CORRECTS A REFERENCE IN THE TEXT ..... page 437.

NOTE XIX. *Referring from page* 368.

DESCRIPTION OF A FAMOUS TREE ..... page 437.

NOTE XX. *Referring from page* 370.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF INDIGO AND SUGAR ..... page 441.

APPENDIX.

No. I. TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH THE NIZAM PREPARATORY TO THE WAR page 443.

No. II. TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH THE MAHRATTAS PREPARATORY TO THE WAR page 449.

No. III. PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF A TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATED POWERS AND TIPPOO SULTAN ..... page 455.

No. IV. DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND TIPPOO page 457.

No. V. EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES OF TIPPOO'S COINS, &C. ..... page 465.

No. VI.

No. VI. EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF THE ZODIACAL RUPEES ... page 482.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

APPENDIX.

NOTE I. *Referring from page* 469.

ON THE PROBABLE JUST METHOD OF SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING THE METROPOLIS OF MYSORE, &c. .... page 495.

NOTE II. *Referring from page* 472.

THE METHOD OF COINING IN INDIA .... page 499.

GLOSSARY ..... page 501.

INDEX

TO PERSONS 510
——— PLACES 516
——— OCCURRENCES 522
——— PLATES 525

ERRATA ET ADDENDA ..... page 526.

A NARRATIVE

A

NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS

OF

CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT, &c.

CHAPTER I.

EMBARKATION OF CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT---COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS BEFORE DARWAR---THE BESIEGERS REINFORCED.

IN the treaties of alliance between the powers that acted in conjunction againſt Tippoo, during the late war in India, it was ſtipulated that a brigade of Britiſh troops ſhould accompany and act with the army of each of our allies, the Mahrattas and the Nizam. A detachment was accordingly ordered from Bombay to join the former, who had taken the field under Purſeram Bhow: it conſiſted of the 8th, Captain Little's, and the 11th, Captain Alexander M'Donald's battalions of native infantry, of eight hundred bayonets each; one company of European, and two companies of native artillery, with ſix ſix-pounder field pieces. Captain Thompſon commanded the artillery department. The deſtination of this detachment was not generally known; its embarkation, however, diffuſed a great degree of ſatisfaction throughout Bombay; the military were elated at the idea of being again employed, and the ſettlement in

general,

general, from the laudable wiſh that its reputation might be increaſed by a renewal of thoſe ſcenes in which the Bombay troops had ever borne ſo conſpicuous and honourable a part. That this part would again be borne, the diſcipline of the troops, the profeſſional merit and abilities of the reſpective commanders, and the harmony that univerſally ſubſiſted among them, authorized the moſt ſanguine expectations.

This little detachment embarked in boats, and left Bombay the middle of May, 1790, ſailed up Jaigur river, and diſembarked near Sungumſeer. Early in June it reached the foot of the ghauts, which were to be aſcended by the Ambah paſs. The ſouth-weſt monſoon now ſet in with great violence, and rendered the fatigue of dragging up the guns very ſevere to the ſepoys, who continued their work under the diſadvantage of continual rain, and by the 7th, the guns and heavy baggage were tranſported to the ſummit of the ghaut. The rain continued inceſſantly until the 14th, when the detachment marched to the eaſtward, and joined the Bhow's army on the 26th, near the town of Coompta, a place of ſome note, ſituated about fifty miles ſouth-eaſterly from the Ambah paſs.

Mr. Uhthoff, paymaſter and commiſſary, and Mr. Cruſo, ſurgeon to the detachment, joined it near Coompta.

The army, conſiſting of about twenty thouſand horſe, and ten thouſand foot, with the Britiſh detachment, followed by an immenſe number of people of all deſcriptions, left the neighbourhood of Coompta the 3d of Auguſt, and paſſing the towns of Malgaum and Meritch, reached the Kriſtna by very ſlow marches, and on the 9th encamped near Edoor, a village on its northern bank. The river at this paſs is about four hundred yards acroſs, and from the rain lately fallen, was now ſwoln and rapid.

There being a ſcarcity of boats for croſſing the river, baſkets, the conſtruction of which will be noticed hereafter, were ſubſtituted; and not being the beſt adapted for the purpoſe, the detachment were employed from the 10th to the 16th in getting the guns and baggage acroſs. The

army

army remained encamped near Caloor, a village on the Kriſtna's ſouthern bank, untill the 19th, when they left the river, and paſſing ſome miles to the weſtward of Raibaug, in three marches reached the Gutpurba river, about twenty-four miles ſoutherly from the Kriſtna. The method of croſſing this river, which was not ſo broad or rapid as the former, being the ſame, the guns, &c. were not all over until the 24th.

The army and detachment continued between the towns of Gocauk and Signapoor until the 31ſt, when proceeding ſoutherly, they in two marches reached the Malpurba, a river not ſo broad, deep, or rapid, as either of the former: it was paſſed by the 6th of September, and the encampment pitched near Manowly, where the ſick of the detachment were left in charge of Mr. Sinclair, ſurgeon of the 11th battalion.

As the army met with little or no oppoſition until it came to Darwar, no notice will be taken of its operations before that time; the country through which it paſſed, the towns, &c. in the route, will be noticed hereafter.

The army took up its ground near Nerinda, or Nerindra, a village about five miles north-weſterly from the fort of Darwar, which was reconnoitred by a large body of cavalry, attended by the Britiſh detachment, on the 18th of September, and after parading ſeveral hours about the fort, the parties returned to camp with the loſs of many men: our detachment had ten killed and wounded. The army continued encamped near Nerinda, whence ſome guns were every day dragged, attended by our detachment, to a hill at the diſtance of about one thouſand yards from the town wall, and two thouſand from the fort, on which they fired until the evening, when they were again dragged to camp.

The firſt ſtep of importance taken againſt Darwar, was on the 30th of October, which we give from Captain Little's letter to the government of Bombay.

"On the 30th of October, Purſeram Bhow's army, and the detach-
"ment, marched from the ground we had occupied during the laſt
"month, on the north ſide of Darwar, and encamped on the ſouthern

" ſide, at about two thouſand yards diſtance from the fort. Four guns " went forward to an eminence, about half way between the camp and " the fort, and a few minutes after the Bhow ſent to deſire the detach- " ment would join him: we accordingly marched out, and I obſerved, " on my arrival at the eminence, the enemy had drawn out four field- " pieces to a bank which ran along that face of the town next to us, at " a little more than half way between us and it; and that they had a " body of infantry ſheltered behind the bank covering their guns. " Thinking their ſituation preſented a favourable opportunity for ruin- " ing them, I propoſed to the Bhow that his infantry ſhould make a " falſe attack on their left flank, to draw their attention to that quarter, " while we attacked them in front: though he approved my propoſal, " he would not conſent to his infantry commencing a falſe attack until " we advanced on the real one.

" The delay which enſued, upwards of an hour, gave the enemy time " to draw back one of their guns; on obſerving which, apprehenſive " leaſt the opportunity ſhould be loſt, I reſolved to commence the attack, " and ordered Captain M'Donald, at the head of our four grenadier " companies, ſupported by the battalion companies of the 8th, to ad- " vance; the grenadiers moved forward with the utmoſt gallantry, over " a plain from two to three thouſand yards in extent, which they were " obliged to paſs, expoſed to a heavy cannonade from the fort and bat- " teries; much greater than I had reaſon to expect from obſervation, " and from a briſk fire of rockets and muſquetry from behind the bank; " the latter however doing but little execution. On reaching the bank, " the enemy for a few moments diſputed it, but, the grenadiers mount- " ing, they gave way, and left three guns in our poſſeſſion.

" About three hundred of the Bhow's infantry coming on their left " flank, had a good effect, and facilitated our ſucceſs: the enemy were " ſo cloſely purſued, that a party of the grenadiers, and ſeveral of the " Bhow's people, entered the town along with them, and a body of " horſe at the ſame time charged to the town walls: during this time

" the

" the guns were ſecured; two were dragged off by the Mahrattas,
" and the third, which the enemy had overſet, to prevent being re-
" moved, was carried off by Lieutenant Forſter and his company. Hav-
" ing accompliſhed the object we had in view, and ſent off the killed
" and wounded, we returned with ſcarcely any loſs; having ſuſtained
" little or none but in our advance to the attack: a moſt unfortunate
" ſhot however, an hour afterwards, took off a ſubadar and ſix men,
" while under cover of a hill. The enemy did not ſhow the leaſt incli-
" nation to re-occupy their ſtation; they fired but little, and very few
" of them were to be ſeen afterwards. I have ſince learned that Budr
" ul zuman Khan, in perſon, with two thouſand men, were poſted be-
" hind this bank. During the attack, a column of the enemy marched
" out with the intention of turning our left flank, but was obliged to
" retire by the advance of the 11th battalion, and by a briſk fire kept
" up from two field pieces from an eminence, which Captain Thomp-
" ſon directed with great judgment.

" The behaviour of the officers and men gave me the greateſt ſatis-
" faction. Captain M'Donald's gallantry was conſpicuous, and inſpired
" the troops he commanded with confidence. Lieutenants Lonſdale,
" Price, and Maxwell, though fitter for ſick beds, were preſent on the
" occaſion. Lieutenant Price in particular had for a number of days
" been confined to his bed, yet muſtered ſtrength enough, to the ſur-
" prize of every one, to bring up his battalion companies in good time,
" and in the greateſt order. Lieutenant Maxwell fell, wounded, at the
" head of the 1ſt grenadiers of the 8th battalion, within twenty yards
" of the ranks, in front of the enemy's field pieces: at this critical
" moment, Lieutenant Roſs, who acts as brigade-major to the detach-
" ment, and who after reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy with
" Captains M'Donald, Thompſon, and myſelf, accompanied the party
" as a volunteer, putting himſelf at the head of Lieutenant Maxwell's
" company, not only ſuſtained the ſepoys under the loſs of their officer,
" but gallantly completed what that gentleman had ſo well began. Lieu-

" tenant

" tenant Lonſdale made priſoner an European commander of one of the " enemy's battalions, poſted behind the bank, who confirms the infor- " mation we had before of the enemy's force. The garriſon and cover- " ing party together, conſiſt of ſeven thouſand regulars, and three thou- " ſand armed with matchlocks and ſwords.

" The enemy's loſs muſt have been very conſiderable."

Our loſs on this occaſion was two ſubadars, one havaldar, and ſeven ſepoys killed; two lieutenants (Wynne and Maxwell) one ſubadar, one jemadar, five havaldars, one matroſs, one naique, forty-ſeven ſcpoys, and one laſcar wounded. Total, ten killed, fifty-nine wounded.

The Bhow's army were irregularly encamped on the ſouthern ſide, at the diſtance of two miles from the fort, and took no other offenſive meaſures than daily dragging ſome guns to the hill before mentioned, covered by one of our battalions, which returned to camp with them in the evening; and in this languid manner the ſiege, if it may be ſo called, was carried on until the 13th of December, when, in a very ſmart attack, the enemy were driven from the town. The attack was led by Captain Little, at the head of the grenadiers of the two battalions, ſupported by the 8th, and a body of Mahratta infantry. They advanced conſiderably expoſed to a heavy fire from the fort and town, to a bank where the enemy's guns were taken on the 30th of October, about three hundred yards from the town wall. Under cover of this bank they formed, and by a rapid movement gained the wall, which is about ſeven feet high, and was well defended by the enemy, who kept up a ſmart fire, and did not retire until the bayonet came in contact with their ſwords.

Lieutenant Foſter, of the 8th grenadiers, and Captain Little, firſt mounted the wall, but were unfortunately wounded; the former badly, in the groin, with a muſquet ball, and an arrow in the leg; the latter badly alſo, by a muſquet ball, under the arm.

The grenadiers quickly followed, and drove the enemy from that part of the town contiguous to the attack, and from an adjacent battery, with conſiderable

conſiderable loſs; and the Mahrattas now entering, immediately diſperſed to plunder, and ſet fire to the town in ſeveral places: the enemy perceiving the confuſion cauſed by the irregularity of the Mahrattas, rallied, and advanced to the battery, in which a ſmall party of ſepoys was poſted, who retired. Appah Sahib, the Bhow's eldeſt ſon, commanded the attack, and finding his infantry ſo uncontroulable, deemed it adviſeable to quit the town, and it was accordingly evacuated after the Mahrattas had burnt and plundered the greateſt part of it. Three guns were brought off. We had a ſubadar killed, the officers beforementioned, and two ſerjeants wounded. Total killed and wounded, ſixty-two.

Of the Mahrattas, there was a relation of the Bhow's, three or four other officers, and a hundred and fifty-five killed, and ſeveral hundreds wounded.

The loſs ſuſtained by the enemy was much greater. Captain Little in the evening received a complimentary viſit from the Bhow, who it ſeems was highly pleaſed with the behaviour of the detachment.

A ſuſpenſion of firing was agreed upon the next morning, for a ſhort time, between the Mahrattas and the enemy, for the purpoſe of removing the killed from the town, in which the enemy had again occupied their former poſts; but were driven from them by the Bhow's infantry on the 18th, who kept poſſeſſion and plundered the town ſo completely, that not a piece of wood was left ſtanding.

Several guns were now advanced into the town, under cover of the ruins, of which they were uſeleſsly directed at the fort, ſtill adhering to the former plan of withdrawing them in the night; although one of our battalions was poſted for their ſupport in the batteries, where there was tolerable ſhelter from the fort guns, which kept up a pretty ſmart fire.

Darwar making a reſiſtance ſo unexpectedly formidable, it was judged expedient to ſend an additional force to co-operate with the beſiegers; a detachment under Colonel Frederick, compoſed of the 2d Bombay regi-

ment, the 9th, Captain Riddell's battalion of native infantry, with European artillery and laſcars to complete Captain Thompſon's companies, was ordered in readineſs for ſervice, and on the 19th of November they embarked in boats and ſailed from Bombay. Major Sartorious, Lieutenants Stuart and Johnſon, engineers, and Lieutenant Emmitt, ſurveyor, accompanied the detachment, and a light field piece was ſent with the artillery under Lieutenant Ince.

The fleet under convoy of the Intrepid, Captain Pickett, paſſed near the iſlands Henery and Kenery, at the mouth of Bombay harbour, where we ſaw the pirate fleet of five or ſix ſail of large veſſels, and a number of armed boats. A ſhort account of theſe iſlands is extracted from Lieutenant M'Luer's deſcription of the coaſt of India, publiſhed by Mr. Dalrymple in 1791. "Henery is a ſmall iſland, lying due ſouth "of the light houſe on Old Woman's Iſland, and in latitude 18°. 42′. 30″. "north. It is nearly of a circular form, except a ſmall notch in the north-"eaſt ſide where boats lye, and is the only landing place about it. I take "the whole iſland to be about ſix hundred yards in circumference. It is "ſurrounded by a bad wall, very irregularly divided by towers, covered "at the top with cadjans (leaves of the cocoa nut tree) but no embraſures, "or any thing like a gun well mounted. In appearance the iſland is well "inhabited, as the whole is covered with houſes. Ragojee Angria has at "preſent the poſſeſſion of this iſland; he behaves very civil to any Engliſh "veſſel that goes nigh. The ſoundings about Kenery are very regular; "and on the off ſide a veſſel may go within a quarter of a mile of the "ſhore in four fathoms, half tide. Off where the boats lye to the north-"eaſt of the iſland is a knowl, dry at half tide: it is about five hundred "yards from the iſland, ſo that there is a good harbour between. From "this knowl to Henery is, I think, all foul ground, as I never ſaw any "boats of ſize go that way.

"Henery is ſurrounded with rocks; I could perceive no paſſage near "it, or within it. Theſe iſlands lye eaſt and weſt of each other, about a "mile and a quarter aſunder. The inner is not ſo large as the outer

"iſland,

" iſland, neither is it ſo high, but the walls and fortifications ſeem to be " more regular, and better adapted for defence than Kenery ; nature " greatly aſſiſting what is wanting by art. Henery belongs to the Peſhwa " of Poona, and there are frequent diſputes between the commandants of " the two iſlands concerning the plunder taken by the gallivats. Ragojee " being an arrant pirate, will make free with any veſſel he can manage ex- " cept the Engliſh, to whom his friendſhip is, I believe, through fear. He " has at preſent one ſhip, one ſnow, three ketches, and a number of armed " gallivats. The top-ſail veſſels all mounting from ten to fourteen carriage " guns, and the gallivats are armed with lances, bows and arrows, each " carrying from eighty to a hundred men, whoſe buſineſs is boarding."

Kenery was taken poſſeſſion of and fortified by Sevajee, in the year 1678, before which time, from a ſuppoſed want of freſh water, it had been neglected. Henery was firſt inhabited and fortified by Siddee Coſſim in 1680 *.

The fleet of boats, with the Intrepid, anchored in the bay, formed by the entrance of Jaigur river, on the 21ſt of November, and ſaluted the fort with five guns, to which one was returned. The entrance to this river is defended by forts on each ſide, conſiderably elevated ; under the ſouthern one of which it is neceſſary to paſs, and which would, were they in repair, be a ſufficient defence. A wall of communication is carried up the ſide of the hill to the ſouthern fort, from a battery of eleven embraſures on a level with the water, which, like the other fortifications, are in very bad repair. The bay will ſhelter ſmall veſſels from the violence of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, but has not ſufficient water to admit any of conſiderable draft, there being but two and a half fathoms on the bar at three quarters ebb, and the Intrepid grounded at low water. Lieutenant M'Luer ſays, there are eight fathoms near the fort, which he calls Zyghur, and obſerved it to be in latitude 17°. 16′. N.

* Orme's Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, pages 109, 122.

The boats continued on the river, dropping down with the tide, until the 26th, when the troops diſembarked near Cadona, a ſmall village, and marched five miles to Sungumſeer, the ſame encampment formerly occupied by Captain Little. Cadona, where we diſembarked, is not, we conjecture, more than twenty-five miles from Jaigur, although much more by water, from the river having ſo many turns among hills, which generally riſe abruptly near its banks, and are chiefly covered with wood. Many villages, and ſome cultivation are ſeen, when the hills diſcontinuing allow any extenſive proſpect.

The preſent encampment is on the bank of a rivulet, which running paſt the village of Sungumſeer, immediately joins another ſtreamlet, and gives the village its name: Sungum, in the Mahratta tongue, ſignifying a junction *. Surrounded by hills, which occaſion thick fogs, and drenched almoſt inceſſantly with rain, this ſituation was found very unpleaſant. The bazaar was at firſt badly ſupplied, but after the Colonel remonſtrated pretty ſtrongly with the head Bramin of this diſtrict, it was more attended to: he alſo furniſhed liquor for the Europeans, and a ſmall ſum of money, of which the detachment were in want. On the 2d of December, Lieutenant Ker, quarter-maſter to Captain Little's detachment, arrived from Darwar with bullocks, to expedite our march, which it ſeems is delayed until money is received from Poona.

The detachment changed ground on the 5th to a pleaſanter ſpot, near Lowvolah, a ſmall village on the ſame rivulet, where we continued until the 11th, when the long-expected money arriving from Poona, the detachment marched the next morning four miles, and halted at Curmela, whence it marched the 13th, ſeven miles to Mooradpoor, through a country which, although hilly, appears rich and capable of cultivation. A hill very ſteep and difficult of aſcent occurred in the early part of the laſt

* Sungumſeer is put for Jaigur, by Orme, in page 171 of his Fragments, there ſpelt Sunguaſeer, which we have frequently heard it called. In the map prefixed to the Fragments, it is ſpelled Sanguiſar, and miſplaced for Jaigur.

laſt march. Looking from an exalted ſituation, the valleys preſent a curious proſpect; the clouds, from their great denſity, deſcend in the night, and for ſome hours after day break, nothing can be ſeen but the thick azure, in which the eye is loſt, as it were, looking on the ocean: as the thickneſs is diſpelled by the ſun, a tree is here and there diſcernible, which, from the appearance of a boat, will increaſe to a ſhip, and ſo on in variety of forms as the deluded imagination pleaſes to ſuggeſt.

Our route was through ſeveral ſmall towns and plantations, in a country pretty open, after leaving the hill juſt mentioned, and we paſſed a very large mangoe tree, which our guides informed us was ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in India. The detachment on the 14th reached the foot of the ghauts after marching eight miles, which ſhort diſtance was rendered very fatiguing and tedious from many diſagreeable hills in the route. The Ambah ghaut, which was aſcended the 15th, is indeed a tremendous paſs: although we were well prepared for ſurprize by deſcriptions of this range of mountains, their ſtupendous height really exceeds any thing that can be imagined by ſtrangers. As we had very pleaſant weather, and no heavy baggage, every thing was got up in the courſe of the day without much difficulty. Some trouble has been taken to make a road which here winds irregularly up, the extreme ſteepneſs rendering every other mode of aſcent impracticable. The acclivity of this vaſt range of mountains appears in general covered with trees and underwood, which afford ſecure ſhelter for tigers, and a variety of wild animals. From the ſummit of the ghaut, a moſt ſublime proſpect preſents itſelf of the lower country, which throughout appears hilly and mountainous; but from the very great elevation, no towns or particular objects are diſcernible; and thoſe hills that in the morning ſeemed mountains, are now apparently dwindled to mole-hills. After aſcending, the detachment marched about two miles to the eaſtward, and halted in a ſpot almoſt ſurrounded by hills, ſome of which ſtill appeared as much higher as the ghauts themſelves did from the foot; a party of us climbed

up one, and were amply repaid for the labour by the extenſive view it commanded: to the weſtward the ſea was plainly diſcerned; eaſtward, hills ſtill riſing, made us look upon our preſent ſituation, however elevated, comparatively low.

The detachment halted on the 16th, and the next morning marched twelve miles to Mulkapoor, a pretty large and populous town, where there is a manufactory for coarſe cloths, and a weekly market for a variety of articles; chiefly the produce of the low country, which are brought here as the neareſt conſiderable town above the Ambah paſs. The town is well ſituated, near a ſtream of water, and in a rich country, where nature, with but little aſſiſtance from the hand of man, pours forth her voluntary bounties with profuſion and luxuriance.

On the 18th, the detachment halted at Natoly, an inconſiderable village eleven miles from Mulkapoor; the ſoil of this part of the country, which appears exceedingly rich, well wooded and watered, ſeems peculiarly adapted for ſugar-cane; but for want of proper cultivation, it does not attain the perfection of more induſtrious climes.

Some green peas were procured here; other vegetables, ſuch as carrots, beans, and many inferior kinds, common all over India, were in plenty. Carranjoura, where the detachment was pitched on the 19th, is alſo an inconſiderable place, ten miles from the laſt encampment; it is in, or near the borders of the Panella diſtrict, which is ſaid to be one of the moſt fertile under the Mahratta empire. The Rajah, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, has, by ſhewing too great a ſpirit of independence, incurred the ſuſpicion and diſpleaſure of govenment; he has not yet furniſhed his quota of troops, and has treated the orders of the Durbar * in rather a contumacious manner. It was reported that as he had not favoured the general cauſe, he intended to object to our marching through his territories; this report was, however, groundleſs.

From

* When any word occurs that is not clearly underſtood, the reader is requeſted to refer to the gloſſary, in which will be found an explanation of ſuch terms and words as are not commonly known in England, and which could not be excluded from this work.

From a ſcarcity of coolies, the detachment was unable to move on the 20th; the next day it marched twelve miles to Koorgom, and on the 22d, the ſame diſtance to Hautkalingera, an inſignificant place, as are indeed all the villages we have ſeen, Mulkapoor excepted: from the known jealouſy of the Mahrattas, it was ſuppoſed they ſtudiouſly avoid giving ſtrangers opportunities of ſeeing their principal or conſiderable towns. The march was but five miles on the 23d, as the Colonel had information of there being a ſcarcity of water in front. The detachment, after croſſing a river, the name of which does not appear in our notes, encamped on its banks near Ingaly, a ſmall village. The river is now about four feet deep of water, and from its high banks, appears to be a reſpectable ſtream in the rainy ſeaſon. Pawanghur, the capital fortification of the Panella diſtrict, and ſpoken of as a place of great ſtrength, is ſaid to be in ſight from eminences in the neighbourhood of Ingaly. December the 24th, the report of the ſcarcity of water was found untrue, as there was plenty about half way between the laſt village and Danwar, a ſmall place on the bank of a pleaſant rivulet, where we encamped after a tedious march of near twenty miles. Major Rennell, in page 252 of the Memoir to his map of the Peninſula, ſays, Darwar is ſometimes written Danwar: we find they are different places.

Several villages and trifling fortifications were paſſed on this days march.

In the evening, the bazaar being very badly ſupplied, a party was ſent to the neighbouring villages to procure grain; but returning without ſucceſs, the detachment was unable to march the 25th, on which day the bazaar afforded no grain, nor could any thing be procured for the Europeans, who were, notwithſtanding, very quiet: when it is conſidered how unuſual it is for ſo many to be kept without liquor or proviſion, particularly on a day on which they are accuſtomed to abundance of both, their good humour, under theſe, to them, trying circumſtances, was highly commendable. In the evening ſupplies were procured. Early in the morning, of the 26th, Colonel Frederick, attended by his aid-de-camp, Captian Baillie, and accompanied by Major Sartorious, left the detachment

detachment, and proceeded expeditiouſly to Darwar, agreeable to a plan, which, it ſeems, had been ſome time formed for the purpoſe of ſettling ſome ceremonials, previous to the arrival of the reinforcement. The detachment, now commanded by Major Facey, marched to Chickowrie, a large and reſpectable town with an extenſive bazaar; it is pleaſantly ſituated near a rivulet, has a good manufactory of cloths, chiefly for the dreſs and convenience of the country people, and a market on Thurſday. In this country throughout there was remarked to be a greater proportion of women than men, which ſeems accounted for by the great numbers that have followed the army; but as the wife and family of a ſoldier, as well as the other attendants to a camp, generally follow him, this does not appear a ſatisfactory reaſon for ſo perceptible a difference. A remark was alſo made, and its juſtneſs confirmed by ſubſequent obſervations, that Chickowrie produced fewer handſome women than any other town we ſaw of its ſize, but it was imputed to the ſmall-pox having lately viſited them; by which many of the women were ſadly disfigured: in the maſculine features of the men its ravages, of courſe, were not ſo evident. The neighbourhood of this town is famed for producing grapes of extraordinary ſize and flavour.

Chickowrie is eleven miles from Danwar, and fifteen from Hookrie, to which place the detachment marched on the 27th. This, although now a poor town, ſtill diſplays the veſtiges of former magnificence: a little northward from the town are ſeveral tombs not undeſerving of attention; three are of ſuperior workmanſhip, and were built about the middle of the laſt century; at which time this was a flouriſhing town under a Mahommedan government, and was, as indeed it ſtill is, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. The laſt of the Moghul ſovereigns, (for this was an independent ſtate) was Abd ul Khareed, who was dethroned by the then Rajah of Panella; died and was buried in one of theſe tombs, in the year 1643. An unſucceſsful attempt was made to reinſtate a ſurviving ſon, ſince which the Muſſelmans have continued to decline, and live now in great poverty. Several works of a public nature,

ſuch as wells, bowries, &c. denote this town to have been greatly ſuperior to its preſent ſtate. It now belongs to Purſeram Bhow, and retains the diſtinction of giving its name to a rupee.

The Major has adopted a plan of marching very early, which was fortunate, as from impediments of water courſes, &c. it took us eight hours to reach our ground at Padſhahpoor, although it is diſtant from Hookrie but ten miles. Padſhahpoor is a pretty little village, commanded by a decent fortification on a hill, near a pleaſant rivulet.

We this day, the 28th of December, croſſed a river, which was generally ſuppoſed to be the Gutpurba; but we are of opinion that river lies to the eaſtward of our route, and that this was the Heron Caſſey; if ſo they join about twelve miles eaſtward of Padſhahpoor, not far from the town of Gocauck, and retain the name of the former. Before the preſent war theſe rivers divided the countries of Tippoo and the Mahrattas; hence, as far ſouthward as Darwar has recently ſurrendered to Purſeram Bhow. This river, where we paſſed it, is about two hundred yards acroſs, neither deep nor rapid, but the ford is very uneven, and bad from rocks and underwood. On the 29th, immediately after leaving Padſhahpoor, the detachment entered a very thick jungle, the road through which, for ten miles, is rugged and ſtony: this jungle, or foreſt, runs to the ſouth-eaſtward about fifteen miles, and loſes itſelf in the hills to the ſouthward of Moorgoor: it is generally called the Manowly baree, that is, the Manowly foreſt; how far it extends northward and weſtward is not determined; in ſome parts, where the rivers took too great a ſweep, we were informed, it was conſidered as the dividing boundary of the two empires. The detachment halted at Naſouree, a ſmall village, near the ſouthern entrance of the jungle, diſtant fifteen miles from Padſhahpoor. December 30th, marched but ſix miles to Imſul, a miſerable village, where ſo many poor creatures appeared as objects of charity that a collection was made and diſtributed among them. A ſmall party of ſepoys joined us with ſome money from Darwar. The detachment, on the 31ſt, marched eighteen miles to Doodwar, a pretty large place with a good looking

looking fortification, having been lately repaired; but cannot be of any ſtrength, being commanded by hills to the ſouth-weſt. On this days march the detachment croſſed the Malpurba, at a bad ſtony paſs. The river is about two hundred yards wide, and now ſhallow; its banks, however, are high, and it has the appearance of being a reſpectable ſtream when at its height in the rains.

January 1ſt, 1791. This day's march of eighteen miles was rendered a very agreeable one by a ſcene, to us, pleaſing as novel: Darwar fort is in ſight a conſiderable part of the way, on which we could ſee the Bhow's batteries firing, and the fort returning it ſmartly. Our line paſſed out of the reach of the guns to the eaſtward of the fort, and halted one mile from the camp of Captain Little's detachment. Colonel Frederick came to our camp in the evening, and iſſued orders for preparations for meeting the Bhow publicly to-morrow.

CHAPTER II.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF DARWAR---CONTINUED TO THE DEATH OF COLONEL FREDERICK.

JANUARY 2d. Colonel Frederick, with the reinforcement, moved at two P. M. and joined Captain Little's detachment, and from this time to the termination of the Colonel's commanding, we, in ſtrictneſs, ſhould call this work "A Narrative of Colonel Frederick's Detachment;" but as that period was not of long duration, no alteration is made in the title. The Colonel was attended by a party of Europeans, a company of ſepoy grenadiers, the colours and band of his own regiment, and was, agreeable to etiquette, met half way by the Bhow, with a great concourſe of elephants, attendants, &c. and conducted to the durbar, which is in a pagoda, on a high hill, a mile ſouthward from the fort. At ſun-ſet, after preſents had been made to the Colonel and his ſuite, they returned to camp.

Purſeram Bhow, appears to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age, is not a very well looking perſon, but has ſomething intereſting and a great deal of good-nature in his countenance; his ſtature is rather under the common ſize. The Colonel's band played ſeveral marches before him, at which he and his courtiers expreſſed much ſatisfaction.

The firing from the Bhow's batteries and fort continued all day. The principal battery from which the Bhow's guns fire is of five guns, and called the ram battery, from having a favourite gun in it of that name: it is ſituated on an eminence about four hundred and fifty yards from the fort, bearing from the flag-ſtaff ſouth-eaſt a little ſoutherly: the enemy were driven from it, as already ſtated, on the 13th of December. To the left of the ram battery is another, built, we believe, by the Mahrattas, about a hundred yards nearer the fort, and called by us the two gun battery; having a twelve and a twenty-four pounder in it. A third

poſt is more than a hundred yards nearer the fort, a little to the left of the other, which was taken from the enemy by our grenadiers, on the 29th of December, after Colonel Frederick's arrival in camp, who with the Bhow, from the durbar hill, was witneſs of the attack. Two companies of ſepoys are ſtationed in this battery, which from its ſituation is called the advanced poſt; it bears due ſouth from the flag-ſtaff. One company of ſepoys are poſted in the two gun battery, and the remainder of the troops on duty are ſtationed near a tank, or reſervoir of water, in the rear of, and covered by the ram battery hill. The Britiſh line is encamped half a mile ſouth of the Bhow's hill.

Captain Little, being much recovered of the wound, received the 13th December, is again able to viſit the advanced poſts. Lieutenant Maxwell, adjutant of the 8th battalion, and a very promiſing young man, we were ſorry to learn, had died of his wound, received in the attack of the town, on the 30th of October, and Lieutenant Lonſdale, of the 8th grenadiers, had been neceſſitated to leave the detachment from ill health.

January 3d. The fort and batteries keep up a fire, but not a very ſmart one, all day; in the night it ſlackens, and the fire is principally from muſquetry. The Bhow's guns fire chiefly on a cavalier tower, where the flag is flying, which tower, with the adjacent works, is conſiderably battered, but yet exhibits no appearance of a breach. As ſoon as gabions, facines, &c. can be got in readineſs, we are to erect a breaching battery in front of the advanced poſt, which being on an eminence, affords a commanding ſituation at the diſtance of two hundred yards from the covert way.

January the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th. The firing from the Bhow's batteries and fort continues as uſual; but as moſt of the guns are withdrawn in the night, the enemy are enabled to repair the little damage cauſed by their irregular and languid fire. Not having yet any thing deciſive to do, our people on duty are kept as cloſe as poſſible, an although our caſualties are conſequently but few, we generally loſe a man or two every day. January the 8th. The native grenadiers of the line were formed into a battalion to be ready, in caſes of exigency, under the command of

Captain

Captain Riddell. Lieutenant Moor is appointed adjutant and quarter maſter to this corps. The three battalions were brigaded under Captain Little, with brigade major Roſs for his ſtaff. Lieutenants Ker and Bruce were appointed quarter maſter and baggage maſter to the line.

January the 9th. Lieutenant Foſter died of the wounds received in the attack of the town on the 13th of December; his employers loſe a good ſoldier, his intimates a ſincere friend, his acquaintances a deſirable companion, and ſociety in general a worthy member. The Bhow viſited Colonel Frederick in ſtate, and furniſhed him with three good guns, a twenty-two, a twenty-four, and a thirty-ſix pounder. January the 10th. Materials being prepared for erecting our battery, every thing was carried to the poſt near the tank, and at eleven at night the work commenced, the grenadiers of the line, European and native, having turned out volunteers for the purpoſe. Captain Riddell commanding the working party, and the officers under him ſetting the example, by each carrying a ſand-bag from the tank to the advanced poſt, all the materials were removed there by eleven o'clock, but as the moon was yet up, for fear of diſcovery, the battery was not began until one; when the Bhow and ſome of his officers came and ſaw Major Sartorious and the engineers plan it out. By day-break the battery, for three guns, was finiſhed all but the platforms, when the enemy, who now firſt diſcovered our intention, commenced a heavy connonade, and continued it all day, with conſiderable damage to our work. From the work being conducted ſo quietly, we had only a ſerjeant, and a ſepoy or two, wounded by the fire from the fort. Adjutant Fitzgerald, of the ſecond Bombay regiment, accidentally fell into a trench upon the ſepoys bayonets and fortunately received only one wound, but that awkwardly and dangerouſly in the knee. In the night of the 12th, the battery was repaired and completed, and would have opened on the morning of the 13th, but the twenty-four pounder overſet in the way, and could not be removed before day-break, when the ſpace between it and the battery was much expoſed to the fort. At day-break, on the 14th, our battery, of three guns, opened on the fort, and made

ſome progreſs in demoliſhing the enemy's defences, and ſilencing their guns. The Bhow's artillery ſeem animated by our fire, being this day ſmarter than uſual, but as they direct at no particular ſpot, they batter the whole ſouthern face pretty equally, without doing any material damage. In the evening a ſally was made from the fort, which occaſioned a ſmart ſkirmiſh between the Bhow's and the enemy's troops. Mr. Sinclair, ſurgeon of the 11th battalion, left the detachment to proceed to Bombay, by way of Goa, having ſome time been in ill health.

January the 15th. Firing from the batteries as uſual, from the fort it was ſomewhat ſlackened until the evening, when the enemy opened three guns, from the weſtern part of the fort, upon our battery, which annoyed us conſiderably before we could ſilence them. From ſuch continual firing our twenty-two pounder is already damaged, and can be uſed but ſparingly. The ſpot fixed upon for our breach is to the left of the cavalier tower, and although battering has leſs effect than could in reaſon have been expected, the outer wall of the fort is evidently breached, and the inner materially injured. By information, from deſerters, we learn the enemy have ſtockaded the ditches under the ſpot at which our fire is directed.

January the 16th. At eight P. M. as the engineers were, as uſual, going to repair the damage done to our battery in the day, Lieutenant Stuart was killed by a muſquet ball in the breaſt; the detachment will ſenſibly feel the loſs of this active and promiſing young man. January the 17th. Notwithſtanding our people are kept as cloſe as poſſible, ſcarcely a day paſſes without our loſing a European, or two or three ſepoys, killed or wounded. The Mahrattas loſe many men daily, as ſkirmiſhes with the enemy are frequent, cauſed by ſallies from the fort, on the Bhow's advanced poſts, which now are upwards of a hundred yards in front of the ram battery, and occupied by large parties of irregulars: four guns are alſo advanced, and are not, as heretofore, withdrawn in the night. January the 18th. Our fire has been with ſome intermiſſion, from a ſcarcity of ammunition, which on the 19th was quite expended, and our

firing;

firing conſequently ceaſed. On the morning, of the 20th, we obſerved the enemy had repaired the breach tolerably well, and to prevent a farther continuance of their work, a four pounder was ſent to the battery in the evening, to keep a conſtant fire upon the breach all night, which, however, had not the deſired effect, for the 21ſt the enemy had completely repaired it. Some deſerters come in daily, but their accounts differ ſo widely they cannot be credited.

The army is very well ſupplied with grain, forage, and proviſions, of all kinds: and Goa, not being more than ſeventy miles diſtant, the gentlemen of our line are able to get ſupplies of liquor, &c. from Bombay, by that route.

A part of the Bhow's infantry are encamped between the pettah, or town, and the hill on which he reſides, covered from the fort by the pettah and ram battery.

The camps of horſe are on our right, left, and rear, extending ſome miles to the eaſt and weſtward. No troops being ſtationed to the northward of the fort, the enemy are able to ſend away whom they pleaſe, and may receive ſupplies unknown to the beſiegers. The Bhow's principal bazaar is a mile in the rear of the right, and his tope-khana, or park of artillery, on the left of our line.

About this time a curious circumſtance happened in our battery. A man was ſeen by our centinels coming from the covert way, and as he was fired at from the fort, was concluded to be a deſerter: when he came to the battery, he drew his ſabre, leaped in at an embrazure, wounded a corporal, continued his pranks ſometime, and retreated; but having been bayoneted retired ſlowly, and was ſhot by a ſepoy before he reached the fort. He was intoxicated with opium, and, as we were informed by a deſerter, died the next day. It is not eaſy to conceive the confuſion cauſed in our battery by this one man, although there were upwards of a hundred men in it: more confuſion, we will venture to ſay, than had a thouſand ſuch ſallied inſtead of one.

January

January 22d and 23d. On our part nothing done. In the night the enemy made a ſally on the Bhow's advanced poſts, and a ſmart ſkirmiſh enſued which laſted nearly an hour, without any advantage to either party. From the lights diſplayed by the fort on theſe occaſions, the motions of the ſkirmiſhers are ſeen from our battery, and the diſcharge of mortars and rockets make it a beautiful ſcene to us who never interfere in theſe conteſts. January the 24th, 25th, and 26th. Some powder it is ſaid has been received from Poona, of which we are to have a large ſhare; and which will, it is expected, enable us to proſecute the ſiege with ſucceſs. January the 27th and 28th. Received from the Bhow two more guns, a twelve and a twenty-four pounder, for which the neceſſary alterations were made in our battery. Received alſo a conſiderable quantity of ammunition for all our guns, which being ſent to the battery, five guns opened upon the fort at day break, the 29th, and were well employed in ſilencing the enemy's guns until near noon; when, from the great dryneſs of the faſcines and gabions, our battery took fire, and burnt furiouſly during two hours, when by the alertneſs of the Bhow's watermen, who came inſtantly to our relief, it was extinguiſhed. The enemy were not idle in the confuſion cauſed by this accident, but fired ſmartly from ſix guns and a mortar, and ſtationed a large party in the covert way firing platoons, with which they impeded our exertions, but did not, as was expected, make any ſally. It was thought very fortunate and ſurpriſing, that conſidering the heavy fire under which our men were obliged to work, we had not above ten killed and wounded.

January the 30th. The Colonel having received intelligence of a more eligible ſpot to breach, our fire is directed to a tower about fifty yards to the left. From the apprehenſions of being again ſtraightened for ammunition, we are cautious of expending it in the night; and to prevent the enemy working, one of our own field-pieces keep a conſtant fire of canniſter, and a company of ſepoys, advanced fifty yards to a ravine, fire alſo on the breach; ſtill they continued working, and in the morning

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we always find the damage of the preceding day leſſened by their unwearied diligence. January the 31ſt. The enemy have mounted five guns in the weſtern part of the fort, the annoyance from which we are obliged to ſubmit to, as we are afraid to expend our ammunition in ſilencing them; effecting a practicable breach being now our ſole object. In the night our twenty-four pounder broke down, and before morning was very ſkilfully replaced in a new carraige by the Bhow's artificers. February the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th. Continued firing in breach with tolerable effect, but no one imagined theſe walls could withſtand ſo much battering. February the 5th. The ammunition again becoming ſcanty, and there being the appearance of practicability in the breach, the Colonel determined on ſtorming, and all the parties continued in readineſs at the advance poſts until midnight, when it was thought another day's battering was required to the inner wall, and there being ſufficient ammunition for that time, the intention was laid aſide for this night, and the parties returned to camp. Some ſmart ſkirmiſhes between the Mahrattas and the enemy. The diſpoſition for the ſtorm is as follows: Mr. Ward, volunteer, and twelve volunteer Europeans, for the forlorn hope, ſupported by Lieutenant Doolan, and twenty-five European grenadier volunteers. Two hundred volunteer Europeans, and the grenadier battalion, for the ſtorming party, headed by Captain Little. Captain M'Donald, with his battalion, and Lieutenant Field, with a party of Europeans, to enter the covert way to the left, and deſcend into the ditch by ladders when Captain Little mounted the breach: they were to attempt a ſally port, ſaid to be to the left, leading from the outer ditch into the inner, or perhaps into the fort, and in the event of not finding it, were to follow the ſtorming party up the breach, which having aſcended, to take a different route, and deſcend the inner ditch in another place. The 9th battalion, without arms, to carry faſcines and fill the outer ditch, to facilitate the deſcent of the ſtormers. Lieutenant Lauriſton, with his company of ſepoy grenadiers, to fire from the creſt of the glacis upon the breach and parapet, to prevent the enemy

from annoying the party carrying faſcines, and thoſe employed in diſpoſing of them. Mr. Yvon's corps * to enter the covert way to the left, and ſcour it in that direction. The 8th battalion, and the remainder of the 2d Bombay regiment, in reſerve under Major Facey.

The Colonel, it was imagined, had a promiſe from the Bhow of making a ſham attack in a different quarter of the fort, which by drawing off the attention of the enemy, would forward our attempt.

In the evening of the 6th, all the parties moved to the advanced poſts, and at four in the morning of the 7th, at the quick firing of three guns from the Britiſh, or breaching battery, which was the ſignal, the buſineſs commenced. The 9th battalion, loaded with faſcines, covered by Captain M'Donald's, Lieutenant Lauriſton's, and Mr. Yvon's parties, and followed by the ſtormers, advanced to the covert way. A moſt tremendous fire of guns, mortars, rockets, and muſquetry, was poured from the fort and batteries, and as no motion was made by the Mahrattas for an attack, the undivided fire of the enemy was directed at us. Blue lights and falſe fires ranged along the cavalier tower and parapet of the curtain, ſhewed every thing very clearly. The 9th battalion continued filling the ditch for about an hour, during which time, from the injudicious ſteepneſs of the glacis, the ſtormers were ſecurely lodged under it, and ſuffered but little. Lieutenant Price was detached from the ſtorming party, with his company of ſepoy grenadiers, to drive the enemy from a projecting work in the glacis, oppoſite the cavalier, which he effected with the loſs of ten men killed and wounded, and himſelf wounded in two places. Mr. Yvon, when advancing to the attack, fell, mortally wounded in ſeveral places; and his corps, although very willing, were not of much utility; but Captain M'Donald's, and Lieutenant Field's parties, ſufficiently effected the purpoſe of clearing the covert way,

* This was a corps in the ſervice of the Peſhwa, commanded by an Engliſh gentleman; it conſiſted of about fifty Europeans of all nations, and two hundred and fifty natives. On Colonel Frederick's arrival at Darwar, this corps joined his detachment, and were employed at the advanced poſts as irregulars: they are not unfrequent in the ſervice of the country powers, and will be particularly ſpoken of hereafter.

way, where ſome of the enemy fell, and the reſt were driven into the ditch. Soon after day break, when our work was nearly completed, the faſcines that had been thrown into the ditch took fire, and from their dryneſs burnt ſo furiouſly, that it was vain attempting to extinguiſh them. This ſtopped Captain M'Donald, who was about to deſcend into the ditch, and ſoon after the Colonel, from the Britiſh battery, ſeeing all farther exertions were uſeleſs, ordered the parties to retire. It is not clearly underſtood by what means the faſcines were ſet on fire, whether by combuſtibles thrown purpoſely over the parapet, or by an accidental rocket. Lieutenant Johnſon, engineer, who was in the covert way the whole time, directing the working party how to diſpoſe of their faſcines, is not clear how it happened.

Our loſs upon this occaſion, conſidering the heavy fire to which we were expoſed, was not ſo great as might have been expected; the ſteepneſs of the glacis ſaved the ſtorming party, which muſt indeed have ſuffered ſeverely had it been judiciouſly ſloped.

Lieutenant Chalmer, Mr. Yvon, eight Europeans, and twenty ſepoys killed. Lieutenant Price, fifteen Europeans, and ſixty ſepoys wounded, not including Mr. Yvon's corps, which loſt many men. Our loſs is given from recollection, as we have not the returns, but think it tolerably accurate.

The diſpoſition laid down by the Colonel was univerſally allowed to be highly proper; the reſult of very accurate information; and in all probability, had the attention of the enemy been drawn to another quarter, agreeable to the ſuppoſed plan, we ſhould have ſucceeded; as it was, the fire of their whole force was directed at us; which, with that from the Bhow's, and our batteries and parties, and the lights on the parapet and towers, produced a very ſublime effect. Had we language to ſuit the ſublimity of the ſcene, a page might be well beſtowed in the account; but we feel ourſelves inadequate to ſuch a deſcription; and if the excellence of deſcriptive writing conſiſts in the talent of exciting in the reader emotions ſimilar to thoſe to which the beholder was ſubject, the

inſufficiency is perhaps not to be regretted: it were poſſibly a charity not to wiſh the power, at any rate not to exerciſe it, of imparting to thoſe who favour this work with a peruſal, a ſhare even of thoſe ſenſations which the commencement of a ſcene of this kind, for the firſt time, naturally excites in the ſpectator.

Although the attempt did not ſucceed, and from its failure muſt of courſe have been a ſevere diſappointment to Colonel Frederick, he had great reaſon to be ſatisfied at the behaviour of his troops, and expreſſed his approbation in very ſtrong and handſome terms.

Soon after our parties retired, the enemy and the Mahrattas had a ſevere conteſt, in which the latter, it was ſaid, loſt a hundred men.

February the 8th. The remains of the unfortunate officers were interred with the uſual honours. Lieutenant Chalmers was univerſally eſteemed for the amiableneſs of his diſpoſition, and although Mr. Yvon was not ſo well known, thoſe who were of his acquaintance bear the moſt ample teſtimony of his worth. As this gentleman's hiſtory is very little, indeed not at all known, it will be intereſting to many of this detachment to hear ſome account of him. His name was Evans, and the laſt place in which he was known by it was at Vellore, where he was quarter-maſter ſerjeant of a troop of cavalry on the Madraſs eſtabliſhment. At that time, which muſt be twelve or more years previous to his death, he had with him a European woman, ſuppoſed to be his wife, who being expert in the art of making paſtry, as Evans was at fencing, they lived very comfortably on the profits of their ſeveral employments. At length, in conſequence of a diſpute with his ſuperior, Evans and wife left Vellore clandeſtinely, and were never more heard of by his corps until the time of which we are now ſpeaking. His employment for ſeveral years is not known, but after a conſiderable lapſe of time, we find him in an inferior ſtation in the corps that he latterly commanded. In a former war between the Mahrattas and Tippoo, we believe it was at the ſiege of Badamy, his gallantry and good conduct were ſo conſpicuous, that a vacancy happening, he was appointed to command the corps, and

and his former companion being dead, he married a native Chriſtian; it appears chiefly from gratitude, for attentions and kindneſſes to him when wounded, and on other occaſions.

Evans has frequently had it in his power to be of ſingular aſſiſtance to ſeveral of his countrymen; and his readineſs to exert that power is honourably mentioned of him: or we err, it was this gentleman of whom we have heard Lieutenant Bee, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, ſpeak ſo handſomely, for attentions to him when he made his eſcape from impriſonment with Tippoo. Evans's wife and ſeveral children live in Belgom, a town about twelve miles ſouth-weſterly from Darwar, and will of courſe receive what property he died actually poſſeſſed of; but the recovery of his dues from the Poona ſirkar, amounting to forty thouſand rupees, is very doubtful. He was ſaid to be a well-informed man, and as he muſt have ſeen a great deal of this country, his remarks, if he committed them to paper, would be curious; it is however too late we fear to think of recovering his papers.

February the 9th. Our guns, from ſuch almoſt inceſſant firing, are become uſeleſs, and were this day withdrawn, and two of our own field-pieces ſent to the battery, which is fired at by the enemy at pleaſure: we do not return them a ſhot.

February the 10th. Several of our wounded men die daily, as their wounds were chiefly bad ones, owing to the unſoldier-like manner in which the muſquet ammunition of the enemy is made up: from the ball a piece of lead projects, not unlike a ſmall nail, and the balls are cut into four parts, joined ſlightly by the projecting piece, ſo that when reſiſted, they ſeparate, and lacerate the inteſtines in ſuch a manner when a wound is received in the belly, that the patient ſeldom recovers. Lieutenant Foſter's wound was with one of theſe diabolical balls: it was ſaid in camp, but perhaps without foundation, that the Bhow remonſtrated with the killehdar, upon the impropriety of ſoldiers uſing ſuch ammunition, and received for anſwer, that the killehdar had no better, and was ſorry that the Bhow did not like it.

Some of their muſquet balls are of iron.

February the 11th. The enemy ſallied upon a trench, occupied by a body of Arabs, but were ſo well received, that they preſently retired with conſiderable loſs; it cauſed a heavy cannonade and diſcharge of rockets, which continued about an hour, and killed, among others, a relation of the Bhow's. February the 12th and 13th. Nothing going forward but the uſual firing between the Bhow's batteries and the fort. February the 14th. Captain Tyd, and Lieutenant John Doolan, arrived from Bombay by way of Poona. The Mahrattas have advanced ſeveral guns to the part of the town neareſt the fort, and have thrown up breaſt-works in front, within a hundred and fifty yards of the covert way. They are alſo carrying on a gallery, intending to mine the glacis. As our battery is quite ſilent, the enemy take but little notice of us, and our men being kept as cloſe as poſſible, ſome days paſs without a ſingle caſualty. February the 15th, 16th, and 17th. We are preparing faſcines, gabions, &c. for the purpoſe of carrying on regular approaches to the covert way. A mine was ſprung by the Mahrattas without much effect; the Bhow's engineers are not very expert either at conſtructing or charging a mine.

February the 18th. An attempt was made to get poſſeſſion of a well in the eaſtern face of the fort, near the ſultan battery which defends the gate. The corps, lately commanded by Mr. Yvon, and a party of Rohillas, were ſent on this ſervice; and although they were warmly received by the enemy, ſucceeded, but were obliged to relinquiſh their acquiſition in the morning of the 19th. Deſertions are now very frequent from the fort, by which means we learn the garriſon is much ſtraightened for proviſions.

Our gentlemen in camp lead not an unpleaſant life; as but one battalion is on duty at the advanced poſts, the tour comes round but once in four days; and the intervals may be agreeably employed in hunting and ſhooting, this country abounding in foxes, jackals, hares, partridges, &c. At this time the Bhow's army was conjectured to amount to twenty-five thouſand horſe, and fifteen thouſand foot, with fifteen

pieces

pieces of heavy cannon, twenty-four pounders and upwards; but although ſmall as to the number of fighting men, the extent of the encampments is very great, owing to the followers and ſuch quantities of cattle. The number of women with this army, could they be at all accurately computed, would not be believed; our eſtimate ſo far exceeds the bounds of probability, at leaſt ſtrangers would deem it ſo, that we are afraid to give it. There are a great many ſets or parties of dancing and ſinging girls, five, ſix, or ſeven in a ſet; others who dance the tight rope, jump, tumble, and play all manner of tricks; of theſe parties, ten or fifteen perhaps are conſtant in their viſits to our line. The ſinging girls are generally attended by an old man who carries a drum and a parcel of pictures, chiefly deſcriptive of the battles and conqueſts of their deified heroes. Theſe he exhibits in rotation, and chaunts an account of them, in which he is now and then relieved by a ſtave from the damſels by way of chorus. The girls in their ſinging are accompanied by a curious piece of muſic: it is a round ſhallow pan of braſs, about a foot diameter, and two inches deep, on the bottom of which a thin piece of ſlit bamboe, inſerted in a piece of wax to keep it from ſlipping, is placed; and one of the party ſlides her thumb and finger of both hands alternately heavily down it, bringing out a ſound uniformly deep and ſonorous, that ſerves as a baſs to their vocal ſtrains. The pan is actually a culinary utenſil; it is uſed to waſh and clean rice in preparatory to cooking, and to ſerve it up in at meals: when uſed as a muſical inſtrument, one ſide reſts on the ground, ſupported by the feet of the performer, who, as well as the whole party, ſquats on the ground, or on carpets, if the auditors chooſe to furniſh them.

The ſubjects of their ſongs are not at all limited; they comprehend a great variety of incident from which the obſcene cannot be excluded; the actions of their armies and heroes are for the moſt part the theme, and we could not but remark that our detachment did not go unſung. The perſons, however, who through their favour had become heroes, were not very characteriſtically introduced, from which it may be ſuppoſed

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the poems were not new, but old ones adapted to the occaſion. It would be impoſſible for ſo many of theſe itinerants to get a livelihood merely by ſinging; they depend, indeed, more upon their perſonal appearance than their vocal abilities, which we apprehend they find more profitable, as in general the handſomeſt girls are ſelected for this vocation. Being profeſſedly votaries of pleaſure, ſubject to the ſame regulations as the dancing girls, of whom they are an inferior claſs, chaſtity is not at all neceſſary either to their credit or character.

February the 20th and 21ſt. The materials for our approaches are now in tolerable forwardneſs, and we expect to begin in a few days. The Bhow's approaches are carrying on from the town to the glacis, and although very little ſcience is diſplayed in their conſtruction, they are ſafe covering to the troops. The enemy and the Mahrattas continue firing as uſual; our caſualties are very few. Notwithſtanding the great length of time that the Bhow's guns have been firing on this fort, and ſeveral from the diſtance of three hundred yards, there is yet no appearance of a breach: the whole ſouth-eaſt face is pretty equally battered, but their fire ſeems directed to no particular ſpot or purpoſe. The cavalier tower on which the flag flies, is apparently quite diſmantled, and the flag was once knocked down but immediately replaced; and now, as uſual, flies night and day. From the method of proceeding adopted by the Mahrattas, we are convinced they would not, with twenty guns againſt the preſent garriſon, approach and breach Darwar in ſeven years. A gun is loaded, and the whole of the people in the battery ſit down, talk, and ſmoke for half an hour, when it is fired, and if it knocks up a great duſt it is thought ſufficient: it is re-loaded, and the parties reſume their ſmoking and converſation. During two hours in the middle of the day, generally from one to three, a gun is ſeldom fired on either ſide, that time being, as it would appear, by mutual conſent ſet apart for meals. In the night the fire from guns is ſlackened, but muſquetry is increaſed on both ſides, and ſhells are ſparingly thrown into the fort with tolerable preciſion. The enemy have it ſeems exhauſted their ſhells,

ſhells, but they throw large ſtones into the Mahratta trenches, and now and then indulge us with one in our battery. Moſt of their ammunition is ſaid to be expended, and we hear them hammering ſhot, which they do ſo dexterouſly, that they are ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from caſt. Many people get a living by running after and picking up the ſhot, which they ſell in the bazaar, and will, for a large hammered ſhot, get a quarter of a rupee.

February the 22d and 23d. We are much annoyed from a ſmart gun well ſerved from the weſtern part of the fort; it is a nine pounder, and does us more miſchief, in regard to caſualties than all the others in the fort, and as there is no object but our battery on which it can be brought to bear, its whole attention is directed to us. It furniſhes the Europeans with a ſubject for their jokes, which they crack frequently upon it, and have, for what reaſon does not appear, named it the grey gooſe, by which it is univerſally known throughout our line.

February the 24th, to the 28th. The Bhow's trenches are carried to the bound hedge, near the foot of the glacis, which cauſes frequent ſkirmiſhes between the Mahrattas and the enemy; on theſe occaſions, as we are not moleſted, we never interfere, but look on with apparent unconcern. In a warfare like this, many incidents muſt neceſſarily occur, which although highly intereſting at the time to thoſe concerned, will not perhaps appear ſo when related: extraordinary eſcapes, or wounds, or events of that nature, come under this deſcription. One circumſtance that happened about this time, as it gives an inſtance of great reſolution, we ſhall relate.

A jemmadar, commanding a body of Arabs in the ram battery, had his knee ſhattered by a cannon ſhot, when, without wincing, he drew his ſabre and cut off the mutilated limb. Mr. Little, ſurgeon of the 8th battalion, was at that time on the advanced duty, and was ſo much ſtruck with his reſolution, that he ſent him to his own tent, amputated him properly, and kept him until cured. The jemmadar was a man well known for his bravery, and, as it afterwards appeared, a favourite

with the Bhow, who politely thanked Mr. Little, and preſented him with a very fine camel for his attention.

March the 1ſt. Some ammunition has been received, and our materials for approaching regularly are in forwardneſs. Our line is more ſickly than it has hitherto been, many officers are ill, and among them our Colonel, whoſe ſituation is peculiarly cruel, being the only company's officer commanding in the field, ſet down before a fort of this importance, without a ſingle requiſite for reducing it, and ſubject to the delays and irkſome frivolity of our tardy allies. Too much confidence ſeems to have been placed in their promiſes of ſupplies, and it ſhould be a caution how again the ſucceſs and credit of the Britiſh arms is ſuffered to depend upon the punctuality of a country power. If any can be at all truſted, it certainly is the Mahrattas; but even with them it ſeems a matter of little moment to what extent their promiſes are made; and although at the time they may have no intention of breaking them, it is to be underſtood that failure is no diſcredit; nor muſt punctuality be expected any farther than their own views are forwarded by obſerving it.

We do not particularly ſpeak from the circumſtances of this ſiege, or of the Mahratta nation, but it is a wiſe plan to recollect, that whatever engagements or treaties we may enter into with any of the native powers, (the obſervation need not perhaps be confined to Aſia,) it will be vain to look for a ready obſervance of them any farther than it ſuits their intereſts and convenience.

March the 2d. Lieutenant Price's wound in the ankle, received the 7th of February, was found to be ſo ſerious as to render amputation neceſſary, and this day his leg was removed: the joint was much ſhattered, and a mortification had taken place, which perfectly ſatisfied the ſurgeons as to the neceſſity of the operation; his other wound in the wriſt is doing well. Two of the battering guns, after being very well repaired in the Bhow's work-yard, were ſent into our battery. March the 3d. A ſkirmiſh, of a nature more than uſually ſerious, took place between

tween the enemy and the Mahrattas, occaſioned by a movement of the latter to favour the eſcape of a number of deſerters from the fort.

March the 4th. Another ſkirmiſh occurred from the ſame cauſe, but not ſo ſmart a one as that of yeſterday. March the 5th, 6th, and 7th. Reports prevail in camp that Budr ul zuman Khan, has expreſſed a deſire to capitulate, but that the Bhow will liſten to no terms but ſurrendering the fort at diſcretion, which the killehdar refuſes to do.

March the 8th. At day bay-break the enemy ſallied, and had a ſevere conteſt with the troops in the Bhow's trenches for about half an hour, when it was given over without any material advantage on either ſide: at nine they renewed their conflict, but with evident abatement of their fury. Lieutenant Hay arrived from Bombay by way of Poona. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, who from ill health was neceſſitated to leave Colonel Frederick's detachment at Sungumſeer, was alſo on his way to Darwar, but being ſuddenly taken ill at Meritch, was unable to proceed. March the 9th to the 12th. The fire from the fort, particularly muſquetry, increaſes in the night, to prevent the Mahrattas from carrying on their work, who nevertheleſs perſevere, and have two mines under the glacis. The Bhow's eldeſt ſon, Appah Sahib, is very indefatigable, and almoſt lives entirely in the trenches. Our line continues rather ſickly, which may be imputed to the heat of the weather, for in the trenches and batteries it is indeed intolerable; the troops are of courſe not only expoſed to the ſun, but to the reflection and reverberation of the heat from the ſandy bottom and ſides of the trenches and batteries. Lieutenant Barry left camp to proceed to Goa for the benefit of his health, and died on the road. March the 13th. We were this morning much ſurprized to hear of the death of our much reſpected Colonel, for none but the medical gentlemen had any idea of its being ſo near; they however had long ſeen he could not recover. Actuated by the ardour of a ſoldier, his enterprizing ſpirit could not brook the procraſtinations to which he was obliged to ſubmit; and loſing, with the unſucceſsful attempt of the 7th of February, all expectation of an honourable conqueſt

of the fort, he had from that time been on the decline. No event could have been more acute to his detachment, for with them he was univerſally beloved; nor could the Bombay army, of which he was at the head, have ſuſtained a ſeverer loſs, for he was truly a good ſoldier, and a ſoldier's friend. As a huſband, his kindneſs and tenderneſs were exemplary; and as a father, his affection could not be exceeded: his amiable widow will, as far as poſſible, ſupply the place of a father to a large family, ſeveral of whom are yet too young to feel the irreparable loſs they have ſuſtained. It muſt be admitted he had many enemies, for his pride would not admit his ſtooping to ſoften their enmities; ſuch perſons, perhaps, will not agree in the aſſertion, that his honourable employers loſt in him one of the beſt of their ſervants; but all impartial people will confirm the declaration; and we cannot in juſtice to our conviction and feelings ſay leſs, when ſpeaking of the late Colonel Frederick, our protector, our patron, and our friend.

The command of the detachment devolves on Major Sartorious, of the engineer corps, a very experienced and highly meritorious officer.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

THE SIEGE OF DARWAR CONCLUDED---DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN---MOVEMENT OF THE BHOW'S ARMY TO THE SOUTHWARD.

MARCH the 14th to the 21ſt. Our guns have been very expertly bûſhed by the Bhow's artificers, and returned to our battery, where we have now one 36 one 24, one 12, and three 6 pounders, with a good ſupply of ammunition. The Bhow's advances are carried on to the foot of the glacis, ſufficiently extenſive to cover a great many men. By deſerters we learn, that the garriſon are diſtreſſed for proviſion and ammunition: of late, however, they have been by no means ſparing of the latter. The breaches are perfectly repaired, and the enemy in the night frequently place blue lights along the parapet, as if apprehenſive of an attack. Orders have been iſſued for every aſſiſtance to be given to the Bhow's troops by our battery whenever they attack, or are attacked, and at all times to annoy the enemy with a gun, when it can be done advantageouſly. March the 22d. This morning the Mahrattas and the enemy had a ſmart ſkirmiſh, and, although they were aſſiſted a little from our battery, our friends had the worſt of it; they loſt, it was ſaid, ſixty men. Lieutenant Wynne, who loſt his leg, bya cannon ſhot, on the 30th of October, left the detachment to proceed to Bombay, by the route of Goa, with a large party of wounded non-effectives.

March the 23d to the 26th. Nothing yet done on our part; materials are ſo ſparingly furniſhed by the Bhow, that we go on but ſlowly with our preparations.

March the 27th. Got a 32 and a 12 pounder into our battery, which now contains three 36, 32, and 24, two 12, and three 6 pounders. The 36 pounder is a large braſs gun, caſt at Poona, and called Savoy. The Mahrattas, and we believe all the country powers, have names for their guns, and ſome of them are very ingeniouſly diſtinguiſhed. At night

marked out the firſt approach, which was carried on near a hundred yards from the right of our battery, toward the Bhow's trenches. The grenadiers of the line turned out volunteers for this work. March the 28th. Our battery, at day-break, opened for the purpoſe of deſtroying the enemy's defences, as they have, during our ſilence, repaired the cavalier tower, and mounted a gun on it, which in the courſe of the day we diſmounted, and ſeveral others from which we expected annoyance. March the 29th. Our approaches were ſucceſsfully carried on laſt night, and we have a lodgment for a company of ſepoys within a few yards of the glacis. About noon the Mahrattas were too bold, and brought on us a heavy fire, which laſted an hour, and was returned from our and the Bhow's batteries; we received no particular damage, except our battery taking fire, which was ſoon extinguiſhed. March the 30th. The weather for ſome days paſt has looked threatening, and laſt night we had a ſevere ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain. At three o'clock, in the morning, a company of ſepoy grenadiers was ordered from camp to the advanced trench, which was this night carried to the glacis; and in the afternoon a ceſſation of hoſtilities was requeſted by the killehdar, for the purpoſe of treating for the delivery of the fort by capitulation, which was agreed to, and in half an hour a harmonious intercourſe ſubſiſted between our Europeans, ſepoys, and their recent enemies. Several of our officers took the opportunity of the truce to look at the outer ditch, which from the creſt of the glacis appears formidable.

March the 31ſt. The ceſſation ſtill continues, and a mutual confidence on our's and the enemy's parts ſeems rapidly to have ſucceeded reciprocal enmity; our officers are permitted to walk in the covert way, and look into the ditch, and are treated with great civility and reſpect. Not ſo with the Bhow's, whom the garriſon appear to diſtruſt, will have no kind of intercourſe with, nor ſuffer them to look into the covert way; and ſo far do they carry this apparrent diſlike, that if any of our officers are accompanied by one of the Bhow's, neither of them are ſuffered to paſs the glacis.

April

April the 1ſt and 2d. Negotiations are pending for the delivery of the fort, but what may be the tenor of them is not known. Report ſays, that Budr ul zuman Khan is deſirous to take with him nine field pieces, remaining of fifteen; the other ſix were taken from him by the Britiſh and the Bhow's troops. The Bhow, it ſeems, is averſe to his having more than three, and this difference, it is ſaid, is what retards the delivery of the fort. The Bhow ſent the killehdar a preſent of twenty ſheep, ſome rice, fruit, &c. which were accepted, and apologies made for no preſent being ſent in return; Budr ul zuman ſaid, the peculiarity of his ſituation rendered him incapable of making any: "He had nothing to ſend."

April the 3d. Every thing being adjuſted for the fort's ſurrender, at two o'clock, P. M. one kuſhoon marched out with their colours, field-pieces, &c. their number was under five hundred. They had three field-pieces; two drawn by oxen, and the third by men. Two kuſhoons marched out in the evening, and two more, with the killehdar, remain in the fort until to-morrow, when they join the reſt at the rendezvous, near a deſtroyed village, two miles eaſtward. April the 4th. At noon, a fourth kuſhoon marched out, and at five, in the evening, Budr ul zuman Khan, attended by the fifth and laſt quitted the fort, which is not to be taken poſſeſſion of by the Mahrattas, until three days after its evacuation; during which time, by ſtipulation, it is ſaid, Tippoo's colours are to remain flying. Budr ul zuman Khan Bahadur, came out in his palankeen; he is a man of good appearance, of middle ſtature, about fifty or fifty-five years of age, has a handſome beard, and a ſcar, apparently from a wound, on his left cheek. He was very particular in returning the ſalutes of our gentlemen, who had placed themſelves to ſee the noble veteran, and after two or three had paid him the compliment of the hat, he appeared to take pleaſure in ſalaaming firſt. His dreſs was white, quite plain, and very neat; there was an intereſting dejection in his countenance, which, added to the eſteem every ſoldier muſt feel for ſo gallant a brother, could not fail of exciting a ſympathetic emotion for

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his diſtreſſing ſituation. He is related by marriage to Tippoo, and has the honor of his ſovereign's unbounded confidence, which reflects equal credit on the merit of the one, and ſagacity of the other. A few years back Tippoo raiſed him, and four other of his generals, to the rank of Nawab.

April the 5th. Budr ul zuman has formed his camp in a hollow ſquare; his arms piled, extending the whole length of each face, with a gun at the angles, and his own and officers tents in the centre: two thouſand Mahratta horſe are ſtationed outſide his camp. The Bhow left his reſidence on the hill, and pitched his tents about three miles to the ſouth-eaſtward. April the 6th. The grenadier battalion was reduced, and the 2d Bombay regiment, with the 9th battalion, ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march to Bombay; the original detachment, under Captain Little, remaining with the Bhow. April the 7th. Darwar was this day ſurrendered to the Mahrattas, by an honorable capitulation, after withſtanding the united efforts of theirs and the Britiſh troops in a ſiege of near twenty-nine weeks. A rough eſtimate of our loſs, before this place, makes it in Europeans killed, wounded, and died, one hundred: native infantry four hundred; Mahrattas, by conjecture, three thouſand. *

The importance of this fort will appear from the length of the ſiege, as it kept the greater part of the Mahratta force in check upwards of ſix months; who, had this fort fallen early in the campaign, would have been employed in ravaging the enemy's country, and cutting of all ſupplies from poſſeſſions north of the capital. Darwar was originally eſtimated to have been garriſoned by ten thouſand men, many of whom were ſent away after the pettah was taken; and from deſertions and caſualties, during the ſiege, were reduced to three thouſand before the capitulation. The neceſſity of reducing this fort is obvious, as ſo great a body of men would effectually prevent any ſupplies being ſent to

* At the end of the active operations of this detachment, will be given a table of the caſualties among the officers during the war.

North View of Darwar.

Published May 1st 1791 by Edward Moor.

to the army had it advanced farther to the ſouthward and left it untaken and it would require an army to blockade a fort ſo ſtrongly garriſoned.

As this formidable barrier, on Tippoo's former northern frontier, has never been deſcribed, or even, until lately, known in Europe, an account of it, we truſt, will be acceptable :—

The glacis, in common with almoſt all country forts, is by far too ſteep; on the 7th of February, we have ſhewn, the ſtorming party found good cover under it from the fort guns. The covert way, although not very broad, or well finiſhed, is tolerably good. In the ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt angles, ſemicircular works project on the glacis; in driving the enemy from the former, on the 7th, February, Lieutenant Price received his wounds. The outer ditch is irregular in depth, being from twenty to thirty-five feet and upwards, and generally twenty-five or thirty-feet wide, with a revettement of ſtone in ſome parts. The curtain of the outer wall is thick, and ſtronger than any one could ſuppoſe mud and earth, of which it is conſtructed, capable of making it. The rampart, although too narrow, has ſome guns mounted on it, and is banquetted in ſome places; in others, where it is wanted, ſcaffoldings are fixed for the troops to ſtand upon when firing over the parapet.

Behind the rampart is a ſecond ditch of about twenty-five feet wide, and deep, in which is a reſervoir of water, on the weſtern ſide, near a weak gate, leading over a dam from the fort to the outer rampart. The inner rampart and curtain is much the ſame as the outer, with the addition of the cavalier tower, or futteh borj: i. e. tower of victory, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. In both curtains are many towers, on which we found mounted, including two or three on the ramparts, twenty-two guns, large and ſmall, two mortars, and a number of fixed wall pieces, called jinjalls. An eighteen pounder was mounted on the cavalier tower, but its embraſure blinded. A little to the weſtward of this tower is a deſcent, by a narrow flight of ſteps, from the outer rampart to the inner ditch: Colonel Frederick knew of this deſcent, and a part of his inſtructions to the parties, on the 7th of February, was to deſcend by it, and endeavour to effect an

entrance into the fort by ſeveral ſally poſts between the cavalier and the reſervoir of water to the weſtward: others were to force the gate before mentioned near that reſervoir, or to have eſcaladed the wall to the left of it, could the gate not have been forced. The wall at that place is low, and would not be difficult to eſcalade; and although, as we were informed, a ſtrong guard was poſted there, it is by far the weakeſt part of the inner-wall. A few bramins reſide in a ſmall pagoda, near the reſervoir. The ſpot for our firſt breach was well choſen. The ſhape of the fort, if that term can be applied to a thing almoſt ſhapeleſs, is an irregular circle; the entrance is on the eaſtern ſide, through three pretty ſtrong gates, particularly the middle one, which is very handſomely built. A battery of three guns, before ſpoken of by the name of the ſultan battery, defends the gateway.

The fort, on the inſide, is one of the moſt forlorn, deſpicable looking places imaginable, and its area is very ſmall, conſidering the ground the fortification covers. The grand magazine is underground in the rear of the cavalier tower, and contains a good ſtock of powder: its doors, of which there are two, were open, and having no centinel to guard them, any perſons that pleaſed might run up and down among the powder, which was kept in large cheſts, without lids. We ſaw ſeveral Mahratta ſepoys, and others walking in and out, with all poſſible careleſſneſs, when the leaſt colliſion of their iron mounted ſwords upon the ſtone ſteps, or gateway, muſt have produced fire.

The cutchery, where juſtice is adminiſtered, and public buſineſs tranſacted, is about the centre of the fort, adjoining the killehdar's houſe, which being in the range of the cavalier tower, and the Bhow's batteries, was of courſe, a good deal battered. We ſaw ſeveral guns broken up, to hammer into ſhot, of which article there appeared to be a great ſcarcity: theſe guns were originally made of iron bars, hooped round, and beaten into ſhape: they will be ſpoken of hereafter by the name of Malabar guns, by which name Europeans know them. The fort throughout has a dirty appearance, as might be expected, from having been conſtantly battered, and having ſuch a number of people confined in it for ſo long a time. There are no handſome, or very convenient habitations

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in the fort. Many of the inhabitants, when driven from the town, took refuge in the inner ditch, and lived on the north ſide, where it is the deepeſt: the ſhalloweſt part of both ditches is on the ſouth-eaſtern ſide.

The town is to the ſouthward of the fort, extending eaſtward, encloſed by a weak wall and ditch, out of repair: the neareſt part of the town wall is diſtant from the glacis about two hundred and fifty yards; between them, at the foot of the glacis, is a thick bound hedge, which was intended to have been carried all round, but is thick only on this and the eaſtern ſide, as far as the gate. A well and tank of water is between the bound hedge and pettah, or town wall, which is nearly a ſquare of little leſs than half a mile in each face, and was well filled with houſes, but there does not appear to have been any handſome ones; it is true, they were all deſtroyed before we ſaw the town, but there are no handſome remains. A moſque in the middle of the town is not much damaged, as the killehdar, being a muſſulman, perhaps forbade guns being directed near his temple, and it being built of ſtone, the Mahrattas had no inducement to deſtroy it.

In this fort ſeveral of our officers (Bombay officers) were confined from the fate of a former war; we were deſirous to ſee the place they were confined in, and ſeveral were ſhown us, but as no marks could be found, ſuch as names or letters cut on the doors, or the like, we were not certain of being rightly directed.

On the ſurrender of Darwar, the ſtrong fort of Khooſhgul, twelve miles in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, ſurrendered alſo to a part of the Bhow's army who had inveſted it. This fort will be deſcribed in its place. A number of ſmall towns and villages were in the vicinity of Darwar, but have been razed to the ground by the Mahrattas. A large town, by Europeans generally called, and always written Hubely, but its proper name is Hoobly, ſurrendered to the Bhow on his arrival in the neighbourhood of Darwar; it is twelve miles ſoutherly, and will be particularly noticed hereafter.

It was generally ſuppoſed that the fall of Darwar was in a great meaſure cauſed by the capture of Bangalore; that very important event might in all likelihood have damped the ſpirits of all Tippoo's adherents, but it does not appear that Darwar could have held out much longer had Bangalore remained untaken. The garriſon were ſtraightened for proviſions and ſhot; of water and powder we have ſeen they had plenty; the beſiegers were advanced in great numbers to the glacis, which could not but greatly diſpirit the beſieged; and as there was no probability of relief, every day dawned on a proſpect worſe than the preceding; nor could they, if the ſurrender of the fort was now delayed, expect either terms or quarter at a future period.

Although the geographical ſituation of Darwar was not known in Europe until lately, we read of it as a place of reſpectability and ſtrength in Allum Geer's contentions for univerſal ſovereignty in the peninſula, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, when it was taken by Sultan Mauzum, the ſon of Allum Geer, better known by the name of Aureng Zeib. It fell alſo to Tippoo in his former war with the Mahrattas, and was at the concluſion of that war in 1784, with other forts and diſtricts, ceded to him, he agreeing to pay a tribute for them, which tribute is called chout. Darwar, prior to this period, was not, as is by ſome ſuppoſed, a part of the jageer of Purſeram Bhow, but belonged to Raganauth Row; as did alſo Badamy, Gojundergur, &c. the latter was, we believe, his reſidence and capital. Nor does Darwar appear to be the ſtrong hold of the Shahnoor province, but the capital of a province or diſtrict of the ſame name, which in point of ſoil is the richeſt in this part of the country, and being, at the time of the Bhow's arrival, in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, afforded the cattle luxurious paſturage, and ſupplies to the army, as the corn was nearly ready for cutting.

Darwar is ſometimes alſo written Naſerabad; we find it ſo called by Orme, and placed as a purgunnah in the ſirkar of Bankapoor, which is not now a ſirkar, but a purgunnah in that of Shahnoor. In a manuſcript map, drawn, we believe, by order of Mr. Haſtings, is a place called Futeabad,

or Darwar; but, if meant for this fort, ſtrangely miſplaced. Orme places Shahnoor, which he ſpells Sanour, as a purgunnah in the ſirkar of Mauzafernagur *; now theſe three names have the ſame meaning †, and may probably have cauſed ſome error in Mr. Orme's concluſions, or confuſion in his authorities, which may perhaps be of ſo ancient a date, and antecedent to ſo many changes in this country, that they now can be hardly applied to it. In Major Rennell's map of the peninſula, publiſhed in 1788, Darwar is accurately laid down from the authority of Captain Reynolds, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, a gentleman to whom geography is highly indebted.

April the 8th. We this day heard with ſurprize that Budr ul zuman Khan's party had been attacked and plundered by the Mahrattas, the Nawab himſelf dangerouſly wounded, and his guns taken from him; the real cauſe of this diſgraceful tranſaction was never fully known. In ſome of the India papers, an account is given of this event, ſtating that the Britiſh detachment addreſſed Lord Cornwallis upon the ſubject, diſclaiming any ſhare in, or knowledge of, the villianous proceeding, and expreſſing their abhorrence at the perpetrators of it. As no one could poſſibly ſuppoſe they had any ſhare in it, there could be no neceſſity for ſuch an addreſs; and however their indignation might have been excited, none ſuch was propoſed or thought of. Mr. Cruſo immediately viſited Budr ul zuman, who was very ſenſible of the attention. April the 9th. A meſſage was received from the Bhow, to know what ſum would be deemed ſatisfactory to the Britiſh detachment, and adequate to their ſervices in the ſiege and conqueſt of Darwar. A committee was accordingly aſſembled to determine on the leaſt ſum that could with propriety be taken; who were of opinion, that accepting of leſs than a lak of rupees, would be derogatory to the dignity of the detachment, as well as leſſening the ſervices it had rendered the Bhow in the reduction of

* See Orme's Fragments, page 203. notes LXIX. LXXI.

† Nuſr-abad; Futteh-abad; Muzuffer-abad, or Muzuffer-nuggur; all mean the place of victory.

the fort. This determination was tranſmitted to the Bhow, who ſaid he had it not in his power to grant ſo large a ſum: he offered forty thouſand rupees, which was refuſed.

April the 10th. The Bhow's park, and ſtores of all kinds, were before noticed to be on the left of our line; he had now collected great quantities of ammunition, &c. for his march to the ſouthward, and orders were iſſued for marching in the morning. About midnight our camp was alarmed with guns, rockets, and exploſions from the left; and all in that direction appeared in flames. The line immediately fell in, when it was found to be the Bhow's magazines on fire: as the flames approached the magazines and tumbrils, they blew up, and many of the guns being loaded, ſeveral ſhot paſſed along our line; or a bundle of rockets would take fire, and flying in all directions, gave cauſe of alarm for our own ſafety.

The exploſion of the magazines were very terrific, and the night being dark, vivid flaſhes of lightning added to the ſublimity of the effect. Only two days before this accident, the 9th, had changed ground from the left to that lately occupied by the grenadier battalion; a fortunate circumſtance, for, on its former ground, it muſt have been ſeverely annoyed. Several tents in the centre of our line were burnt through, as the fire, after being blown up into the air, was driven towards us by a ſtrong north-weſt wind, and it was well we ſuffered no material damage. On the morning of the 11th, it was ſhocking to ſee the effects of this accident; men, camels, horſes, bullocks, &c. lying in promiſcuous heaps, as they were driven by the violence of the exploſions.

The Bhow's army moved in the courſe of the day a few miles to the ſouthward, and in the evening Captain Little, with the original detachment, joined the army at the new ground.

Major Sartorious took leave of the Bhow this evening, previous to his return to Bombay with the reinforcement, which we ſhall attend before any farther account is given of the operations of the army.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REINFORCEMENT COMMENCE THEIR MARCH TO BOMBAY---THE NINTH BATTALION RECALLED---PROCEEDINGS ON ITS MARCH TO JOIN CAPTAIN LITTLE---DESCRIPTION OF RAMGURRY, AND PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE OBSCENE ENORMITIES IN THE WORSHIP OF THE LINGAM.

APRIL the 12th. Every thing being prepared for marching, orders were iſſued on the 13th for the returning detachment to move the next morning, and at day break, on the 14th, it left Darwar, and marched ſix miles to Aminboy, a poor village. Being badly ſupplied with conveyance, ſeveral officers left their tents and baggage on the ground. April 15th. The detachment marched ſix miles to Beetgarry, a tolerable town, with a weak fort on a hill, on the declivity of which the town is ſituated, with a rivulet running cloſe paſt its northern ſide. Heavy rain falling in the night, the detachment halted the 16th, and on the 17th marched through Doodwar, before noticed, to Bellowry, a ſmall village, eight miles from Beetgarry. April the 18th. Paſſed Sangolee, a large village on the ſouthern bank of the Malpurba, and encamped on the oppoſite ſide. The river here is about two hundred yards acroſs, with two feet of water and a good bottom. Sangolee is nine miles from Bellowry. April 19th. Ten miles to Naſourie, beforementioned to be at the ſouthern entrance of the Manowly barree, which we entered the next day, and after marching eight miles, halted at Dewalhutty, a ſmall village. April 21ſt. Marched eight miles through the jungle, and halted at Padſhahpoor, where the detachment ſtaid the 22d, in a pleaſant encampment between the fort and a ſmall river that runs paſt the weſtern and ſouthern ſides of the town, with now but little water in it. On the 23d, paſſed the rocky bed of the river before ſpoken of, as the Gutpurba, or Heron Caſſey, now perfectly dry, near the

the ſmall village of Goorgurry, ſeven miles from Padſhahpoor. April 24th. The detachment marched ten miles to Yadgurry, a ſmall village. To Chickowrie on the 25th, eight miles.

After the general had beat on the 26th, preparatory to marching, an expreſs arrived from Poona, ordering the 9th battalion back to Darwar; this cauſed a halt, and the battalion having ſpared the beſt of their arms to complete Captain Little's detachment, was ſupplied from the 2d Bombay regiment. On the 27th, both corps marched at day break. Major Sartorious, with the regiment, purſued his route to Bombay, by way of Sattarah, in ſight of which fort they halted, but had no opportunities of examining it, or of approaching it very nearly, which the Mahrattas ſeemed cautious to prevent.

This fort has never come under the obſervation of Europeans; no particular account of it, at leaſt, has been publiſhed. All hiſtorians agree in its being a place of great ſtrength and importance, and ſeem to adopt readily the ſtory of a deſcendant of the original race of Mahratta ſovereigns being confined in this fort, which was formerly their capital: whether the tale be true or not, we cannot pretend to determine, but are inclined to believe it is not. Thoſe who are deſirous to refer to hiſtories of the riſe and progreſs of the preſent overgrown empire of the Mahrattas, will be ſatisfied by conſulting the introduction to Major Rennell's Memoir of his Map of Hindooſtan; or a ſhort account of them by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Ker, Auditor General at Bombay, publiſhed in 1782. Orme's Fragments contain ſeveral curious particulars of that adventurous chieftain Sevagi, the reſtorer of their political importance; and in note VI. of that work, a liſt is given of the authors who have written upon the ſubject.

The name of this fort in the Hindvi, commonly, but improperly called, the Moors language, ſignifies ſeventeen, and is ſaid to have been given from there being ſeventeen walls, ſeventeen towers, and ſeventeen gates, leading in ſo many directions; others ſay it is from the fort being built in the form of a ſtar, which its name alſo ſignifies. The town is extenſive,

five, ſituated on the north ſide of the hill. Sattarah was taken from the ſovereign of Bejapoor by Sevagi, in 1651 *.

Major Sartorious halted at a plentiful town called Saddle-garralage †, on the banks of the Doodgunga; thence marched to Surgom, and inclining more to the northward, by the route of Iſlepoor, halted two days at Carrar, a reſpectable town on the Kriſtna's ſouthern bank, and near its confluence with the Quern. Carrar is ſpoken of as a handſome place, exhibiting ſome elegant ſpecimens of architecture, particularly a pagoda, at the junction of the rivers. Hence as far as Sattarah is a pleaſant valley, well inhabited and cultivated, being interſected by many ſtreams. The Major halted two days at Chundra, where orders were received to deſcend by the Tourna ghaut; and as he was now to the northward of that paſs, the regiment countermarched two days. Near the end of May they reached the ſea, and embarked oppoſite the ſouthernmoſt end of the iſland of Bombay, where they arrived all well on the 2d of June. The latter part of the march was rendered unpleaſant by the near approach of the periodical rains, which are always preceded by violent ſhowers ‡.

Captain

* Orme's Fragments, page 51.

† From the ſtrange ſound of this name, we apprehend it is an error.

‡ Since the little we have ſtated on the ſubject of this march was written, we have been favoured with ſome information reſpecting it by a correſpondent who was with Major Sartorious's returning detachment. Leaving Chickowrie, they had a long march, and halted on the bank of a reſpectable river, about a hundred and fifty yards broad, and very rapid. This river, which we apprehend is the ſame near which Colonel Frederick's detachment halted on Chriſtmas day, by the village of Danwar, had now ſeveral good boats upon it. Our correſpondent thinks there were, not including the Kriſtna, five rivers to paſs between Chickowrie and the ghauts, nearly of the ſame breadth with that firſt noticed. The detachment on the 5th of May halted on the northern bank of the Kriſtna, oppoſite Carrar, or Carrour, which is ſpoken of as the moſt extenſive and reſpectable town obſerved in this part of the country, being a mile in length, and nearly as much in breadth, well inhabited by all kinds of mechanics and tradeſmen, and having a good market.

Nearly in the centre of the town are two pagodas of great height, and elegant workmanſhip. There is a fort in Carrour, but without guns, in which, it was ſaid, two conſiderable perſonages, ſuppoſed to be branches of the former reigning family, are confined.

The

Captain Riddell, we have obſerved, with the 9th battalion, alſo left Chickowrie on the 26th of April, and re-croſſed its former march to Yadgurry, and the next day the river, ſuppoſed to be the Gutpurba, which although perfectly dry on the 23d, was now ſo much ſwoln by the late heavy rain, as to take the men to their middle in water: it was paſſed at the ſame place, near the village of Goorgurry. Captain Riddell received letters from Sir Charles Malet, Bart. the honourable company's reſident at the court of Poona, directing him to proceed with all expedition, compatible with prudence, to join Captain Little. The battalion marched on the 28th, in the morning, to Padſhahpoor, and in the evening entered the Manowly barree, and marched to Dewalhutty, which the battalion left the next morning, and marched to Naſourie.

May the 1ſt. Croſſed the Malpurba, and halted at Sangolee; this river was alſo much encreaſed by the rains, but not ſo ſtrikingly as the other. May the 2d. Marched to Beetgarry; and on the 3d to Darwar; where we pitched near the glacis, between the bound-hedge and the Bhow's batteries, which, with his trenches, were a good deal waſhed down

The country on both ſides of the river, to the diſtance of fifty or ſixty miles, was obſerved to be in a ſtate of the higheſt cultivation.

Sattarah, which is ſituated about mid-way between the Kriſtna and the Toura, or Tourna ghaut, is on the weſternmoſt point of a hill, riſing from a baſe of ſeven or eight miles in length from eaſt to weſt. The fort is on the higheſt part of the hill, and has a narrow paſſage up to it, admitting, and that with difficulty, but one perſon at a time. This information is not given immediately from our correſpondent's own obſervation, as he was not permitted to approach the fort, but from what he learned when near it.

The Tourna ghaut is ſpoken of as a great deal more ruggid and ſteep than the Ambah. Firſt an aſcent occurs of upwards of half a mile, on the ſummit of which, for one mile, the road continues very rocky, when the deſcent commences, and is for a mile and a half very ſteep, rocky, and difficult. At the bottom of this firſt ghaut is a plain of ſome little extent, encloſed on all ſides by a jungle; here the detachment halted, having been from ſeven in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, in effecting this ſhort diſtance. The next morning the detachment marched at ſix, and deſcended another ghaut, if poſſible (ſays our correſpondent) worſe than the preceding; being, although not ſo ſteep, equally rugged, and of a greater continuance. The men did not reach the foot of this paſs before five in the evening, and ſome of the baggage and ſtores not until afternoon of the next day. Soon after coming into the low country, the detachment were incommoded with rain, and the monſoon ſet in with violence on the 29th of May.

down by the rain; our battery and approaches were pulled to pieces for the ſake of the ſand bags. A few inhabitants have re-occupied the town.

So much rain had fallen, that the ſpace between the Bhow's hill and our former line of encampment, we found a lake of water. The day after Major Sartorious marched from Darwar, ſo furious a ſquall and whirlwind paſſed over the ground he had juſt left, that nothing could withſtand their violence. Two or three gentlemen who remained on the ground ſick, had their tents and furniture ſwept away. We ſaw the remains of a chair that had been ſo whirled about and battered, as to have very little appearance of its former ſtate. It ſhould have been noticed, that we found Darwar particularly ſubject to whirlwinds; ſcarcely a day paſſed without, perhaps, a dozen being ſeen, and in general ſeveral viſited our line. They may be ſeen at a great diſtance, in the form of an immenſe column, moving irregularly with conſiderable rapidity, and with a great noiſe; clouds of duſt, and any thing light, ſuch as pieces of paper, cloth, leaves, &c. are whirled up to a height beyond the reach of the eye, forming a column, at the baſe of, perhaps, twenty, thirty, or more feet diameter. Moſt of them are ſufficiently violent to knock down a tent, unleſs well ſecured; and it was ludicrous to ſee what ſcenes of confuſion would ſome times be occaſioned when one got among the tents and huts of ours, or the Mahratta camp: it would, perhaps, beat down a habitation, and carry away the only dreſs of the inhabitant, who would have to run more than half naked in purſuit of it; ſometimes by diſperſing fire, it would burn the huts and tents; and as they prevailed moſt in hot ſultry weather, and generally in the heat of the day, our kitchens and dinners often ſuffered from their intruſions. The univerſal name of this phœnomenon was a devil; and on the approach of one, every body began to ſhout and abuſe it; ſo that with the noiſe of the devil itſelf, and its abuſers, good warning was given of its approach. The practice of ſhouting, as well we believe as the name, was borrowed from the Mahrattas, who poſſibly conceived that

none but the devil could have a hand in ſuch unwelcome viſitations.

We left Darwar the 4th of May, and marched to Hoobly, over very wet and ſwampy ground cauſed by ſo much rain. We found here Brigade Major Roſs, Lieutenants Gorman and Powney, and Mr. Little, in charge of the hoſpital that had been eſtabliſhed here. The officers being recovered, purpoſed accompanying Captain Riddell to Seringapatam, with ten Europeans and fifty recovered ſepoys; a reſpectable reinforcement to the reduced numbers of the 9th battalion, which had now to march ſingly to the enemy's capital, through ſome hundred miles of the enemy's country, and paſt one of their ſtrongeſt and beſt garriſoned forts.

May the 5th. Received letters from Captain Little's detachment, which, with the Bhow's army, have croſſed the Toombudra, and are within ſix koſs of Chittledroog.

Captain Riddell received letters of credit on ſurrafs in this town, and as we are in want of money, and the ſurrafs are known to part with it moſt reluctantly, it will detain us a day or two; but as every thing of which we are in want can be procured at this plentiful town, the detention could not have been more opportune. No particular mention will be made of Hoobly in this place; as we make ſome ſtay here, on our return to Poona, its trade, manufactures, &c. &c. will then be given at length.

Laſt night was very tempeſtuous; as violent rain, with thunder and lightning, as we ever ſaw: ſeveral of our tents were beaten down.

We left Hoobly the 8th of May, and marched twelve miles to Helliagherry, a ſmall village. May the 9th. To Bendigherry, eleven miles, a ſmall village, near which we encamped, in a very large and beautiful mangoe plantation, well ſtored with fruit. The road heavy by reaſon of the rain.

May the 10th. We marched fifteen miles to Bankapoor, or Bunkapoor, which is now a large town, and from the ruins of the fort to the weſtward,

weſtward of it, appears to have been a place of conſiderable importance. This fort was diſmantled by Tippoo's army on their approach to the Mahratta territories in a former war, when this was the chief fortification in the Shahnoor province, and was, to diſtinguiſh it from other places of the ſame name, called Shahnoor-Bunkapoor. The city of Shahnoor is in ſight, five or ſix miles to the north-eaſt; which city, on our return, as to its hiſtory, politics, &c. will be particularly noticed.

From ſuch parts of the fort of Bunkapoor as are left ſufficiently entire to enable us to form a judgment, we are of opinion it was a well-built, ſtrong fortification. The ditch is deep and well revetted with ſtone, and the curtain, baſtions, &c. even in their preſent ſtate, ſhow that a conſiderable ſhare of ſcience was diſplayed in their conſtruction. Outſide the town, to the ſouthward, is a large tank, and a handſome bowrie of water; but the latter, from neglect, is not very good. On the 11th we croſſed the river Wollah, ten miles from Bunkapoor, and encamped in a mangoe grove near Deevgarry, a ſmall town, two miles ſouth of the Wollah. The river was about three feet deep of water, and a hundred yards acroſs. Near Deevgarry, to the weſt, is a high hill, with a pagoda on it, that may be ſeen at a great diſtance, from which the country around exhibits a beautiful proſpect, being well wooded, watered, and cultivated. Our march rendered very fatiguing by the rain.

May the 12th. Marched fourteen miles to Beergeer, a ſmall village, almoſt ſurrounded with groves and gardens: we had a heavy march, and the ground about the town was ſo wet and ſwampy, that a dry ſpot ſcarcely could be found to encamp upon. On the 13th we halted at Hoolooly, a large village, eleven miles from Beergeer, from which place the road for ſeveral miles was very muddy, and unpleaſant the remainder, on account of the ſevere rain that fell all day. Saw herds of antelopes on this march, but their natural ſhyneſs prevented our getting near enough to ſhoot them. We marched on the 14th but four miles to Rana Bednore, a market town of ſome extent and importance, with a fort, but not a ſtrong one. The killehdar, a bramin, refuſed us forage,

and the uſual ſupplies, and otherwiſe behaved very inſolently; on which a company of grenadiers made a quick movement, paſſed the fort gates before he was aware of it, and brought him to our camp, where he was detained until every thing wanted was provided, which being paid for, he departed ſatisfied. We encamped ſouthward of the town, near a large lake of water: extenſive groves and gardens are to the eaſtward and northward of the fort. So much rain fell in the night, that we could not move until noon of the 15th, when we marched ten miles to Carroor, a ſmall village and gurry.

Croſſed the Toombudra the next day, five miles from Carroor, at a good paſs, a mile to the northward of Hurry Hal: the river has now about four feet water, which is by no means ſo much as we expected from the recent rain. We halted in a pretty mangoe grove, half way between the ford and the town; but the killehdar behaving inſolently, the ſame as at Rana Bednore, the battalion was marched to the fort, and the ſame meaſures taken with him, by which we were very well ſupplied. As we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak minutely of Hurry Hal, and the Toombudra, as Tippoo's northern frontier fort and boundary, no farther mention will be made of them in this place.

We halted the 17th and 18th, and on the 19th marched eighteen miles to Lokary, a ſmall village. May the 20th. Marched nineteen miles to Eminure, a poor place. We this day joined the route of the Bhow's army, which croſſed the Toombudra, five or ſix miles to the ſouth-weſt of Hurry Hal. The route of the army is marked by ruin and devaſtation; every village and town being burned and razed with the ground, and the road ſtrewed with horſes and bullocks, from which iſſued a moſt intolerable ſtench. We have ſeen fifteen and twenty of theſe animals dead, and dying, under one tree, where the poor creatures had creeped, to be out of the heat of the ſun. In the diſtance of ten miles, perhaps, as many deſtroyed villages will be ſeen, without an inhabitant to tell their names: ſuch is the havoc this deſtructive army has cauſed in this fair country.

Heavy

Heavy rain prevented our moving until noon of the 21ſt, when we marched fifteen miles to Ramgurry, a hill fort, diſtant twenty miles from Chittledroog, which is in ſight, bearing north-eaſt. Ramgurry is a ſmall unconnected hill, very difficult of aſcent, and with a few men capable of defence againſt an army. The eaſtern ſide is the only part up which it ſeems poſſible to climb, and every ſpot favourable to aſcent is covered with fortification: the paſſage up, which admits but three or four perſons at a time, winds through ſeven or eight gates and walls, but very ill conſtructed; and it takes more than half an hour's hard labour to reach the top, where there is a tower, and reſervoirs for water, but neither good nor plentiful. A ſquare pettah, of no great extent, is at the bottom, on the eaſtern ſide, incloſed by a wall, and ditch flanked by towers. It is neceſſary to paſs through the pettah in aſcending the hill.

No conſiderable body of men could be ſtationed on this hill; five hundred are ſufficient for its defence: it would therefore be adviſeable not to attempt a reduction of it by aſſault or ſiege, as it is not a poſt of importance, and might, if there were no forces of the enemy, in its neighbourhood, be eaſily blockaded.

From the tower, on the top of Ramgurry, among other hill forts, are ſeen Chittle-Droog, Hunman-Droog, Rungun-Droog, Hoos-Droog, Oochinga-Droog, Changerry; theſe forts will be noticed deſcriptively in the courſe of the work. Ramgurry and Hoos-Droog ſurrendered recently to the Mahrattas.

The rain continuing inceſſant, we halted here on the 22d, in a moſt unpleaſant encampment, cauſed, as well by the wet, as by the ſtench ariſing from great numbers of dead cattle: we were alſo plagued with ſcorpions, crawling into our tents to avoid the wet. We were not able to move, on account of the rain, until afternoon, of the 23d, when we marched twelve miles to Baugoor.

It was at this place we firſt particularly obſerved thoſe obſcene ſymbols of worſhip, which we had often read to be in uſe among the inhabitants of Hindoſtan at their devotions; and before we enter upon a deſcription

of them, ſhall quote the ſpeculations of an ingenious author, concerning the origin of this ſtrange practice; which quotation will alſo expreſs the difficulty under which a writer labours in endeavouring to apply decent words to ſo indecent a ſubject, and farther notices an inſtitution of *the women of the pagoda*, of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak particularly.

Mr. Maurice, in the preface to his "Hiſtory of Hindoſtan," p. cvii. ſpeaking of that ſpecies of worſhip, ſo "predominant throughout Hindoſtan, the LINGAM, or PHALLUS, of which the diſguſting emblem is "ſo conſpicuouſly pourtrayed in all the pagodas and ſacred caverns in "India," ſays, "Every reader, who at all reflects, will be ſenſible "how difficult it muſt be to write on ſuch a ſubject, in words that may "not offend even the eye of virgin innocence; of which claſs of readers, "I truſt, a few will honour theſe pages with a peruſal. I have been as "careful as poſſible to ſelect expreſſions that may unfold my meaning, "without giving offence, and have, on that account curtailed, even to "obſcurity, my remarks on a ſubject of which, taken up in a phyſical "and philoſophical point of view, the full elucidation would require volumes; and upon which, in fact, not a few volumes have been written. "I have in the following pages, conſidered that worſhip merely in a theological light, and though I am not ignorant of a great deal which has "been written by Sonnerat, and others, concerning the purity of morals, "and intention of the firſt devotees of the Lingam, in India, and the "Phallus, in Egypt; yet, I cannot avoid thinking, that the leſs ſaid in "praiſe or vindication of it the better, in European countries, where "more pure and nobler conceptions of the *great generative and creative* "*power* that formed the univerſe, happily prevail; where the inhabitants are not lulled in the inſenſible *apathy*, and divine *abſorption* of the "pious Yogees; and where the ebullition of licentious paſſion is not ſo "effectually curbed, by viands, ſimple and innutritious as the rice and "water of the abſtracted and philoſophical race of Brahma. Conſidered "in a theological point of view, and writing in a country profeſſing "Chriſtianity, I truſt, I have referred ſo indecent a devotion to its true ſource,

"ſource, the turpitude of HAM, whoſe Cuthite progeny introduced it "into Hindoſtan, together with other depravities, deſtructive of the "pure primæval religion of SHEM, or the principles of the Veeſhnu ſect. "Even thoſe who ſtrenuouſly contend for the unſullied morality of the "firſt inſtitutors of the worſhip in queſtion, will, doubtleſs, admit the "truth of what I have aſſerted *, concerning the adulteration of its ori- "ginal purity, ſo evident in the proſtitution of the *women of the pagoda*, "and the indecencies practiſed in the myſterious rites of BACCHUS, and "the BONA DEA, at Rome."

We enter now upon the deſcription of the machine, in India, devoted to the worſhip of the Lingam: a worſhip ſimilar to the Phallus of the Greeks, and the Priapus of the Romans. Theſe machines are built ſometimes of a ſquare, and ſometimes of a ſexagonal or octagonal form, and from the ſolidity of the wood, and quantity of iron uſed to clench the wood work firmly, appear to be of great durability; on two oppoſite ſides large iron rings and bolts are fixed for faſtening the ropes to when they are dragged in proceſſion; bullocks are ſometimes uſed for that purpoſe, but the piety of the people will not often admit even that animal to ſo great an honour. They generally run upon ſix or eight low wheels, or rather trucks, and are, when unadorned, uniformly of one ſtory, of ten or eleven feet high; but, previouſly to the day of proceſſion, they are fancifully decorated with paper, cloth, &c. of all colours, and raiſed ſix or ſeven ſtories upon the lower one, when they make a very ſhowy appearance, and are, perhaps, from fifty to ſixty feet in height.

Although we have been preſent at theſe proceſſions, we did not notice whether any particular idol, or ſymbol, was depoſited in the machine, but conjecture it is the cuſtom; and conjecture alſo, that it is the nameleſs hieroglyphic, worſhipped in the temples of Seeva, to avert the threats of

* In page 264, et. ſeq. where will be found an elegant account of the origin of this "atrocious "outrage againſt decency;" and in page 337, and thoſe immediately following, is given, with peculiar energy, the practices of the *women of the idol*; which we ſhall take the liberty to quote when we come to notice this inſtitution in the pagoda of Jejoory.

of that avenging deity. Travellers relate, that in proceſſions ſimilar to this, enthuſiaſtic devotees throw themſelves beneath the wheels, and are cruſhed to death by the weight of the machine paſſing over them.

Mr. Maurice in page 105, cites Mr. Hamilton's account of the Eaſt Indies, vol. i. page 385. London edition, 1744, where he has an "engraving of the coach, four ſtories in height, in which the idol is "carried about in proceſſion, and under whoſe wheels he reports that "the infatuated devotees often throw themſelves in a tranſport of holy "fury." Montaigne, in his eſſays, vol. ii. page 36, notices this ſacrifice; which, for want of time to ſeek for better authority, we ſhall quote. "In a certain kingdom, of the new diſcovered world," ſays Montaigne, "when the idol they adore is drawn about in public upon a "waggon of wonderful ſize; beſides that ſeveral are then ſeen cutting "off pieces of their fleſh to offer to him, there are a number of others "who proſtrate themſelves upon the place, cauſing themſelves to be "cruſhed and broke to pieces with the weighty wheels, to obtain the "veneration of ſanctity after their death, which is accordingly paid them." We cannot controvert, nor will we preſume to contradict theſe authorities; but we have never ſeen, nor heard of any body who had, or would confidently ſay, (and we were particular in enquiring) that there had been ſuch a voluntary ſacrifice. It is not, however, at all unlikely to have been practiced in former ages, when voluntary ſacrifices, and the complicated miſeries of ſelf-inflicted auſterities, appear to have been more encouraged by the tribute of veneration, than in more recent, and leſs ignorant periods.

But what makes us the more particular in deſcribing theſe ſtrange machines, is the ſingularity of the ornamental pieces of ſculpture on the external parts: all round, in the moſt elaborate ſtile and obſcene imagery, are pourtrayed figures of men, women, beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. We are totally unable, and, for reaſons before quoted, equally unwilling to convey a full idea of theſe monſtrous delineations: it muſt therefore ſuffice to ſay, that there is a great variety of not only human nudities

nudities in the moſt indecent, uncleanly ſituations, but men and beaſts, and beaſts and women, expoſed in the moſt ſhameful combinations that a brutal imagination could ſuggeſt, in all the filthy attitudes of unnatural depravity.

Although, from our journeyings in India having been chiefly confined to the peninſula, we have had no opportunites of obſerving theſe objects of adoration in other parts; we read of their being in exiſtence in the more northern countries, as well as in the peninſula. We recollect, many years ago, having ſeen ſimilar proceſſions at Madras, but not the beaſtial ſculptures on the machine or coach; and in a celebrated pagoda near Tellicherry, called the braſs pagoda, we ſaw the remains of one of them: in Malabar alſo, as well as in Canara, we have ſeen temples dedicated to the deity of fecundity, with nothing in their gloomy receſſes but a monſtrous hieroglyphic of the organ of generation.

The deluded female conceives the curſe of barrenneſs will be removed by an (in this caſe) unnatural contact with this ſymbol; and it is not unlikely but this pilgrimage, if it may be ſo called, might, from its ſucceſs, have been in great repute; as in theſe ſlothful ſeats, it cannot be imagined there would ever be wanted young bramins to aſſert the honor and prolific powers of their relic. It may indeed be ſuppoſed, that theſe libidinous people originally inſtituted ſuch bigotted practices for the purpoſes of laſciviouſneſs; for here little elſe is attended to but the gratification of ſenſuality, and every art tending to its completion, paſſionately cultivated with all the refinements of ingenious voluptuouſneſs.

It is almoſt impiety, in the ſame page with theſe vile ſuperſtitions, to mention our own enlightened religion; but the theologian will, on contemplating the unhappy enormities of uninformed minds, be enabled, while Chriſtianity teaches him to pity them, to congratulate himſelf on the ſuperior tenets of his own glorious faith.

In the courſe of our narrative we ſhall, in the deſcriptive accounts of pagodas, have occaſion to notice the indecencies exhibited in their ſculptured ornaments; no where, we believe, in India, do the temples abound

ſo much in ſhameful indelicacies as in Canara; although in other parts they are very hurtful to the eye of modeſty. So long as theſe portraitures are confined to *natural* practices, ſome excuſes have been made for them; but we cannot conceive what good end can be anſwered by an expoſition of actions, however natural, and neceſſary to our exiſtence, that muſt tend to inflame the paſſions of youth; particularly in theſe climates, where no external incentives are needed; but where, inſtead of ſuch heating exhibitions, reſtraints are rather wanted to check the impetuous progreſs of the paſſions, here prematurely indulged in promiſcuous exceſs.

Sir William Jones, in a moſt ingenious diſſertation "on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India," ſpeaking of the proneneſs of Aſiatics to public pieces of obſcenity, defends the morals of the people from the imputation of depravity; which might naturally be ſuppoſed the reſult of ſuch continual opportunities of diſſolute contemplation.

"——— VENUS *Urania*, ſo luxuriantly painted by LUCRETIUS, and ſo "properly invoked by him at the opening of a poem on nature; VENUS, "preſiding over *generation*, and on that account, ſometimes exhibited of "both ſexes, (an union very common in the Indian ſculptures) as in her "*bearded* ſtatue at *Rome*, in the images perhaps called *Hermathena*, and "in thoſe figures of her which had the form of a *conical marble*:' 'for the "reaſon of which figure,' ſays TACITUS, 'we are left in the dark:' the "reaſon appears too clearly in the temples and paintings of *Hinduſtan*, "where it never ſeems to have entered the heads of the legiſlators or "people, that any thing natural could be offenſively obſcene; a ſingu- "larity, which pervades all their writings and converſation, but is no "proof of the depravity of their morals *".

Where, however, they are ſo abominably obſcene as we have noticed, we cannot but think it has a tendency to depravity, although natural acts only were expoſed; but when, as we have ſhewn, they deſcend to brutality of the moſt degrading, diſguſting nature, we are at a loſs to frame for it the ſhadow of an apology; and, without heſitation, entertain

* Aſiatic Reſearches, Vol. I. page 254.

tain the idea that it is highly ſubverſive of that moral delicacy which, in a female, we contemplate ſo rapturouſly. On particular ſubjects it is a virtue to be ignorant, and the admiſſion of information, ejects from a female breaſt, a much more amiable inhabitant.

In a future page we ſhall find it neceſſary to dwell upon the arts and wiles of the Eaſtern courtezans, and poſſibly in no part of the world are their amorous attractions equalled; which would, perhaps, induce any one collecting a ſeraglio, to chooſe every member of it from among the beauties of Aſia; but having done, he would, when the death of paſſion gave reaſon birth, find, in the abſence of moral and natural delicacy, a canker more than counterbalancing all the ſpecious blandiſhments of art.

Tavernier, in his Indian travels, page 37, notices a pagoda, near Cambay, filled with nudities, one of which he fancied was gifted with Apollonian attributes. Many other writers alſo notice this obſcenity in temples. Indecency in temples is not, however, confined to India or Aſia, but may be found in Europe.

The cathedral of Straſbourg, in Flanders, is ornamented with the vices of monks, under the allegorical figures of hogs, aſſes, monkies, &c. "And for the edification of thoſe who do not comprehend allegory, "a monk, in the robes of his order, is engraved on the pulpit, in a "moſt indecent poſture, with a nun laying beſide him *."

* Moore's view of ſociety and manners in France.

CHAPTER V.

ACCOUNT OF BAUGOOR:---OF THE METHODS OF PROCURING SALT IN TIPPOO'S AND OTHER COUNTRIES.---PARTICULARS TENDING TO SHOW THAT THE RECEIPTS OF THE ARMIES IN INDIA, ARE INADEQUATE TO THEIR UNAVOIDABLE EXPENCES.---A SATISFACTORY INCREASE AND EQUALIZATION ANTICIPATED.

FROM the handſome ruins of a large pagoda in the fort, Baugoor appears to have been a place of more than its preſent conſequence; the pettah, although not large, is thinly inhabited; and, as a fortification, it ranks higher than the common forts of this country; its ditch, however, which in general is the chief ſtrength of petty forts, is bad, and in bad repair. This fort was breached and taken by ſtorm, by a detachment from the Bhow's army, in their advance to the ſouthward; the breach was made in the north-weſt face, which is the weakeſt part of the curtain, but does not afford ſecurity to the approachers equal to the oppoſite ſide, where guns may be brought againſt a part of the curtain very little covered by the glacis, to a convenient diſtance behind the bund, or dam, of a tank. But it does not appear likely that Baugoor will ever be eſteemed by Tippoo, as any material impediment to the approach of his hoſtile neighbours.

Oppoſite the ruined pagoda, before noticed, is a column of a ſingle ſtone, which, including a pedeſtal of three feet, in which the ſhaft is inſerted, is, we conjecture, near fifty feet in height.

We had very ſevere rain in the night, and next morning marched at day light over the bund of the tank to the eaſtward of the fort: this tank, although now large and deep, is dry in the latter part of the fair ſeaſon.

To the weſtward of the tank, divided from it by the bund or dam, are ſprings of water, from which ſalt is made: this ſtruck us as ſomething

thing ſingular, and was particularly noticed. There are three ſmall wells, about four feet deep, and as much in diameter, out of which the water is taken and put into receivers, like ſhallow pans, lined with chunam, and about twelve feet ſquare. The water, by the action of rarefaction, is exhaled, and the ſalt, being too groſs and fixed to aſcend, is left in the pans. Out of curioſity we drank half a pint of the water, which had the nauſeous taſte, and, apparently, all the properties of ſea-water. The ſmall wells are alſo chunamed, and are not more than twenty feet diſtant from a maſs of freſh water.

Subſequent to this, we have very frequently, in Tippoo's country, ſeen ſalt made in this manner; and in another, which, although we do not clearly underſtand, we ſhall endeavour to deſcribe. In particular ſpots the earth is ſtrongly impregnated with nitrous particles, which earth is ſeparated and well dried. A mound of common mould is raiſed twelve or fifteen feet, in a conical form, with a conſiderable concavity at top, forming a kind of baſon, from the bottom of which hollow pieces of bamboe lead into chunamed reſervoirs, ſimilar to the ſhallow pans juſt mentioned. The impregnated earth is put into this baſon, and ſweet water poured upon it, which, ſoaking through, diſſolves the ſalt, and carries it in a fluid ſtate into the reſervoirs, by the bamboe conductors. The water is diſtributed into proper pans, and exhaled as before deſcribed in the other proceſs. The drained earth is removed to the place whence it was taken, and in ten or twelve days, will again produce ſalt, and undergoes the ſame proceſs for extraction.

If the baſons into which the earth is put were chunamed, it would appear better calculated to prevent abſorption than being made only of common mould; but we do not recollect having ſeen any that were chunamed; if they were, the earth muſt have ſoiled, and prevented our ſeeing it: theſe people, however, ſeem to have made ſo few improvements on the rude arts of their anceſtors, that we are not ſurprized at ſeeing this proceſs in ſo imperfect a ſtate.

We

We do not recollect to have ſeen ſalt water ſprings, or ſalt made in this manner, north of the Toombudra.

The proceſs for procuring ſalt in Bombay, or rather Salſet, and all along the Malabar coaſt, is ſimilar to the one firſt deſcribed, with the difference of uſing ſea water. Juſt above high water mark at ſpring tides, extenſive encloſures are levelled and divided into partitions of about twenty feet ſquare, which, communicating with each other, are filled by the overflow of the ſea, and contain ſix or eight inches of water: before the next ſpring tide, the water is all exhaled by the power of the ſun, and the ſalt is gathered from the bottoms of the encloſures. The ſalt thus procured, as it is gathered off the mud, is very dirty and coarſe, and here we might with propriety again hint the utility of chunaming the receivers of the ſea water, which would, in a great meaſure, prevent the mud and ſalt being gathered together. As it is, another proceſs is neceſſary for refining the ſalt before it can be uſed for culinary purpoſes; this is done by boiling it, and removing the ſcum as long as any riſes, which is haſtened, and the ſalt made whiter, by an egg being boiled in about a peck.

A little ſalt, of a very ſuperior kind, is procured at the time of exhalation, by fixing a jagged piece of ſtick in the water, when firſt let into the reſervoirs; to which, as the water is exhaled, the ſaline particles adhere, in a quantity of, perhaps, three or four ounces. The fineſt kind of ſalt uſed in India for the table, comes from Arabia, in pieces not unlike a cheeſe in ſhape, and in appearance ſparkling like our fineſt loaf ſugar.

Our march the day we left Baugoor was long and unpleaſant, as we marched twenty miles, and a great part of it on a heavy road. We this day croſſed the Hoggree river, which although ſwoln by the rain was not deep. On coming to our ground at Belgoor, which is a large village (now deſerted) defended by a very extenſive gurry encloſing another pettah, we were not able, from the diſobliging diſpoſition of the killehdar, to procure any forage for our cattle. The next day we marched nine or ten miles to Boodehal, a large fortification of ſome reſpectability, ſituated juſt

after paſſing a ſtony jungle, with high rocks to the left of the road, having on their eaſtern acclivity handſome pagodas that appear hanging. The fortification of Boodehal, although called reſpectable, is only comparatively ſo, when the common forts of this country are ſpoken of: it is extenſive, of a quadrangular form, with a rampart and towers, on which ſome ſwivels and vile guns are mounted. The ditch is bad, and indeed, in its preſent ſtate, the fort is hardly tenable; were the ditch widened and deepened, it might make a tolerable defence againſt a Mahratta attack. We found grain in great plenty here.

In this fort, as well as in many other places in this country, we ſaw a great many of thoſe animals which in general, in India, are called flying foxes. They are a very large ſpecies of bat, much the ſame as the bats in England, with the difference in ſize, theſe being ſome of them as big, nearly, as a ſmall fox, which animal they reſemble, as the bat of Europe does a mouſe.

Their wings are very long, with ſeveral joints; at one or more of which is a hook, and by this hook they all day hang on lofty trees, and ſometimes as thick, poſitively, as apples or cherries, or any fruit may be ſuppoſed to hang. They live on fruits and vegetables, to which they are very deſtructive.

On ſeveral trees in this fort, were (on each) ſeveral hundreds, and afforded us ſome diverſion in knocking them off with ſtones, when they appear quite bewildered and utter a lamentable noiſe, not unlike the faint ſcreamings of children. But we never ſaw ſo many together, as the day on which Colonel Frederick's detachment anchored under Jaigur fort, where there are many trees; and when the ſalute was fired, theſe monſters iſſued forth in ſuch numbers, that at a diſtance they appeared like a dark cloud.

They are abominably ugly, and ſome of them will meaſure from tip to tip of their wings from four to five feet. In every part of India, we believe, theſe creatures are common, as they are alſo at Joanna and iſlands in Africa.

On

On the 26th of May, we marched ten miles to Hooly-hal, a place of no importance; and on the 27th, fourteen miles to Chicklehooly, a village of a ſimilar deſcription. We were here joined by a ſmall party of horſe, ſent by the Bhow to expedite our march; they were, however, of no uſe; rather, indeed, the contrary; for at every place we came to they were ſure to quarrel with the head people, or ſome of the inhabitants; as, if they were the ſtrongeſt, they would take any thing they ſuppoſed themſelves in want of, without the ſmalleſt idea of paying a farthing. We had advice of a larger party being on their way *to aſſiſt us*, but fortunately we ſaw them not.

We marched, on the 28th, twenty miles to Tarrakeera, a large fortification, encloſing a town, ſomewhat in the ſame ſtile as Boodehal, but with more gates, and upon the whole ſtronger: there were, if we recollect aright, ſeven gates to paſs to enter the fort. Although this place is, in our memoranda, ſpelled Tarrakera, we are of opinion, it is wrong, and ſhould be Tourveekeera, by which name, if there ſhould be any occaſion, we ſhall hereafter call it*.

As our marches at this time were rather long ones, and over unfavourable ground, we found it very fatiguing; but on theſe occaſions, when inclined to fancy ourſelves fatigued, the idea has, at once, been baniſhed, on reflecting how much more ſo muſt the poor ſepoys be, who, beſides not being naturally ſo ſtrong, have ſo much more to carry, and ſo much more to do. We have often been, by obſervation, and really are now by reflection, ſurprized how they are able to bear the fatigues of their duties. An officer, who has nothing to carry but his ſword, can either ride or walk on the line of march, has refreſhing drink whenever he chuſes†, has on coming

* In Major Rennell's map, a place in this neighbourhood, is marked Tourvacora; if meant of the one in queſtion, and we know of no other of a ſimilar name, it is certainly incorrectly ſpelled.

† It is cuſtomary in Eaſtern campaigns for officers to have on the line of march, excluſive of the attendants to their horſes, a ſervant, called a koorſee-wollah, or, by the Bengalees, a chokee-burdar, whoſe buſineſs is to attend conſtantly at his maſter's heels with his chair, bottle, glaſs, and veſſel of water.

coming to the ground of encampment his tent pitched, can go to ſleep and be awakened when his dinner is ready, has no reaſon to complain of fatigue, when he looks on the difference of a ſepoy's ſufferings. Excluſive of his arms and ammunition, he has his knapſack of cloaths, neceſſaries, &c. his cooking pots and utenſils, and perhaps ſeveral days proviſion to carry; on the line of march he is obliged to keep the ſame irkſome ſlow pace the whole day without any refreſhment, ſave the luxury of a drink of dirty puddle, brought from a place where thouſands of cattle had been; on coming to his ground he has no ſhelter from the wet of the night or the heat of the day; if he is not for duty, he has to go to the bazaar, get wood, &c. for his victuals, and to cook it: all this, together with waſhing his cloaths, his duties on parade, guards, pickets, &c. &c. which take up no inconſiderable portion of his time, leave him but little leiſure for reſt.

The expreſſion, uſed above, of the ſepoys having no ſhelter on coming to their ground is literally true; for, however ſtrange it may appear to thoſe who make campaigns in their armed chairs, or even, (perhaps indeed, more ſo,) to thoſe who make them in the field, the Bombay ſepoys have no tents allowed them.

Captain Little's detachment took the field in May 1790, and did not all return to garriſon until late in June, 1792; all this time they were not an hour in cantonments or quarters, but engaged in a continued ſeries of ſervice, uncommonly active; expoſed, not to mention the heat of this climate, to the violence of two complete monſoons, and a conſiderable part of a third without covering, except what the ſepoys themſelves made ſhift to provide and carry, or find conveyance for *.

* Sepoys ſhould, in our opinion, be encouraged to bring their wives or women into the field. It has to be ſure, its advantages and diſadvantages; the latter, however, are few, perhaps, only this, that if the ſepoy's wife be left in garriſon, he will of courſe, aſſign to her a portion of his pay, which will, in ſome degree, ſecure him from deſertion; the objection of its increaſing the number of followers, is, if juſt, too trifling to be material. The advantages are many; ſhe eaſes him of the trouble of cooking, and offices of that kind; if the poor ſepoy, or two or three in partnerſhip, can luckily get a little tent, and a bullock to carry it, with their cooking utenſils, &c.

It has been a received opinion, that armies in India cannot keep the field during the monſoon, and, until the late war, it has ſcarcely ever been known for Britiſh troops to be out of quarters in that ſeaſon. A variety of authors particularly mention this as an indiſputed fact, and profeſſor Robertſon, in his valuable diſquiſition concerning ancient India, confirms it, in page 15, where, ſpeaking of Alexander, he ſays, "This "march was performed in the rainy ſeaſon, when even Indian armies "cannot keep the field." However averſe we may be to expoſe ourſelves to the ſneer of reproachful criticiſm for the alluſion, we cannot help obſerving that in the late war, Britiſh troops, impelled by the ardour that actuated their reſpected leaders, in this inſtance, at leaſt equalled the perſeverance of the hero's army, by ſubmitting without a murmur to all the viciſſitudes of heat and wet, during two ſucceſſive years; and that too, in a particular caſe, under more diſadvantages than any General, of far leſs fame than Alexander, would, excepting in ſituations of neceſſity, allow good troops to ſuffer.

This, ſo far as relates to the want of tents, we are willing to ſuppoſe, will never happen again; as we underſtand a great perſonage, at Seringapatam, expreſſed his ſurpriſe and diſapprobation at a proceeding ſo fraught with prejudice to the Bombay ſepoys; and with injuſtice too, for both the Bengal and Madras ſepoys have tents carried for them; and that the others have not, no reaſon on earth can be aſſigned, except the hacknied one of its not having been cuſtomary. We truſt, however, that where a practice is clearly proved to be prejudicial and unjuſt, and that this is ſo no one can deny, it is not the example of a few years continuance of a cuſtom, originating in parſimonious ignorance, and prolonged in œconomic error, that can ſtamp a ſanction on its farther adoption.

It

the woman drives, and protects it on the march; and in caſes of wounds, or ſickneſs, ſhe is eminently uſeful; beſides, how ſatisfactory is it for a ſoldier in the field, to have a kind companion in his cares, and ſharer in, or rather ſoother of, his ſufferings; but above all, the ſepoys themſelves find it ſo convenient and agreeable, that if they bring not their own, they will have women attached to them very ſoon after taking the field; thus incurring a double expence, and as his pay is inſufficient to ſupport it, the ſepoy will in all likelihood be obliged to ſubmit to the degradation of winking at his companions immoral courſes, which will, in the end, bring him to the hoſpital, render him a uſeleſs ſervant, and a clog upon the army.

'It would be unpleaſant, and we ſhould not be exempt from a ſuſpicion of partiality, were we to take a comparative view of the reſpective merits of the ſepoys on the three eſtabliſhments: as fighting men it would be equally vain and unjuſt, were the Bombay ſepoys to arrogate to themſelves a ſuperior degree of merit: but when, inſtead of the bayonet, they have been called to a part of their duty, which, although leſs glorious, is, in point of importance, ſometimes not much inferior, the ſpade, candour forces the confeſſion that their alacrity has never been equalled.

From the known juſtice and liberality of Lord Cornwallis, it may alſo be preſumed, that a recommendation will be made for an equalization of the allowances of the three eſtabliſhments: that there ſhould be any difference is ſtrange, for ſurely imagination cannot conceive any thing more juſt, more reaſonable, than ſervants, ſerving the ſame maſters with equal fidelity and zeal, in the ſame country, nay, in the ſame place, ſubject to, and executing the ſame calls of duty; nothing ſurely can be more juſt than their receiving the ſame advantages; that this, however, is far from being the caſe, a view of the reſpective allowances to the armies of the three eſtabliſhments, in field and garriſon, will evince.

Not to mention the very material difference of the receipt of the army in Calcutta and Bombay; detached from the former, half, full, and double *full* batta, are the pleaſing recompence for the inconveniencies and expence attending a removal; detached from the latter, even to the diſtance of five hundred miles, on the frontier of an unquiet neighbour, inſtead of half, full, or double full batta (terms unknown to the Bombay army), not a ſingle rupee in addition, ſwells their monthly ſtipend, in compenſation for their additional trouble and expence.

In a former war, when the Bengal and Bombay armies joined, under General Goddard, ſo ſtrikingly unjuſt was the difference in their receipts, that they both were paid the ſame, regulated by the allowances of the former; and it was, in reaſon, ſuppoſed the equality would be continued after they ſeparated; but the embaraſſments of their maſters, at that time, not warranting any increaſe in their expences, the Bombay

army, like dutiful and deſerving ſervants, forebore to urge their claim; nor did they urge it until returning proſperity to the Honourable Company's finances, ſanctioned the propriety of the meaſure.

Let it not be ſuppoſed, that thoſe who receive the leaſt would invidiouſly deſire others to be reduced to the ſame unfortunate circumſtances; this, we are confident, is not the wiſh of any one in the Bombay army; and if any thing eſcapes us, that in the moſt diſtant manner implies us actuated by ſo unworthy a motive, we beg the candid reader will kindly impute it to the weakneſs of the head, not the badneſs of the heart. It cannot be feared that a reduction in any part of India will ever again be attempted; on the contrary, we may reaſonably indulge the expectation, that the equalization will be ſatisfactory to all parties.

When the preſent allowances to the army were eſtabliſhed they were liberal, and anſwered every purpoſe of neceſſary expenditure; which is all that can be expected, for a ſoldier muſt be ſingularly ſanguine who promiſes himſelf ſavings from his pay:—not ſo now, the articles of exiſtence are thrice as dear as at that period, and the requiſite expences of officers increaſed in a ſtill greater proportion. We heſitate not to declare, that from our numerous acquaintances, among the ſubalterns of Bombay, we can ſcarcely call to mind one inſtance, where, without any reſource, but the pay of the rank, a ſubaltern has avoided running into debt, although many of them have been fifteen, and more years, in the ſervice, and nowhere is a cloſer attention paid to œconomy.

Houſe rent is ſo exorbitantly high that the allowance of five Captains will hardly pay for a houſe fit for one to live in*: the expences of the table are very great, and the wages of ſervants are ſhamefully increaſed. In Bombay, eight palankeen bearers will expect, the very loweſt, ſixty rupees per month; or, if hired for a day, will extort three if not four rupees; in Bengal thirty rupees is the regulated monthly pay of eight bearers. This is given, from a variety of inſtances, to oppoſe the idea that the difference in the

* The monthly allowance to a Captain, in Bombay, for houſe rent, is forty rupees: to a Colonel (the higheſt rank in the army) eighty. In Bengal, a ſubaltern's was ninety, now reduced to ſixty.

the receipts of the two ſettlements is counterbalanced by the difference in expences:—an idea that might be ſet aſide by a multiplicity of caſes, which in this place it is not our intention to ſtate.

If it be ſaid we have been too prolix on this ſubject, we ſhall, admitting the fact, attempt to excuſe it, by expreſſing our deſire to ſhow how inadequate the receipts of the Bombay army are to their expences, and that the expected alteration muſt be on a *conſiderably* increaſing plan. The following extract from a work lately publiſhed by a very intelligent civil ſervant, on the eaſtern ſide of India, will ſhew that even their allowances are not reckoned too handſome, and will by no means admit of reduction.

"When the company's finances ſhall become flouriſhing, I truſt that "their ſervants will participate by enlarged allowances; indeed the "liberality of ſtates is in general proportionate at leaſt with their cir-"cumſtances. Young men, who reſign domeſtic comforts, and ſubmit "to a temporary exile, are entitled to ample compenſation for ſuch "ſacrifices: all now feeling the embaraſſments of the times in India; "but I hope they will find labour and merit requited by an enriched "ſovereignty *."

To the Honourable Company's zealous ſervants and well-wiſhers, what can be more grateful, than, by a retroſpect to the ſtate of their finances in 1783, and a compariſon with the preſent time, obſerving to what a proſperous pitch their affairs are now arrived. In 83 and 84, we recollect the honourable company's bonds, bearing intereſt at nine per cent. per annum, were diſcounted at ſeventy, and ſeventy-five per cent. that is to ſay, thirty, and twenty-five only, were given for the hundred. By our laſt advices from Bombay, the company's bonds were five per cent above par; and as it is clear that our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt are ſecured on a moſt permanent baſis, and muſt be daily increaſing in wealth, we cannot but look to India as the quarter from which Great-Britain will derive

* Law on the riſing reſources of Bengal, publiſhed in 1792.

derive vaſt reſources; nor can we forbear expreſſing our happineſs at ſeeing the finances of our reſpected maſters flouriſhing, and their political ſuperiority increaſing, in ſo wonderful a degree.

And as it is not correſponding with the juſtice and liberality of thoſe who ſo ably direct the affairs of thoſe remote parts to ſuffer labour and merit to go unrequited, we entertain not a doubt but that their armies, who may without preſumption claim an acknowledgement of having contributed their ſhare toward the preſent increaſe of wealth, and political pre-eminence of their maſters, THE SOVEREIGNS OF HINDOOSTAN, will be favourably conſidered, when the diſcuſſion of more important concerns will leave leiſure for their claims to come under deliberation *.

In the years above-mentioned of unpropitious fortune, the Bombay army received a great portion of their income in paper: an enſign received one fourth, and a lieutenant more than a third of their allowances, at the debaſed value here ſtated; yet, knowing that the tide of fortune flowed unfavourably for their maſters, they murmured not at the hardſhip. This, with other circumſtances of ſimilar tendency, authorizes the idea, that thoſe who in adverſe times ſhared the embaraſſments of their employers, will in theſe times of proſperity, ſhare its ſunſhine alſo; and

* On this ſubject, and it may alſo be applied farther, hear what the great Timour ſays—"I "ordered that the right of the warrior ſhould not be injured; and that the ſoldier who had grown "in years ſhould not be deprived of his ſtation or wages; and that the actions of the ſoldier "ſhould not be ſuppreſſed; for thoſe men who *ſell their permanent happineſs for periſhable honour*, "merit compenſation, and are *worthy of reward and encouragement*. If a ſoldier ſhould be deprived "of his reward, and his actions ſhould be hidden from the light, it would be an act of injuſtice." Inſtitutes of Timour, Oxford edit. 4to. page 277. Few characters have been repreſented to the public in ſo contraſted a point of view as that of Timour, better known in Europe by the name of Tamerlane; by ſome authorities he is exalted into a fit ſubject for divine honours; by others degraded beneath the reſpect due to the meaneſt of mankind. At a proper opportunity, ſhould our work not exceed its preſcribed limits, we purpoſe collating the different accounts of this and other illuſtrious perſons, and endeavouring to place their virtues and vices in their juſt light.—Materials of this nature, and for a genealogical table, and hiſtorical and biographical account of the family of the preſent Great Mogul, from his great anceſtor Aurengzebe, are in our poſſeſſion, and ſhall be communicated with this work, if the cauſe aforeſaid, or no other impediment, intervenes to prevent it.

and, in the oft experienced, and well known, liberality of their ſuperiors, find application anticipated, and remonſtrance rendered unneceſſary.

We now drop this, to us unpleaſant, although intereſting ſubject; it is highly intereſting alſo to thoſe of whom it is our pride and happineſs to be one, whoſe intereſts muſt ever be near our heart, and contributing to which, in however humble an attempt, a ſuperior gratification.

Returning from this digreſſion, we find Captain Riddell's battalion at Toorveekeera, which we left on the 29th of May, and marched fourteen miles to Belloor, a ſmall town of no importance. On the 30th. Fifteen miles to Naugmungul, where letters reached us from Captain Little's detachment, with the intelligence of the Mahrattas having joined our grand army.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

RETROSPECT TO THE BHOW'S MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM, AND THE HAPPY CONSEQUENCES OF HIS JUNCTION WITH THE GRAND ARMY.---MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES FROM SERINGAPATAM TOWARD BANGALORE.---DESCRIPTION OF SAVENDROOG FROM MAJOR DIROM'S NARRATIVE.---THE METHOD OF MARCHING AND ENCAMPING OBSERVED BY THE MAHRATTAS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BHOW'S CAMP.---SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAHRATTA'S SKILL IN HORSEMANSHIP AND FARRIERY.

THE Bhow's army, we learned, after leaving Darwar, proceeded by eaſy marches to the Toombudra, which was croſſed early in May; and after two marches to the ſouthward, made a halt of ſeveral days in the neighbourhood of Ramgurry, a fort already deſcribed, which, with many others, ſurrendered without reſiſtance: no oppoſition indeed was met with except to detachments, at two or three forts of but little importance: among them, and the moſt conſiderable, is Micondah, which will be noticed hereafter.

The Bhow, after being aſſured of the arrival of our grand army at Seringapatam, made forced marches, and joined Lord Cornwallis on the 28th of May, near Milcotta, or Milgotta, a place dear in the remembrance of the Mahrattas for a victory gained by them over Hyder's army in 1772, a retroſpect to which event, enhanced the happineſs of the preſent junction, and notwithſtanding the unpropitious concluſion of this campaign, made them look forward to the next with the confidence of ſure ſucceſs.

So ſtrictly are Tippoo's regulations regarding correſpondence obſerved in his country, that of the many letters ſent from the Bhow's army to Lord Cornwallis's, not one eſcaped being intercepted, although the precautions taken on theſe important occaſions are ſuch as would ſeem to

prevent the poſſibility of diſcovery. The Bhow's army therefore announced its own approach, and being, at the time of its appearance, ſuppoſed to the northward of the Toombudra, arrangements were made in the grand army to receive the Mahrattas as an enemy; but who, however, in the then ſtate of the Britiſh army, proved to be the moſt important friends that fortune ever ſent to their relief, ſince they took the field in Hindooſtan.

From a variety of publications, the circumſtances are well known of Lord Cornwallis's brilliant victory over Tippoo's army on the 15th of May; and of the ſubſequent neceſſity for deſtroying the battering train, and the heavy ſtores in the artillery department; a great mortality among the cattle had ſo far reduced their numbers, as to render dragging the guns back to Bangalore impracticable, and an alarming ſcarcity in the article of grain, threatened a real want of that eſſential before the probable period of the army's arrival in the neigbourhood of its own magazines. The want of grain, if not cauſed, ſeemed greatly forwarded by the inactivity of the Nizam's army, who, inſtead of furniſhing ours with grain and forage, as, from their number in horſe, might have been expected, were actually inefficient to their own ſupport, without daily drains upon our bazaars for grain.

Under theſe inauſpicious circumſtances, one day's melancholy march was heavily meaſured toward Bangalore, when the critical junction of the Mahrattas unexpectedly relieved our army from the apprehenſions of increaſing ſcarcity, as the Bhow's bazaars were amply ſtored with grain; and the immenſe number of cattle following his army, promiſed a ſpeedy removal of the deficiencies in the bullock department.

As the public are already in poſſeſſion of the events attending this critical junction, and of information reſpecting the great aſſiſtance the Bhow's bazaars afforded to the grand army, we are ſtudiouſly brief on thoſe ſubjects.

Major Dirom, deputy adjutant general of his Majeſty's forces in India, has publiſhed a narrative, commencing at this period, of the cam-

paign that terminated this war, in which all the intereſting events of the campaign are detailed with elegance and perſpicuity; illuſtrated by authentic documents, and plans of peculiar neatneſs and beauty.

At the time of this union of the confederated powers, Major Dirom eſtimates the Bhow's army at twenty thouſand horſe and foot, which we conceive very conſiderably beneath its real ſtrength; and Hurry Punt's, another army of Mahrattas that now alſo joined Lord Cornwallis by a more eaſterly route through the provinces of Gooty, Rydroog, and Sera, at twelve thouſand.

On the arrival of the Bhow's army in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, Captain M'Donald was detached with the four grenadier companies of Captain Little's battalions, to reconnoitre Narrondroog, a hill fort, a few miles weſterly of Milcottah pagoda, but as it was in appearance too ſtrong to warrant an attack, no offenſive meaſures were taken.

Captain Riddell found at Naugmungul a great number of ſheep and cattle, with a conſiderable quantity of grain; and ſeeing a probability of rendering aſſiſtance to the armies, determined on remaining a ſhort time at that place, which determination was highly approved of, and two Bengal battalions under, Captain Welch, were ſent by Lord Cornwallis as an additional ſecurity to the poſt, now turned into a depot for proviſions. A company of pioneers were alſo ſent to aſſiſt in digging for grain, it being cuſtomary in this country to buy it in pits, dug in the ſhape of jars, containing about an hundred buſhels.

Naugmungul, and not as Majors Rennell and Dirom ſpell it, Naugamungalum; and Naugimungulum is diſtant, north, about twenty miles from Seringapatam. It is a large quadrangular fortification of that kind which in this country, and in this work, is called a gurry; conſiſting of a rampart and parapet flanked by towers, and a ditch: they ſeldom have guns in them, and are fit for little elſe than to keep off plundering parties of horſe. Some of them have a good ditch, with a bound hedge thickly planted on the glacis, and can keep off parties of Mahratta infantry until guns are brought to breach the wall.

The

The town of Naugmungul is encloſed by the gurry, which is nearly two miles in circumference; the entrance is in the northern face, oppoſite to which, in the rains, is a lake of water, but having been kept drained, was a level lawn, on which Captain Riddell's battalion found a pleaſant ſpot for an encampment. In the town is a large pagoda, tolerably well built, and being very lofty, may be ſeen at ſome diſtance; ſeveral obſcene figures and groupes are ſeen in relief on the walls in the front face; oppoſite the door in that face, is a column of a ſingle ſtone, about forty feet in height: the ſhaft is well proportioned to the pedeſtal, and being handſomely ornamented with the chiſſel, is, in our eſtimation, very beautiful. On its top is an iron cage, with chains in it, but for what purpoſe we could not learn. Several groves of cocoa nut, and other trees, are in the vicinity of the town.

The allied armies continued in the neighbourhood of Milcottah, until the 6th of June, when they marched northward paſt Naugmungul, and then inclining eaſtward, croſſed the Maddoor river.

"The route by which the armies marched from Milgottah, was through "a bare, ſtoney, and in general barren, country; but on approaching "this river the proſpect cleared up; a fertile and charming country was "ſeen to extend on each ſide the Maddoor, which flowing between its high "banks, in a wide and beautiful ſtream, takes a ſouth-eaſt courſe, paſſing "through the fertile diſtrict of Sultan Pettah, until it falls into the rugged "channel of the Cavery."*

As neither Purſeram Bhow's army, nor the detachment under Captain Little, now reinforced by Captain Riddell's battalion, from Naugmungul, were engaged in any occurences worthy of particular notice during the march from Milcottah to Bangalore, we purpoſe paſſing over that time in a general manner, rather than deſcend to the particulars of a detailed narration: which, indeed, we have not in our power to give with the requiſite accuracy, as our materials on the ſubject of the appearance, fertility, &c.

* Major Dirom's Narrative, page 19.

of this part of the country, were ſtolen, with other memoranda, in a manner that will be hereafter mentioned.

The Maddoor river was paſſed about the 20th of June, at a good paſs about fifteen miles eaſtward of Naugmungul, and the ſtrong hill fort of Hoolydroog ſurrendered to Lord Cornwallis, who offered it to the Bhow, and the report ran that it was to be garriſoned by the 9th battalion, from Captain Little's detachment; but the Bhow declining to accept it, the officers of that corps were relieved from their apprehenſions of an unpleaſant ſtation. Hoolydroog is ſix miles eaſtward of the paſs over the Maddoor, and being almoſt inacceſſible, might have been defended: a quantity of cattle, ſheep, and grain, found in it, was a ſeaſonable ſupply to the grand army.

After deſtroying Hoolydroog, to prevent the enemy from re-occupying it as a poſt, the armies continued their march northward, and arrived near Ootradroog, which was ſummoned on the 25th of June, but the killehdar continuing firm in his allegiance, and the apparent ſtrength of the fort, precluding the probability of taking it without a conſiderable loſs of time, the idea of reducing it, was for the preſent abandoned. Ootradroog* is about ten miles north-eaſterly from Hoolydroog.

"The armies paſſing eaſtward, through a narrow defile from Ootradroog, "entered a rich beautiful, and varied country, where Savendroog, the "prominent feature of the landſcape, towered like an elephant, amidſt "the leſſer hills, which encircle this romantic diſtrict.

"On the 28th of June, the armies encamped at Magre, a large town "in the centre of this valley, about ſix miles from Savendroog. Two "lofty antient pagodas of elegant ſtructure, and ſmaller pagodas in every "village, and ſwammy houſes (Hindoo temples) on every eminence, "even on the pinnacle of the Droog, bear teſtimony, as do alſo the numerous

* This fort was taken by aſſault and eſcalade by a party, from Colonel Stuart's detachment, under the command of Captain Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, on the 25th of December, 1792. As the garriſon fired on the flags of truce, and were guilty of other unmilitary actions, they were put to the ſword. Vide Major Dirom's Narrative, page 74.

" merous large tanks that water the adjoining country, to its having been
" formerly a rajahſhip of great note; and where the monuments of the
" Hindoo worſhip are ſtill held in veneration by the remaining Bramins,
" and people of that religion. At preſent the town of Magre, and
" ſurrounding villages, were deſerted: the people having retired with
" their cattle and effects to Savendroog."

For the preceeding information we acknowledge our obligation to Major Dirom's Narrative, (pages 21. 22.) and as his account of Savendroog, immediately following, is curious, we have taken the liberty of extracting it alſo:—

" On the 28th and 29th of June, the chief engineer, and the officers
" of his corps were employed in reconnoitering the Droog. It was found
" to be ſurrounded by a foreſt of natural wood, or jungle, ſeveral miles
" in depth, thickened with clumps of planted bamboos, to render it
" every where as impenetrable as poſſible. The road winding through
" it was defended by different barriers, and at other places by trees felled
" to obſtruct the paſſage. The enemy, however, did not attempt to
" obſtruct the troops ſent on this ſervice, otherwiſe than by firing ſhot
" occaſionally from the fort; which coming from a great elevation, bu-
" ried themſelves as they fell, and luckily did no hurt.

" The place, in the courſe of two days, was cloſely reconnoitred, on
" the weſt and ſouth faces; the eaſt face was alſo ſeen in profile; and it
" appeared ſo ſtrong, that there could be little hopes of aſſailing in thoſe
" quarters with ſucceſs: the lower fort, which occupied a ſeperate range
" of hills, covered the town, or pettah, which lay between it and the
" grand mountain. Theſe hills, which appeared low, only from the
" proximity of the huge maſs behind them, were not, however, ſo ſteep
" but that they might be carried by aſſault, the walls being of great ex-
" tent, and in ſome places in ruins: the lower fort might therefore be
" taken, the pettah ſacked, and the jungle partly ſwept of the cattle that
" were drawn into it from the country; but the immenſe hill itſelf
" ſeemed to deſerve the fame it had obtained, of being the moſt impreg-
nable

" nable fortreſs in India. To inveſt or blockade Savendroog cloſely was " impoſſible; for the rock itſelf forms a baſe of from eight to ten miles " in circumference, and with the jungle, and leſſer hills, which ſur- " round it, includes a circle of twenty miles, through the various path- " ways of which, the garriſon might always find means to keep up the " communication with the country."

In another part of the work, the Major thus concludes his deſcription of this ſtupendous fortreſs, " Savendroog has already been deſcribed as a vaſt " mountain of rock, and is reckoned to riſe above half a mile in perpen- " dicular height, from a baſe of eight or ten miles in circumference. Em- " braced by walls on every ſide, and defended by croſs walls and barriers " wherever it was deemed acceſſible, this huge mountain has the further " advantage of being divided above by a chaſm, which ſeparates the " upper part into two hills, which, having each their defences, form two " citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works, " and affording a ſecure retreat, ſhould encourage the garriſon to hold out " to the laſt extremity." An account, highly intereſting, of the ſiege and ſucceſsful ſtorm of this immenſe hill, is given in page 66 of Major Dirom's Narrative.

During the time the Bhow's army remained with Lord Cornwallis, our gentlemen had frequent opportunities of paying friendly viſits in the grand army, and many gentlemen thence were in the habits of viſiting their friends with us. On the march, the flanks of our baggage ſometimes intermixed, and ſome of the officers had opportunities of obſerving the order of march in the Mahratta army. They were particularly ſtruck with the ſingular appearance of the Bhow's guns on the line of march, and truly, to a ſtranger, they did cut rather a unique figure. His largeſt guns were braſs 32 and 42 pounders, caſt at Poona, in length far exceeding ours: the wheels of the carriages, as well as the carriages themſelves, were exceedingly clumſy, particularly the limber wheels, which are generally of one piece, very low, and in a heavy road do not, perhaps, turn once in the diſtance of a hundred yards. The gun is ſo heaped up with bag-

gage of every deſcription, that it could not be cleared ready to fire, under, at leaſt, half an hour; nor could any one from its appearance, in its travelling ſtate, were it not for the number of bullocks dragging it, conceive it to be a gun: fifty, ſixty, and ſometimes a hundred couple of bullocks, drag one of theſe guns; and in very heavy roads, where the cattle have been hard worked and ill fed, an elephant is poſted in the rear, who puſhes it with his head over difficult paſſages. Although the improvement of having four bullocks a breaſt, was lately adopted by the Mahrattas, there ſurely can be no utility in having ſuch a ſtring of cattle, as they ſometimes tack to one of theſe ſtrange pieces of ordnance.

Under the idea that an account of the method of marching and encamping, obſerved by the Mahrattas, will be intereſting, we ſhall give it, at ſome length, with a deſcription of the Bhow's camp, &c.

If the army, over night, is ordered to march at day-break, it is generally cried through the camp by fakeers, and other poor perſons, who walk through the ſtreets proclaiming the news as ſoon as it tranſpires, for which they receive trifling alms from the bazaar people, and others, intereſted in the intelligence. It is alſo proclaimed by the nagarah, which is a large drum-like inſtrument, carried generally on a camel, ſometimes on an elephant, and is heard to a great diſtance; the fakeers, however, are almoſt always the earlieſt. The quarter-maſter general, called the beenee-wollah, with a body of five, ſix, or eight thouſand horſe, according to the ſituation of the army with regard to the enemy, moves at the firſt nagarah, which beats between three and four o'clock: he pitches on the ſpot for the new encampment, in which, without conſidering much of the ſtrength of his poſition, he is chiefly guided by its vicinity to a ſtream or maſs of water. A ſmall party is inſtantly diſpatched back to camp with the intelligence of the diſtance, &c. and as theſe armies are always well ſupplied with guides, the news is ſent to the heads of departments and the different bodies of which the army is compoſed, who, alſo, have their hircarrahs, or guides; or if, as is generally the caſe, the country

country is well known, the ſpot for the new encampment is pitched upon before the beenee-wollah moves, or the night before.

By day-break, when the ſecond nagara beats, the tents of the army are ſtruck, and with the other baggage, packed ready for moving; and, although, in ſtrictneſs, they ſhould wait for the third nagara, they proceed, with followers of all deſcriptions, without any kind of regularity, as faſt as convenient, to the new ground.

It muſt be obſerved, that Mahratta armies are compoſed of different bodies, from different quarters of the empire, under the ſeparate command of their reſpective chieftians; each of whom has a diſtinguiſhing flag, which is early ſent forward to the new ground, and its ſtation being pointed out by the beenee-wollah, it is immediately erected, ſo that all the parties, adherents and followers of that chief, know where to go by ſeeing their flag flying, which is large and lofty, as ſoon as the new ground of encampment is in ſight. Twenty, or, perhaps, more of theſe flags are with the Bhow's army.

To avoid the inconvenience of marching with the mob, on ordinary occaſions, the general did not beat in our line until an hour, ſometimes two, or more, after the advance of the Mahrattas had left the ground; for theſe people having no idea of regularity, at firſt, without any ceremony, would ride, or run, between the diviſions of our line; and it was not before ſome of them were roughly handled, that we could keep the line clear from their intruſions: latterly, when on the march we have come in contact with the Nizam's army or camp, the ſame obſtructions would occur, and as the Nizamites ſometimes perſiſted in impeding us, the ſepoys have been obliged to apply the buts of their muſquets rather ſeverely to remove and prevent ſuch impediments: more than once ſwords were drawn to effect a paſſage between our diviſions; and on theſe occaſions the offenders were ſure of being heartily drubbed. The Arabs it was, in general, we found moſt troubleſome: the haughty inflexibility of theſe people is well known. Once, we believe it was croſſing the Toombudra, a party of theſe people diſputed the precedency with

with our line, and notwithſtanding Captain Little was preſent, actually uſed blows to ſupport their pretenſions: one or two of our officers felt them; ſtill great tenderneſs was obſerved in putting the tranſgreſſors away: the ſepoys, who could hardly be reſtrained, uſing the buts of their muſquets only to puniſh ſuch inſolence. Of late, having learned better manners, they wait with reſpectful patience, until the whole line has paſſed; and ſometimes, although it was highly irregular, they have been permitted to paſs between our diviſions, to ſhew them that politeneſs and deference would procure them an indulgence, which inſolence and preſumption could never effect.

To avoid, however, the probability of ſuch obſtructious, our detachment generally moved an hour or two after the advance of the Mahrattas, unleſs in ſituations where the enemy were in front, when we, of courſe, took the poſt of honour, and brought up the rear when moving from the direction in which the enemy were ſuppoſed to be.

The Bhow, with his body guard of ſix or eight thouſand horſe, attended by his ſtate elephants, capariſoned with their howdahs and amharas, himſelf, in his palankeen, or on horſeback; his principal officers, in the ſame mode of conveyance, preceded by choabdars, muſic, &c. &c. moſtly came laſt, and on his arrival at the new ground always found a ſuite of tents ready pitched for his reception: the ſpot choſen for him was almoſt always in the rear of our line.

Our ſpot was taken up, by Captain Little, if poſſible, clear of the Mahratta camp, with an open front to the ſuppoſed direction of the enemy.

The Bhow and the laſt party being arrived, and ometimes before they arrived, a body of horſe is ſent out to protect the foragers: three or four thouſand compoſe this body, or more, if the enemy are in force and near: it is accompanied by crouds of elephants, camels, horſes, bullocks, men, and women, who return when loaded.

A body of Mahratta horſe, in motion, is a very pleaſing ſight. Perhaps, no people in the world take morec are of their cattle than the Mahrattas, or

train them better; we mean taken ſingly, for as a body of cavalry they are contemptible, having no diſcipline or regularity whatever. As ſo little exertion is required to guide theſe docile animals, the rider is able to handle his arms in perfect freedom; ſome of them have long ſpears of bamboc, which they dexterouſly twirl on full ſpeed, and being fancifully ornamented with rings of ſilver, bells, &c. make a pretty and ſhowy appearance: theſe ſpears are very light, although ſometimes fifteen feet in length. Before a party, a number of horſemen continue prancing in a playful manner until tired, when they mix with the croud, and others ſupply their places, endeavouring to attract attention, and gain applauſe for their horſes and horſemanſhip.

Although the tope khana, or park, the Britiſh detachment, and moſt of the different chiefs, have their own bazaars attached to them, the grand public bazaar of the army is of vaſt extent, regularly diſpoſed in ſtrait ſtreets, if the ground will admit of it, and each ſhop in the ſame relative ſituation.

Leading from the Bhow's tents is the principal ſtreet, in which the ſurrafs and rich merchants pitch, each man in his place; in this ſtreet are ſold European broad cloths, and various merchandizes from all parts of the world: rich ſilks, ſattins, damaſks, brocades, ſhawls, kumkhabs, velvets, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. &c. are here diſplayed in large quantities. A great variety of trifling articles are alſo expoſed in their proper places, for inſtance, penknives, ſciſſars, razors, corkſcrews, ſnuffers, &c. &c. theſe are mentioned to ſhew to what trifles the variety extends, for, indeed, it would be, perhaps, more difficult to ſay what there is not, than what there is.

The ſurrafs are bankers, brokers, and negociators of bills, on every part of India, and can, at a very ſhort notice, produce immenſe ſums. The ſtreet, where the rich and principal merchants reſide, we have mentioned to be in general covered by our line; ſometimes when it has been at too great a diſtance on either flank, we have been moved to cover them more fully: once near Chittledroog, we recollect this to have been

been the caſe, and we heard ſome of the merchants jocularly obſerve, that the Bhow could not ſleep but under our wing.

Leading from the main ſtreet are others in which grain, cloths, &c. of all kinds are ſold. Every trade and profeſſion is carried on here, as in a great city: the goldſmiths, ſilverſmiths, blackſmiths, braziers, carpenters, tailors, embroiderers, diſtillers, bakers, cooks, ſadlers, and, indeed, all vocations are ſeen proceeding with as much earneſtneſs, on the part of their profeſſors, as in a well regulated city in time of peace, which it more reſembles than a market moving with a mob, bearing the name of an army, in the centre of an enemy's country.

Every one is pitched in the ſame relative ſtation; the butchers ſhambles, the oil market, vegetable market, &c. encamp in their proper places, even the Cyprian corps (which is more than can be ſaid of any other corps in the army) pitch regularly, ſo that no one is at a loſs where to go for the commodity required.

The park is ſometimes in the centre, and ſometimes on the flanks of the camp, and the cavalry are picketed without order or regularity around the ſtandards of their reſpective chiefs. As to the infantry, we know not how they were diſpoſed of, for they are in general ſo contemptible, as ſoldiers, that they hardly deſerve notice. The beſt of them are called gardees, of whom the Bhow has five or ſix thouſand, armed, cloathed, and diſciplined, in imitation of Tippoo, at leaſt ſo attempted, after the European manner; their coats are of red ſerge with a blue collar and cuff, cut in the country taſte, to lap over before and tie with ſtrings; their arms, it is true, are for the moſt part Engliſh, and out of twenty, two will be found without locks, ſix without cocks, and, perhaps, not a flint among the remaining twelve: their diſcipline is in much the ſame ſtate with their arms and appearance. In addition to the muſquet, moſt of the gardees carry a ſword or a piſtol, and ſuch as have bayonets keep them conſtantly fixed, which, as well as having a more warlike appearance, ſaves the incumbrance of a ſcabbard and belt. Theſe troops, being eſteemed the beſt, have aſſigned to them the important poſt of defending

the park, with, and near which, we believe, they generally march and pitch. The gardees, were ſaid, originally to have amounted to twelve thouſand, but many of them have been left to garriſon forts taken by the Bhow, from which, and other reductions, about half that number would, we conjecture, be nearer their preſent ſtrength. They are commanded by Gopal Punt, who is buckſhee, or paymaſter to all the infantry, and, to give our own terms to their officers, deputy treaſurer; Chinto Punt Phirnavees, being caſh keeper, and ſecond to the Bhow in council; Hurry Punt Tantea, his aſſiſtant: they are all bramins, as their names denote.

The ramainder of the infantry is compoſed of ſmall corps of Mahrattas, Rohillas, Arabs, and *motley* corps; one of which, and by far the moſt reſpectable, has already been mentioned in the occurences before Darwar, commanded by the brave, but unfortunate Mr. Yvon. The irregular corps of Rohillas and Arabs are, in our eſtimation, by far the beſt infantry, in the Mahratta ſervice; they are armed with matchlocks, ſwords and targets, or both; ſome with ſpears, ſome with bows and arrows, and ſome with altogether.

The number of followers to a Britiſh army in India, would in Europe, be deemed very great; but to an army of natives the comparative proportion is far greater. This ſubject, with the variety of tradeſmen and mechanics, that are always the appendages to theſe armies, has been handled by ſeveral witers.

Major Dirom, in page 242, of his narrative, makes an eſtimate of the number of followers to a Britiſh army in India, which he reckons at four to one fighting man: this is, we think, very moderate. As the Major's obſervations on this head are ingenious, and relate to ſome parts of our work, we give them in his own words. "The followers of an "army, in India, on being reckoned at four times the number of fighting "men, will appear to be a moderate eſtimate, on conſidering the parti- "cular circumſtances, and cuſtoms of the country. The number of "black people employed in the public department, is immenſe, parti-

cularly

" larly in charge of the cattle that carry the ſupplies for the army, for " which is required at the rate of one man for every two or three bul- " locks. This article, including the public and private cattle of the con- " federate armies, and of the brinjarries, the whole probably amount- " ing to half a million of cattle, may be reckoned to bring into the field, " one hundred thouſand followers. The elephants, of which there " were ſeveral hundreds, and the camels, ſeveral thouſands, had alſo many " attendants: and every horſe in the cavalry, and in the army, beſides " the trooper, or rider, has two attendants, one who cleans and takes " care of him, called the horſe-keeper, and the other the graſs-cutter, " who provides his forage; and a number of bullocks with drivers, is, " beſides required to carry grain for the horſes. The palankeen and " dooly bearers, for the conveyance of the ſick, are alſo a numerous " claſs of followers.

" Field officers, including the people who carry, or have charge of " their baggage, cannot have leſs than forty, Captains twenty, and ſub- " alterns ten ſervants. The ſoldiers have alſo their attendants, particu- " larly a cook to every meſs; and the ſepoys, moſt of whom are mar- " ried, have many of them, as well as the followers, their families in " camp.

" The Bazaar people, or merchants, and their ſervants, are alſo very " numerous; nor are the adventurers few who accompany an army, " with no other view than to plunder in the enemy's country; and even " they, far from being a nuiſance, ſearch for, and dig up the pits of " grain in the fields and villages, which would otherwiſe remain undiſ- " covered, and bring in numbers of cattle that could by no other means " be collected in the country.

" Early in the war, many of the ſepoys were prevailed upon to ſend " back their families, and other arrangements were made for reducing " the number of followers; but thoſe meaſures tended to create de- " ſertion and increaſe diſtreſs. In ſhort, no man will carry his family " to camp who does not find his convenience and advantage in doing

" ſo

" ſo; no perſon will pay for ſervants he does not want, nor will fol-
" lowers attend on an army without pay, who do not earn a living,
" which they can do only by contributing to its ſupport. There are no
" towns to be depended upon for ſupplies, and an army in India not
" only carries with it moſt of the means of ſubſiſtence for ſeveral
" months, but alſo a variety of neceſſaries, which are expoſed daily in
" the bazars, like merchandize in a fair; a ſcene altogether reſembling
" more the emigration of a nation guarded by its troops, than the march
" of an army fitted out merely with the intention to ſubdue an enemy."
—The Major's idea of likening a country army to the emigration of a nation, guarded by its troops, is very happy.

Speaking of the Bhow's army (in page 10) the Major ſays "The Mah-
" ratta camp was at the diſtance of about ſix miles from ours, and, on
" approaching it, had the appearance of a large irregular town, for the
" chiefs pitch their ſtandards, and take up their ground around their ge-
" neral, without order; and their tents being of all ſizes, and of many
" different colours, at a diſtance reſemble houſes more than canvaſs.—
" The ſtreets too, of their camp, croſſing and winding in every direc-
" tion, diſplay a variety of merchandize, as in a great fair. There are
" ſhroffs, jewellers, ſmiths, mechanics, and people of every trade and de-
" ſcription, as buſily employed in their occupations, and attending as
" minutely to their intereſt, as if they were at Poonah, and at peace."

We muſt here remark, not, however, with a view of criticiſing on the Major's information, that tents in India are not made of canvaſs, but with a thin cloth called by us dungaree; it requires to be three or four times doubled, that is to ſay, tents require to be of three or four cloths thick to keep out the heat or wet. The dungaree is of different colours and different names, the white is called kaddee.

Orme, in his "Hiſtory of the Military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in Indoſtan," a work which we ſincerely wiſh may be continued, notices the number of women and followers to an eaſtern army: he ſays*

* Volume I. p. 228.

" Every

" Every common ſoldier in an Indian army is accompanied either by a " wife or a concubine; the officers have ſeveral, and the generals whole " ſeraglios: beſides theſe, the army is encumbered by a number of at- " tendants and ſervants exceeding that of the fighting men; and to ſup- " ply the various wants of this enervated multitude, dealers, pedlars, and " retailers of all ſorts, follow the army, to whom a ſeparate quarter is al- " lotted, in which they daily expoſe their different commodities in greater " quantities, and with more regularity than in any fair in Europe."

We before expreſſed our fears to mention our eſtimate of the number of women following the Bhow's army: we are ſtill apprehenſive, but can ſafely ſay they frequently exceeded the number of fighting men: the cattle, at times, we have no doubt, did, in the proportion of fifteen to one; we include elephants, horſes, camels, bullocks, and aſſes; and the followers were, perhaps, often ten or twelve times more numerous.

Major Dirom conjectures the number of ſtrangers in Tippoo's country, in the laſt campaign, was little ſhort of four hundred thouſand. The fighting men he aſcertains to have been (not including the infantry of either the Mahrattas or the Nizam's armies) nearly eighty-five thouſand, of which more than eleven thouſand were Engliſh. Upwards of two hundred and fifty guns were in the laſt campaign carried by the armies againſt Seringapatam. See Major Dirom's Narrative, page 240.

We would willingly give ſome account of the relative ſtations of the commanders in the Bhow's army, and their manner of ſubordination, but in truth we know very little about it; their degrees of rank do not ſeem at all eſtabliſhed, and if on any occaſion ſeveral parties join, there is not one, but ſeveral commanding officers. Even the Bhow himſelf is not deemed ſuperior to Kiſen Row, who is a ſervant of the Peſhwa's, maſter of the ordnance and chief engineer, and not under the Bhow's orders: he aſſiſts at the councils, as do Hurraba Appah, Chinto Punt Dada, and Appah Sahib, the Bhow's eldeſt ſon; but to which, or if to either of them, the command of the army would devolve in the event of the Bhow's death, is not determined. Captain Little is, we underſtand, next

in rank to thoſe juſt mentioned, excluding Hurraba Appah, who, it ſeems, has no military rank. Colonel Frederick was eſteemed co-equal with the Bhow.

There are ſeveral other chiefs, who, it would appear, obey orders or not, as they pleaſe: ſuch as Dowlut Row Goorpara, who commands the troops of the rajah of Gujundurgur; Bala Sahib, commander of two thouſand horſe, three thouſand nominally; Raganauth Row, commander of two thouſand horſe nominally, their preſent ſtrength about twelve hundred; Munna Bappoo Mendla, who is detached to the confines of the Bednore country with five thouſand horſe. Theſe Generals command troops of particular diſtricts: there are others over the Bhow's own troops, that is to ſay, thoſe from his province or territories, the chief of whom is his ſon Appah Sahib.

There are with the army four bodies of horſe called the peſhwa's, each (bearing the name of paggah) nominally of two thouſand, but they are not ſo much as fifteen hundred ſtrong. They are commanded by Kuſſabah, Ragoo Hurry, Meehaput Row, and Junabah; the former, although not a bramin, their names indeed denote them all Mahrattas, is a great favourite with the peſhwa. Theſe officers are not under the Bhow's orders: on one occaſion, however, we fear they were too ready in their obedience, for they were foremoſt in the attack and plunder of Budr ul zuman Khan, at Darwar.

We are aware that from this confuſed account very little information can be gained, but we can give none clearer, and this is perhaps in ſome parts erroneous: it being a ſubject which, although ſo long with theſe people, is to us inexplicable.

It will be going ſtill farther into this labyrinth, to ſay that Purſeram Bhow was not the ſuperior of this army: it is, however, very true; there was with it a member of a ſuperior branch of the Bhow's family, and theſe people have, it ſeems, no idea of military or any other rank, abſtracted from family ſuperiority. This perſon, whoſe name we have forgotten, is a younger man than the Bhow; a ſon, we believe, but are

not certain, of the Bhow's elder brother, and who in reality commanded this army, taking the lead in councils, and on ſtate occaſions having the precedency. Once when the Bhow, attended by his ſirdars, paid a ſtate viſit to the Britiſh commander at Darwar, preſents as uſual were made, and the Bhow deſired the atr and beetel might be firſt given to his ſuperior*, and that the preſent to him might be greater than his own. It was objected that the Bhow's ſuperior was not known in our camp, which cauſed ſome demur, and how it was ſettled we know not. Whether this perſon accompanied the army the whole of the war, or returned from Darwar we cannot ſay, but ſuppoſe, from never hearing of him, that his ſtay in the army was not long.

In this place we will ſpeak of the Mahrattas as horſemen and farriers.—They aſſuredly deſerve the beſt cattle, from the care they beſtow on them: a Mahratta when diſmounted, is continually ſhampooing his horſe: this is performed by rubbing him violently with the elbows and wriſts, and bending the animal's joints quickly, backward and forward with a conſiderable exertion of ſtrength; by theſe means a horſe will keep his fleſh with half the quantity of proviſion that he will require when they are neglected. Very few horſes belonging to inferior people in the Mahratta camp, had more than a ſeer and a half of grain per day, and if forage was plentiful, a ſeer, or leſs, perhaps, would be his allowance; the uſual quantity given to our horſes was four or five ſeers a day, and they never looked better than the Mahratta's; it muſt, however, be obſerved, that without good looking after, it is a common practice with the ſies, or grooms of European gentlemen, to embezzle a part, and not unfrequently a conſiderable part, of the horſe's grain; and not being equally intereſted with the Mahrattas, are not at equal pains to ſhampoo their maſter's horſes.

As horſemen, the Mahrattas are to a European eye very ungraceful; they ride with their knees as high as the horſe's back, and hold on by the heels, nor is it aukward, or at all unhorſemanlike to hold by the

 mane,

* See Note I. at the end of the narrative.

mane, or peak of the ſaddle, or whatever they ride on. With theſe advantages it will be ſuppoſed they ſeldom fall; ſometimes, however, as we have ſeen, this accident does happen; but it is reckoned a ſad diſgrace, as they pride themſelves greatly on their horſemanſhip.

Some, but comparatively not many, uſe peaked ſaddles; that is to ſay, ſaddles with a peak riſing in a crane-neck form in front, which the Mahrattas ſeem to have adopted from the Moghuls: moſt horſes led in ſtate, of which every conſiderable perſon has ſeveral, have theſe ſaddles, but in general a ſubſtitute is uſed, called by us a charge hammer (although we apprehend the word ſhould be ſpelled char-jamma) compoſed of a piece of ſtuff made of hair, as our hats are of felt, put next the horſe, which effectually prevents chafing; it is bound by a girth, on which, with ſhort leathers, the ſtirrups are ſuſpended: over this the rider's cloaths, bedding, &c. are bound by another girth, and over all a covering is laid, alſo called a charge hammer, chiefly ornamental, agreeable to the fancy.

No man, if his beaſt is not worth five rupees, rides without a crupper and a martingal. Men of property have their cruppers adorned with ſilver knobs as big as hen's eggs, ſilk taſſels or embroidery; the cruppers admit of two rows of theſe ornaments, being faſtened, not as ours are, in the centre of the ſaddle behind, but on each ſide. Common people carry faſtened to the crupper, the tobra, a leathern veſſel, into which the horſe thruſts his mouth to eat his grain: they carry alſo the head and heel ropes, called from their ſituation agaree-peetcharee, for the country cuſtom of picketing horſes is different from ours: a rope is carried from the head ſtall on each ſide to a peg, and the hinder fetlocks have a thong round them, from which ropes are carried twenty, and ſometimes thirty feet, and there faſtened to a peg, which pulls the horſe back, and keeps him, when ſtanding, on the ſtretch; but does not, as it would appear, and is generally ſuppoſed, keep him from lying down. A Mahratta, although he ſells his horſe, never parts with the heel ropes; it is deemed unlucky. In the field the horſes are kept always cloathed, with their eyes

covered, to prevent horſes and mares ſeeing each other, or any thing to make them reſtleſs; the cloathing, they ſay, preſerves the gloſſy appearance of the coat. The bridles have but one bit, like our ſnaffle, but ſometimes, if a horſe's mouth is callous, ſo jagged and pointed that it cuts him ſeverely: the rein is fixed on a ſwivel ring, that projects a little downwards, but has not the power of our curb; one ſingle narrow ſtrap faſtens the bridle on, over which a headſtall, unconnected with the bridle, is worn: this is uſually ornamented with lace or embroidery, and has the martingal fixed to it, and a thong, about a yard in length, depends from the rein to touch the horſe with, as neither whip or ſwitch is ever uſed.

The ornaments moſt common among the Mahratta gentlemen, are a necklace over the horſe's cheſt, ſometimes made of ſilver plates of different kinds, or of coins: Tippoo's rupees and double rupees, made into an ornament of this deſcription, cuts a very ſhining appearance:—the mane plaited in ſmall braids, with coloured ſilks, and ſilver knobs depending—a top knot between the horſe's ears, and ſome have tails, perhaps five or ſix on each ſide; theſe tails are very buſhy, and when clean, milk white, and are, we have been told, given to diſtinguiſh ſome military exploit. They are ſaid to be the tail of a wild cow in the northern parts of Hindooſtan, and are, among other uſes, found ſerviceable to keep flies off the table during meals: they are then ſet in a ſilver handle, and called chowrie. All perſons of diſtinction have people conſtantly whiſking them about to keep the flies off, particularly the Muſſelmans, who abominate flies.

All people, naturally attached to their own cuſtoms, view with ſurprize the difference in thoſe of ſtrangers. The Mahrattas ſtared to ſee us riding with ſpurs and without martingals; but without cruppers!—it had to them an appearance as prepoſterous, as in England it would be for a gentleman to walk barefooted. Some others of our cuſtoms greatly excited their attention. They have no idea how a man can prefer walking to riding. A Mahratta, on a marching day, gets on his horſe at his

tent door, and does not diſmount until he reaches the ſpot of encampment: to ſee us frequently walk ten or twelve miles, with our horſes led, was to them an unaccountable piece of obſtinacy. Another cuſtom, peculiar we believe to Europeans, of walking backward and forward in a tent, or for want of one, in the open air, they marked with particular admiration: a perſon who after walking, when he could have rode, ten or twelve miles, continued perambulating to and fro in his tent, under a tree, or in the ſun for an hour or two, they concluded muſt be inſane. This idea prevailed ſome time, but when on acquaintance they had reaſon to ſuppoſe the perſon compos, and found it ſo general a practice, they knew not what to think; until at length it was diſcovered to be our method of praying, which diſcovery was confirmed by their never obſerving any other acts of our devotion. A ſoldier in the field muſt be content with being devout in private; and as no opportunities offered for our friends to ſee our pious practices, it was as well to let them indulge the idea, for as to telling them it was for exercife, their language does not furniſh them with ſuch a word, nor their underſtanding ſuch an idea.

As farriers, the Mahrattas are very deficient, having but little knowledge, either of the diſeaſes incident to horſes, or of the method of cure. Their common medicine, on all occaſions, is maſſolla, which is a compoſition chiefly of ſpices, mixed up with flour and ghee. That called ba-tees, from being compounded of two and thirty ingredients (ba-tees in the Mahratta tongue is thirty-two) is moſt eſteemed: pepper and ginger are the chief ingredients, with a ſmall quantity of caſſia, cardamoms, ſaffron, &c. and is given on all occaſions, whether the animal be coſtive or looſe. Maſſolla is alſo given to horſes to make them ſleek and ſpirited, for which purpoſe it is uſual to mix a ſpoonful or two of whole pepper, and a little ſalt with their grain. Favourites are ſometimes indulged with ſheep's head broth, rice and milk, and other dainties.

The Mahrattas have alſo purging balls, compoſed principally of jalep, and are not ignorant of the effects of nitre, which they give in the

gripes and other diſorders. They have not the art of rowelling, nor of burning or cutting for the lampers: the latter they reduce by rubbing the gums violently with ſalt, but the horſe is ſubject to a return of the excreſcence. The lampers is a diſorder very common in India. Cropping and nicking are unknown in India, nor can the natives believe we practice them, and were a horſe's ears as long an aſs's they would not think of cutting them down: nor they never clip the tail, but delight in ſeeing it long and full, and, if white, it is frequently dyed red.

The bigotry with which all ſects of Hindoos adhere to their own cuſtoms is well known; ſtill, when theſe cuſtoms are ſtrikingly injudicious, and totally abſtracted from religious prejudices, perſeverance degenerates into obſtinacy, and ſimplicity into ignorance. So it is with the Mahrattas, in abiding by their preſent practice of cutting the hoof and ſhoeing horſes: they cut away the hinder part of the hoof, in ſuch a manner that the paſtern almoſt touches the ground, and the frog is ſuffered to grow ſo that the hoof is nearly a circle, in which form the ſhoes are made, the hinder parts almoſt touching; and ſo thin, that a perſon of ordinary ſtrength can eaſily twiſt them. Inſtead of making the back part of the ſhoe the thickeſt, they hammer it quite thin, making the forepart thickeſt, and the ſhoe, gradually becoming thinner, ends in an edge.

The farriers travel about camp, and, wherever they are wanted, do the buſineſs on the ſpot; as they carry a dozen ready made ſhoes, with nails, and all their implements in a bag. The anvil weighs five or ſix pounds, and is driven into the ground, a hammer or two, a pair of pincers, and a clumſy knife to pare the hoof are all their tools*. They uſe no raſp, but

* The ſame ſmall number of tools uſed by all the mechanics in India is remarkable. A carpenter carries his whole ſtock about with him, and it is indifferent to him where he works: he has no workſhop or bench, but ſquats on the ground wherever his job calls him. A couple of hammers, as many chiſſels, a plane, a ſaw, a drill, uſed as a gimblet, and a tool with a ſhort handle, otherwiſe not unlike an adze, its head ſerving as a hammer, are his whole ſtore. With theſe the carpenters work very well and neatly.

A goldſmith is in the ſame ſtile: his furnace is a broken earthen pot, containing two or three pounds of charcoal, his bellows are his own cheeks and a piece of a muſquet barrel, or a bamboo tube:

but pare the hoof to fit the ſhoe. During the job, the horſekeeper, or groom, holds the horſe's foot up with a thong, that the operator brings in his bag. The nails are clumſy, with round heads, and are not let into a groove in the ſhoe, its thinneſs would not admit of it. With difficulty two or three were prevailed upon to learn our method of making and fixing ſhoes, and were employed by almoſt our whole line, but will, doubtleſs, when we left them, have taken again to their former manner.

It is but juſtice, however, to give them credit for their ſkill in that part of farriery that relates to cutting, in which we think Europeans might take a leſſon. The part is not extracted whole, but a ligature is tied tight round the ſcrotum, ſo as to prevent any nouriſhment being received, and in a few days the part to be removed is diſſolved, the ſcrotum punctured, and its contents let out in a kind of pus. Emollients are put into the ſcrotum, and in a ſhort time the horſe is well. This method is certainly, upon the whole, more expeditious, leſs painful, and ſaid to be ſafer than cutting; indeed the operator will inſure the horſe for a trifle. The animal is commonly purged and brought to a proper temperament before the operation †. It is not, however, common, among the Mahrattas, to make geldings; never, indeed, but when, from vice, a horſe is unmanageable. Bullocks are made in the ſame manner, and in another very cruel one.

With

tube, which he holds in one hand, while he ſtirs the metal in the crucible with a pair of pincers in the the other: his crucible is of earth baked in the ſun, and reſiſts the heat theſe ſimple furnaces are capable of affording: his anvil is knocked in the ground, and a little water, in a cocoa nut ſhell, ſerves to cool his metal. His tools are not more numerous than the carpenter's, a hammer or two, as many files and poliſhing inſtruments, and a plate for drawing wire, are all with which theſe people work ſo neatly. The goldſmith too, is indifferent where he works; he is ready to work in his employer's houſe, where, by knocking his anvil into the ground his apparatus is prepared. At home they generally work in open virandas, and remove their tools into the houſe at night. We are not now ſpeaking of camp particularly; it is thus in Bombay, Poona, Tellichery, and every where in India.

† In the preſent rage, in England, for enquiries into the probable means of rendering the noble animal, the horſe, more uſeful, &c. would it not be worth the pains to inveſtigate this method of making geldings? We are of opinion ſome important information might be obtained from the Eaſt on the ſubject of farriery.

With the Mahrattas long fetlock joints are eſteemed, although they are not ignorant of its being a ſign of weakneſs: they ſay it makes the animal eaſier in his paces, which may be true, as it would appear a horſes fetlocks act like ſprings to a carriage.

Piebald horſes are deemed ſtrong, ſecond only to black, of which colour very few are to be ſeen. White is a bad colour, unleſs with a black mane and tail, and then it is paſſable. The method, in Europe, of croſſing the breed, the Mahrattas do not practice, but endeavour to preſerve the breed by coupling animals of the ſame nation, which they have not yet learned, cauſes them to degenerate. An Arab and a Toorkee (a heavy ſpecies) would make a good breed, but they put Arab to Arab, and conceive by not mixing the blood, that the foal will have all the virtues of its parents.

Mr. Orme * has ſome earneſt enquiries reſpecting the manner in which the Mahrattas procure and feed their horſes: they certainly breed a great many, and procure others from Arabia, Perſia, Candahar, and the northern parts of Hindooſtan. We know of no place in the Mahratta country peculiarly adapted for feeding horſes, but conjecture the different chiefs feed their own cattle, in their own territories: in few parts of which, we apprehend, will be found a want of paſturage.

Mr. Orme ſpeaks of a breed, of which he ſays, "a few are ſeen "ſtraggling in every part of theſe countries, but ſo diminutive and naught, "that no one owns them, and they may be taken up for the fee of a few "pence to the Zemindar." A ſpecies, called tattoo, are here alluded to, and although not quite ſo deſpicable, as Mr. Orme mentions, are certainly, as horſes, a moſt contemptible breed: they are, however, ſerviceable and hardy, and frequently uſed, inſtead of bullocks, for carrying baggage. Their value is from five to fifteen rupees. Horſes bred in this country, of the ordinary ſize, ſell for from two to ſix hundred rupees; northern horſes up to a thouſand rupees, which is reckoned a high price.

Mr.

* Fragments, note lv.

Mr. Fryer does not, as Mr. Orme ſuppoſes, in the note juſt quoted, mean rice, when he ſpeaks of corn for horſes: that grain is never given to horſes as their ordinary food. Gram and coolty are the grain on which horſes are fed throughout the Mahratta country.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ARMIES ARRIVE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BANGALORE, AND SEPARATE UNTIL THE RETURN OF THE FAIR SEASON ENABLES THEM AGAIN TO CO-OPERATE.---TRANSACTIONS OF THE BHOW'S ARMY, &c. BETWEEN BANGALORE AND CHITTLEDROOG---MARCH OF A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO HURRY HAL, BY THE ROUTE OF RAIDROOG, HARPOONELLY, AND OOCHINGADROOG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES.

TO return to the armies.—After croſſing the Maddoor they entered a country very hilly and woody, which, by Major Dirom's account, extends eaſtward toward Bangalore. "Between the river Maddoor and Bangalore," ſays the Major, "there is a tract of country full of hills "and very woody, extending all the way from Shevagunga to the "north bank of the Cavery, and forms a very ſtrong barrier between "Bangalore and Seringapatam. Through this difficult country, there "are three roads or defiles: one to the ſouthward by Cankenelly, a "middle road by Cenapatam, and a northern road by Savendroog, "Outradroog, and Hooleadroog. On each of theſe roads, and through-"out the whole extent of this tract of country, many of the hills "are fortified, and were formerly the eaſtles and poſſeſſions of rajahs "and polygars, the petty princes and chiefs of the Gentoo people; "but they are now all ſubject to Tippoo, and garriſoned by his "troops*."

Leaving Savendroog in Tippoo's hands, the armies early in July arrived in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, from which place the gentlemen of our line had an opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with liquors, tea, &c. luxuries which, in the grand army, as well as in our line, had for a conſiderable time been almoſt unknown. During our intercourſe with the grand army, it muſt not be omitted that the Bom-

* Narrative, page 20.

bay detachment received from General Medows attentions of a flattering kind, and were frequently invited to his well-known hoſpitable table: ſuch kind remembrance from their late General, whom they ſo much and ſo deſervedly loved, could not but afford a ſatisfaction of the moſt pleaſing nature.

The armies continued encamped ſeveral days in the vicinity of Bangalore, in which time the gentlemen of our detachment had opportunities of viſiting this important fortreſs, which, with many others in Tippoo's country, cannot be viewed by Britons, without inſpiring them with a portion of that enthuſiaſtic ardour, that muſt have glowed in the breaſts of our ſoldiers, when in ſo many caſes ſucceſsfully oppoſing every obſtacle of art and nature in this glorious conflict.

Purſeram Bhow viſited Bangalore, as did Sikunder Jah, ſon of his highneſs the Nizam, and General of his troops now with Lord Cornwallis.

We had very few opportunities of obſerving the diſcipline or cuſtoms of the Nizam's, or, as they called it, the Moghul camp; but an idea may be gained of ſome part of their equipments from the following extract from an Aſiatic newſpaper*. "The retinue of the prince on his viſit to "the palace of Bangalore was large; and his attendants variouſly and ir- "regularly accoutered. Some of them were ſuperbly dreſſed, and ele- "gantly mounted upon horſes and elephants. Many of the Sirdars were "in armour, and none of them deficient in weapons of war, both "offenſive and defenſive. Two ſwords, from a brace to half a dozen "piſtols, a ſpear, crees, and match-lock carbine, conſtituted the moving "arſenal of moſt of them. But one hero in particular, cut ſo conſpi- "cuouſly groteſque a figure, that I cannot avoid giving you a more "particular account of his appearance.—He was mounted upon a tall "thin ſkeleton of a horſe, from whoſe ſhoulders and flanks depended "as a barricading, twenty or thirty weather-beaten cow's tails: two "huge piſtols appeared in his capacious holſters, while one of ſtill larger dimen-

* The Aſiatic Mirror.

" dimenſions, placed horizontally upon the horſe's neck, and pointed to-
" wards his ears, which were uncommonly long, dreadfully menaced
" the aſſailants in front. His flanks and rear were provided with a
" ſimilar eſtabliſhment of artillery of different ſizes and calibres: one
" piece was ſuſpended on each ſide of the crupper of the ſaddle, and a
" third centrically ſituated, and levelled point blank with its muzzle to-
" wards the poor animal's tail, contemptuouſly frowned upon ſuch as
" dared poſteriorly to reconnoitre him. The reſt of his armament con-
" ſiſted of a couple of ſabres, a ſpear, a match-lock and ſhield, all of them
" bearing honourable teſtimony of antiquity and hard ſervice. He wore
" beſides, a ruſty coat of mail, from the lower part of which a large red
" quilted jacket made its appearance; a turban of enormous ſize, and a
" vizor, whoſe peak, or frontpiece, was unable to conceal an illuſtrious
" pair of brown briſtly whiſkers, that grimly projected from it on each
" ſide. If you add to all this his yellow boots, large enough for an
" elephant, and the affected ſtatelineſs and gravity of his demeanour, the
" annals of Quixotiſm will hardly preſent to you a knight of a more
" ludicrous and fantaſtical equipment.

" The concourſe of people on this day was very great. The whole
" pettah, ſquare, and fort, were crouded mith men, women and children,
" of all deſcriptions, caſts and colours, variouſly armed and habited, re-
" ſembling more than any other ſcene I ever witneſſed, an Iriſh fair, af-
" ter the commencement of a quarrel. The prince and his troops, as
" they are called, decamped yeſterday on their march towards the army,
" in an order, it muſt be confeſſed, not very creditable to the ſtate of
" military diſcipline at Hyderabad."

The armies now were preparing to ſeparate, but previouſly to ſuch ſe-paration, it was the wiſh of Purſeram Bhow and Hurry Punt to ſee the Britiſh line under arms, and orders were accordingly iſſued in the grand army on the 7th inſtant for that purpoſe; " But," ſays Major Dirom, " on being informed that it would be neceſſary they ſhould come on " horſeback, as the Nizam's chiefs had done, in order to ſee the troops

" to advantage, and that Lord Cornwallis and General Medows, who " never rode on elephants, could not otherwiſe accompany them, they " declined the offer, and rather choſe to forego the ſatisfaction of a ſight " that might be thought ſo intereſting to them, and the honour of being " received by the Britiſh army with all military diſtinction, than come " in a ſtile which they conceived derogatory to their dignity*."

On the 8th of July the armies ſeparated. Hurry Punt's army of Mahrattas, and the Nizam's troops remained with Lord Cornwallis, and the Bhow's army, with Captain Little's detachment, marched northward toward the provinces of Sera and Chittledroog, in which it was intended they ſhould continue, until the breaking up of the monſoon ſhould enable the confederates again to co-operate in the reduction of the enemy's capital.

Soon after leaving the grand army, we paſſed a very thick, rugged jungle, four or five miles in depth, and ſo full of ravines, and covered with underwood, that we had a very irkſome march through it. Several of our tumbrels overſet, one of which could not be got out of the ravine into which it fell, until the ammunition was unpacked. This jungle we called Nizgul paſs, from having a port of that name near its ſouthern entrance.

The army encamped among hills, on one of which was a fort called Dooridroog, in the enemy's hands, and of which the Bhow, expecting, it was ſaid, that it would ſurrender without oppoſition, ordered a part of our detachment to take poſſeſſion. Captain Riddell was accordingly ſent on the 13th with the 9th battalion, and a grand diviſion from the 8th and 11th, to poſſeſs himſelf of the fort. The party, after marching three or four miles, entered a thick jungle, through which a narrow, rugged road continuing two miles, brought them to the foot of the hill on which the fort was ſituated, whence, for the laſt hour, guns had been uſeleſsly fired. A party of Mahratta horſe reached the foot of the hill before the party under Captain Riddell.

3 The

* Narrative, page 25.

The grenadiers of the 9th, under Lieutenants Moor and Rae, and Lieut. Harding, with a grand diviſion of the 8th battalion, accompanied Captain Riddell up a very ſteep hill, or rather rock, very difficult of aſcent, that might by a few men rolling ſtones down it, have been defended; but no oppoſition was attempted, except from great guns, which did no miſchief. On aſcending this hill, which is not fortified by art, it was found to be divided from the fort hill by a chaſm, in which the town was ſituated, extending a little way up the fortified hill, from whoſe ſummit, the poſt whence it was reconnoitered may be about eight hundred yards in a direct line, although of courſe conſiderably more by the deſcending route through the pettah.

The fort was ſeen irregularly, from the unevenneſs of the ground, but apparently well, built on the ſummit of the hill or rock, leading to which were counted thirteen different gates, and as many walls built on the ſide, and at the bottom between the two hills, beſides other fortifications ſcattered over every place favourable to aſcent.

This being aſcertained, the party were ordered to enter the pettah, (whoſe gates, three in number, included in the thirteen, were weak) through which it was neceſſary to paſs, and it was expected, if the enemy made any ſtand there, the party would, by following them cloſely after routing them, be able to carry gate after gate, by entering with the fugitives. Unfortunately, however, the enemy evacuated the pettah on the approach of the ſepoys; and no oppoſition was made, excepting from great guns and a feeble fire of muſquetry, until the party paſſed ſix of the gates, ſome of which were ſtrong and well built. Advancing to the ſeventh, the enemy, it was found, had in conſiderable numbers lined the wall, and ſhouting, beating drums, and blowing horns, as if to encourage the troops to defend it, gave the party a ſmart, but ill directed and precipitate diſcharge of muſquetry, immediately on the appearance of the advance of the grenadiers, whereas, had they reſerved their fire until we came under the wall, hardly a man could have eſcaped. As it was, Lieutenant Moor only, with a few of the leading grenadiers, were wounded.

42615

wounded. Moſt luckily, oppoſite the gateway, at the diſtance of about thirty yards, were two very large rocks, behind which our party were covered from the enemy's muſquetry. Reconnoitering minutely from behind theſe rocks, and finding the near appearance of the wall confirmed that it exhibited in advancing to it, of being compact, well built, and having in no place a breach or derangement favourable to immediate aſſault, the idea of proceeding farther was neceſſarily relinquiſhed, eſpecially as the party had no implements of force to apply to the gate, or of aſcent to apply to the wall. It was therefore judged expedient to retire, which was done without material annoyance, the enemy attempting no ſally on the party when retiring, ſo that no opportunity could be ſeized of entering the gate. Our loſs was very trifling—we had none killed. Lieutenants Moor and Rae, of the 9th grenadiers, and a few ſepoys wounded; the latter officer near the ſhoulder, while reconnoitering from behind the rocks, by which he has totally loſt the uſe of his arm; the other near the ſhoulder alſo, but of no permanent ill conſequence.

As, from the Bhow's expectation of non-reſiſtance, no dooleys had been ſent with the party, the wounded people were badly off for conveyance, and a more aukward place for wounded men to crawl down than this hill can hardly be imagined; in aſcending which, it was neceſſary to go without ſhoes, or very cautiouſly, to prevent fatal ſlips. About five o'clock the parties reached the foot of the hill, and ſoon after dark ſome doolies arrived, which Mr. Cruſo, hearing ſo much firing, had ſent. The town was plundered as uſual by the Mahrattas. The enemy, we may ſuppoſe, loſt very few or no men, as we fired but a few platoons to cover thoſe reconnoitering, and the retreat.

The Bhow, it ſeems, was much exaſperated at the garriſon, and next morning Captain Little, with the remainder of the detachment, accompanied by large parties of Mahratta infantry and cavalry, marched to the hill, and with great difficulty pulled one of our ſix pounders up the firſt hill, but were unable to get the carriage up; and judging from the appearance of the fortifications, and the diſpoſition of the enemy, that the purſuit

purſuit was not likely to be ſucceſsful, it was relinquiſhed. Our loſs was very trifling, and the Bhow's under twenty killed and wounded, and thoſe chiefly while plundering and burning the pettah, which they did completely.

On the top of the unfortified hill, one of thoſe unweildy, enormous pieces of ordnance, called before Malabar guns, was found: it was ornamented with inſcriptions and devices, and upon the whole, the handſomeſt of this kind of guns that came under the obſervation of any in our detachment.

After continuing two days in the neighbourhood of Dooridroog, the army continued its march northerly toward Sera, near which fort it remained encamped ſeveral days, affording an opportunity for our gentlemen to ſee the fort and town of Sera, the capital of a province of the ſame name. From the accident at Dooridroog, we had it not in our power to make any remarks on the operations of the army about this time, nor to viſit Sera, which is ſpoken of as a perfectly regular fortification, of conſiderable ſtrength; ſmall, but in perfect order as to repair and cleanlineſs; indeed ſo much ſo on the latter ſcore, that it ſtruck our gentlemen as a contraſt to the filthineſs of the fort of Bombay*.

Sera is the capital fort and town of an extenſive, and generally ſuppoſed fertile, province, but the parts we ſaw of it, by no means confirmed that ſuppoſition, being barren to a degree far beyond our expectation; for by the accounts we had heard of it, we expected a fertile pleaſant country, and any that would not have ſuch an appearance after ſome parts of the Myſore, muſt be more than uſually ſteril.

Our accounts were received from ſome of the gentlemen of our line who had been priſoners with Tippoo in a former war; and, when releaſed, marched from Chittledroog, &c. through this province in their way to Madraſs. We cannot, therefore, wonder, that they, after a twelvemonth's confinement in irons, under all the rigours heaped upon them

* Conſult note II, at the end of the Narrative.

them by thoſe who had barbarouſly violated the treaty by which they got poſſeſſion of their perſons, ſhould eſteem the appearance of that country pleaſing and delectable, on which their eye, unuſed to grateful ſcenes, firſt dwelt in freedom.

Sera ſurrendered to Hurry Punt's army on its advance to the ſouthward.

Leaving Sera the army marched to the eaſtward, to within a few miles of Rutneeghery, a very ſtrong hill with judicious fortifications, but in an unfiniſhed ſtate: ſome of our gentlemen who examined it, thought that when finiſhed, it would be a ſtrong, and almoſt impregnable hill.

From Ruttneeghery, inclining to the northweſtward, the army in a few marches croſſed the Hoggree river, a reſpectable ſtream, and ſoon after paſſed Erroor, a pleaſant town on its weſtern bank.

Soon after leaving Sera, ſeveral parties of Mahrattas, on a marching day, pitched their ſtandards on the old ground, and refuſed to leave it until their arrears of pay were diſcharged; the Goorpara flag was once hoiſted by the refractory people, who were eaſily ſatisfied. The town of Erroor had, it was ſaid, by paying a conſiderable ſum, got the Bhow's promiſe of protection from his looties: notwithſtanding which, one of the chiefs preſumed to plunder and burn it; his people at leaſt did it, and as his was one of the ſtandards hoiſted in diſobedience a few days back, it was ſuſpected with his acquieſcence: the Bhow, and with great reaſon, was very angry at this proceeding; and, it was reported, ſpoke roughly to the diſobedient chieftain, who ſaid, if his men were not paid, he could not anſwer for their conduct.

Erroor is a pleaſant town of ſome extent, encloſed by a gurry, conſiſting of a wall flanked by towers, and a ditch: the Hoggree is a pretty ſtream, and runs cloſe paſt the gurry, to which is a flight of ſtone ſteps from the river: above the walls a pagoda is ſeen, which, from a little diſtance, has a handſome look. The Bhow's looties, who are wonderfully expert at climbing walls, were preſently maſters of the town, as

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the poor creatures of inhabitants did not think of reſiſting. From the pleaſant appearance of Erroor, being ſo favourably ſituated, and every thing about it wearing ſuch a face of induſtry and content, it was a diſtreſſing thing to ſee it ranſacked and deſtroyed by theſe ruin-ſpreading miſcreants.

Early in Auguſt the army by eaſy marches came in ſight of Chittledroog, ſoutheaſterly, from which at the diſtance of fifteen miles it continued many days encamped. For ſome time paſt grain of every kind had been exceſſively dear, and as forage had been ſcarce, the cattle throughout the army had ſuffered very much. Near Seringapatam, from the continual drains on our bazaars by the grand army, rice had been at three rupees per ſeer, and for many days had been at the preſent price, one rupee, and gram half a rupee per ſeer; and grain being the principal article of conſumption in camp, when that is dear, every thing elſe of courſe riſes in proportion: ſo much ſo, was it now the caſe, that the allowances to all ranks in our detachment, were very inadequate to the unavoidable expence; this was repreſented to government, but the inconvenience was not remedied.

During the ſcarcity near Seringapatam, Captain Little had given the ſepoys a gratuity of each a rupee per month, and trifling as it was, its beneficial effects were quickly evident, for the ſepoys, finding the impoſſibility of ſubſiſting on their pay, had began to deſert: ſince that time, however, it ceaſed, and perhaps this well timed donation ſaved a hundred men to the ſervice.

Our line, ſince the ſeaſon of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, which may be ſaid to commence in May, had been rather ſickly; Lieutenant Heath quitted the army at Bangalore for the recovery of his health; and as a party of Mahrattas were now about to proceed northward of the Toombudra, by the route of Raidroog, it was determined to ſend the ſick and wounded of the detachment at the ſame time to Hurry Hal, to which place Mr. Little had removed the hoſpital from Hoobly. Sick and wounded, to the number of fifty, in charge of Mr. Twiſs, ſurgeon of the 9th bat-

lation, left camp, with the party of Mahrattas, on the 10th of Auguſt: Captain M'Donald, for the benefit of his health, and Lieutenants Moor and Rae for recovery of their wounds, received at Dooridroog, alſo accompanied the party. Raidroog laying much farther to the eaſtward, than was imagined, the parties did not arrive in its neighbourhood in leſs than ſix marches; they were, however, not long ones, as the Mahrattas moved but ſlowly, having five or ſix of the Bhow's heavieſt guns to be left in Raidroog, until they ſhould be wanted on the return of the fair ſeaſon. The body, eſcorting the guns, conſiſted of about five thouſand horſe, ſome infantry, and a great concourſe of looties and followers, who took this opportunity of quitting the ſcarcity of the Bhow's camp, in ſearch of a place of greater plenty.

We regret having no minutes of this march, as it was through that part of Tippoo's country of which we have the leaſt knowledge; we regret alſo that no opportunity offered of ſeeing the fort of Raidroog, which has, we believe, never been deſcribed, or, perhaps ſeen, by a European. The Mahrattas, ſome months back, got poſſeſſion of it by treachery, for a conſideration of ſixty thouſand rupees, and protection to the killehdar.

By the beſt account we could procure, but we by no means deſire it may be implicitly relied on, Raidroog is ſituated, either between two ranges of hills, that run north and ſouth, or upon the weſternmoſt range, which terminates abruptly about twelve miles north of the fort: the eaſternmoſt runs to within a few miles of the river, and (with perhaps others) has a ſtrong fort on its weſtern acclivity, called Mulkamarroor, nearly oppoſite the abrupt termination of the other range, where they are about ſix miles diſtant, having a jungley valley between. Raidroog is, we conjecture, about thirty-five, or forty miles, north-eaſt from Chittledroog; the country between is fertile, with very few hills, and no river: it had not hitherto been conquered, and now ſurrendered to Raganauth Row and Bala Sahib, the Mahratta commanders, who treated the inhabitants with great clemency, and did not ſuffer their towns and villages to

be burned, or plundered, nor the country ravaged, any farther than was neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of their own cattle.

By the time we arrived in the neighbourhood of Raidroog, proviſions were become very ſcarce in the bazaar, and as our journey was already longer than we expected, we were badly provided; it was in conſequence determined upon to quit the Mahrattas, and to proceed as expeditiouſly as poſſible to Hurry Hal; to which we were farther induced, by obſerving no probability of their moving, as they had undertaken to reduce Mulkamarroor, the fort before mentioned, ſtill in Tippoo's hands.

Leaving the Mahrattas being determined on, Raganauth Row was made acquainted with it, and with our reaſon: which was that ſeveral of our men had died, and our object was to get the ſick, &c. to a place of reſt as ſoon as poſſible; he agreed to our going, but ſaid he could not ſpare any horſe to accompany us, which was hinted to him would be no more than proper. We left him the next day, the 18th of Auguſt, and after marching, as we conjecture, upwards of eighty miles, reached Hurry Hal, on the 24th. Some difficulties aroſe ſoon after leaving the Mahrattas, from our coolies and cattle falling ſick, and they could not, without much trouble, be replaced in theſe unſettled parts.

Approaching to within thirty or forty miles of Hurry Hal, entering we believe, the Harpoonelly diſtrict, the country exhibited an appearance of plenty to which we had long been ſtrangers: far as the eye could reach were ſeen fields of jawary ready for cutting, than which we know not a more luxuriant ſight. Small towns and villages occur very frequently in this part of the country, but we did not ſee one fort or town of any great ſtrength or importance, excepting Oochingadroog, which we paſſed on our left, at the diſtance of four or five miles. We do not recollect paſſing any river between Raidroog and Hurry Hal.

Harpoonelly is divided by the Toombudra; the capital, of the ſame name, being, we underſtand, to the northward of the river; it is a town of conſiderable extent and importance, the reſidence and title of a Rajah, and as ſuch ſhould, perhaps, be called a city.

Prior to this war the whole diſtrict was ſubject to Tippoo, but by the boundaries, eſtabliſhed with the peace, it is divided; the capital being on the Mahratta's ſide, comes into their poſſeſſion, but the principal fortification, Oochinga-droog, is retained by the Myſorean. This is a hill-fort, about twelve miles eaſtward of Hurry Hal, whence it is in ſight. It is ſpoken of as a place of great ſtrength; it has, indeed, that appearance, being of conſiderable height, unconnected, and abrupt in moſt parts, particularly to the northward, and weſtward, where it is almoſt perpendicular. It is ſufficiently extenſive to have, apparently, a ſpace on its ſummit, that might be advantageouſly cultivated to ſupply the garriſon in the event of a blockade, and is, upon the whole, a poſt of great importance to Tippoo, as a northern frontier ſtation. We have never ſeen a place, that at the diſtance of four or five miles, ſo much reminded us of Gwalior*, as this did.

Harpoonelly, by our geographers, is placed about twenty miles ſouth, a little weſterly from Hurry Hal: the city is, we apprehend, about the ſame diſtance, in nearly an oppoſite direction.

We are quite ignorant of the former extent of the Harpoonelly diſtrict, as we are alſo of its preſent divided ſtate, but from common obſervation, and report, conclude it was no inconſiderable rajahſhip; which concluſion is ſtrengthened by the circumſtance of the rajah having been able to preſerve his independence, during all the commotions cauſed by the ambition of Mahomedan invaders, as he was never conquered, or rendered tributary until ſubſequent to the year 1774, between which, and 1777, this diſtrict was by Hyder Ally, added to his dominions.

The rajah, as we ſhall by and by have occaſion to notice, was, from ſome cauſe, not immediately underſtood, diſgraced by the Mahrattas, but whether

* Gwalior was taken by a party of ſepoys in a very brilliant enterprize, headed by Major Bruce, in the year 1780, and until the operations in this war, was unparalleled in the annals of Britiſh atchievements in India. A print of this fortreſs was publiſhed in England in 1784, and an intereſting account ſubjoined of the meaſures taken to eſcalade this heretofore inacceſſible and impregnable rock, and to ſurpriſe the garriſon. This account is copied by Major Rennell into his memoir, p. 234.

whether that will materially operate againſt his reinſtatement, or under what circumſtances the future rajah may be ſituated, it is impoſſible to form any deciſive judgment; for ſo few are admitted to the ſecrets of braminical conſultation, that the determinations of the cabinet ſeldom tranſpire.

Conſonant with their general policy, the Mahrattas, previouſly to the conqueſt of the Harpoonelly diſtrict by Hyder, had impoſed an aſſeſsment on its revenues under the uſual denomination of chout, and therefore, have, they conceive, an unanſwerable claim to this diſtrict, becauſe it was wreſted from them by the victorious arms of Myſore; but if we examine how their claim was eſtabliſhed, we might, perhaps, be at ſome loſs to determine on which ſide the right lay: ſuperiority in ſtrength generally deſides that queſtion in India; for the preſent, therefore, we muſt ſuppoſe the right to this diſtrict centers with the Mahrattas.

On our arrival at Hurry Hal, we found Mr. Drake, formerly midſhipman of the Hannibal, and five others of our countrymen, had eſcaped from Chittledroog, and reached this place a day or two before our party: they were of the number given up by Monſieur Suffrien to Hyder, in 1782, and had ſuffered impriſonment, and a variety of hardſhips during their reſidence, of ten years, in different parts of Tippoo's dominions. About the 6th of September, two more Europeans arrived here, having effected their eſcape from Bednore; they were taken in 1782, in the Hon. Company's ſhip Yarmouth, Captain Douglas Richardſon, and alſo, by Monſieur Suffrien, were delivered up to Hyder. From them we learned, that an Engliſh gentleman of the name of Beecher had been caſt away, in a boat, on the coaſt, and was brought priſoner to Bednore, where he was forced to work hard, and was very ſcantily fed.*

Captain M'Donald, on the 12th, proceeded to Goa, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health; and the two ſeamen laſt mentioned, accompanied him on their way to Bombay.

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* By the Indian papers we are happy to find that this gentleman has made his eſcape.

The name of this place is generally written and pronounced Hurry Hur, ſometimes Harea Har Ghur, but from having been ſo often, and ſo long a time here, we will venture to affirm our method of ſpelling it is to be preferred: we have, we allow, heard it, by the inhabitants, called Hurry Hur; but nine in ten, indeed all the intelligent people, authoriſe us in deviating from the common mode. As this fort and town is ſituated hard by a principal paſs over the river, that, by the treaty of peace, is become the dividing boundary of the Mahratta and Myſorean empires, it is likely to be a poſt of great importance to the latter, as their northern frontier; and deſerves, therefore, particular notice, as well as of its future probable improvements, as of its preſent ſtate.

Hurry Hal is moſt delightfully ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Toombudra, which river, in the rains, waſhes the weſtern wall of the fort: it is at preſent a pretty little fortification, of no conſiderable ſtrength againſt our operations, but if garriſoned by our troops, capable of a good defence. The ditch, which is carried round the north, ſouth, and eaſt faces, is a very good one; the counterſcarp revetted with ſtone, about thirty feet broad, and from fifteen to twenty in depth: the curtain is well built, principally of ſtone, in tolerable repair, with good towers at the angles, on which guns may be mounted, the rampart being too narrow for that purpoſe: there are alſo two towers in each face; that to the ſouthward of the gate, in the eaſtern face, extremely well built, the others inferior. Banqueting is not much obſerved in theſe parts; loop-holes to fire through are preferred to firing over the parapet, which of courſe weakens the curtain; and however ridiculouſly it may appear, large ſtones are frequently placed along the parapet to roll down into the ditch upon the aſſailants. The glacis, although one of the beſt hereabouts, is, as uſual, too ſteep.

We have obſerved the river, in the monſoon, waſhes the weſtern face of the fort; in the dry ſeaſon the water recedes at leaſt three hundred yards, and is not more than mid-deep; and the wall might be breached

almoſt

almoſt at its baſe, from the oppoſite bank, the river not being here more than ſix hundred and fifty, or ſeven hundred yards acroſs. But the ſpot to breach is the weſternmoſt tower, or between the two towers in the northern face, againſt which guns might be brought, under cover of rocks, to within a hundred and fifty yards of the wall, and fire from an advantageous and pretty ſecure ſituation: the ditch too, in this face, is narrower and ſhallower than in the others.

To the weſt, by the water, there is no ditch, and to prevent people from getting in, and antelopes, goats, &c. from getting out, a thin mud-wall is carried acroſs from the counterſcarp of the other faces, in a line parallel to the weſtern, to the angular towers of the fort; this information, trifling as it may appear, is not to be deſpiſed, when we conſider that a neglect, almoſt as trifling, was a cauſe of our ſucceſs againſt Bangalore.

The entrance to the fort is through three gates in the eaſtern face, one of which is pretty ſtrong: the bridge over the ditch is temporary, and defended by a work, projecting in the glacis, with loopholes, badly deſigned and badly executed. A ſmall back gate is in the weſtern face, chiefly for the budkees* to paſs in bringing water from, and other concernments in, the river. An old gun or two is mounted on the tower at the north-eaſt angle, and a new carriage for a twenty-four pounder is lying uſeleſs in the fort; it is a very fine carriage and perfectly well made, after the Engliſh model, and was, we learned, brought from Simoga. The fort is quadrangular, and nearly a ſquare of about two hundred yards in each face.

The pettah, although not very large, is reſpectable and well inhabited, encloſed by a wall and ditch now in bad repair:—the principal entrance is the eaſtern gate, to which, from near the fort gate, is a ſtrait broad ſtreet, where the market is held, and in which moſt of the ſurrafs and ſhop-keepers live: there are alſo gates in the north and ſouth ſides, and a ſmall one

* A budkee is a female ſlave, or ſervant, in a Bramin's family: they are, in general, very fine girls.

one on each ſide the fort leading to the river, uſed for little elſe but paſſages to and from it. The remains of huts and houſes outſide the pettah wall, on the north and eaſt ſides, denote this to have been a more populous town before the war; ſome of theſe houſes, when we were laſt here, were again inhabited.

Hurry Hal in itſelf is a place of no great trade; they manufacture their own common cloths, but import the ſilk dreſſes and other finery for the ladies; grain is furniſhed by its lands in quantities more than ſufficient for the inhabitants, and in peaceable times a little is ſold: the only article they manufacture for ſale, is paper, of which they ſend ſome, but in no conſiderable quantity, to other markets. The paper made here is of a very inferior kind, but we apprehend they could make finer were it in demand: the proceſs of making it is in the ſame ſtile of ſimplicity that we before mentioned being ſo obſervable in eaſtern artiſts: a ſhallow well of eight feet diameter is ſunk, we will ſay, four feet, and chunamed; in the middle is inſerted a block of hard wood; a heavy hammer, or wooden beater, is placed on the ſide of the well nearly equipoiſed, ſo that a man ſtanding on its centre, by lifting either leg moves it up and down: its head falling on the wooden block, beats the materials of which the paper is made to a pulp; a ſecond man remains in the well to keep the materials to be beaten in the proper place. Old cloaths, old tents, and ſuch things, are eaſieſt to work, but when they cannot be procured, the bark of particular ſhrubs is ſubſtituted, being firſt, as well as cloths, well waſhed, and ſoaked in water for ſeveral days. When ſufficiently beaten, the pulp is mixed with a proper quantity of water in chunamed reſervoirs, into which the workmen dip their moulds, and the mixture, adhering to them when lifted out, inſtantly becomes paper:—other perſons remove it, and draw each ſheet through a ſecond piece of water, and hang it up to dry. A quantity of gum Arabic is diſſolved in the water into which the beaten pulp is put; and that through which the paper is drawn, is alſo a mucilage of that gum, with a portion of allum diſſolved in it. The moulds, or forms of the

workmen are made of thin ſhreds of bamboe. The tree from which the gum called gum Arabic exudes, grows in abundance in every part of the upper country, between Seringapatam and Poona:—it was known to us by the name of the babool tree, and we found it the beſt wood for tent pegs and mallets; the tree ſeldom grows larger than a man's thigh; its leaves are ſmall and thin, and the boughs full of thorns. An inciſion being made in the tree, the gum runs down, or if no inciſion is made, it will burſt the bark and find a paſſage out; the natives collect it for various uſes, and it is to be purchaſed in every bazaar town.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HURRY HAL.---SITUATION OF EUROPEANS IN THE COUNTRY MILITARY SERVICE.---ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF HYDRABAD.---ACCOUNT OF THE TOOMBUDRA, AND THE METHOD OF CROSSING THAT RIVER IN THE RAINY SEASON.---A PARTY OF RECOVERED SEPOYS LEAVE HURRY HAL AND JOIN THE DETACHMENT NEAR CHITTLEDROOG.

TUESDAY is market day at Hurry Hal, on which the town is filled with merchants and people, as well from the other, as its own ſide the river: from Hamery, Rana-Bednore, Arnee, Buſwaputtun, and Harpoonelly, the merchants always come, and here, as to a central ſpot, reſort from more diſtant places, to barter the productions and wares of their reſpective towns. The ſurrafs are numerous and rich, and this being a common mart of barter and commerce, they have great influence as merchants and brokers, as well as bankers.

Hurry Hal is advantageouſly ſituated for being of religious importance, on account of its vicinity to a noble river, having a great circulation of caſh, and being already honoured with a handſome pagoda, conſecrated by a deity of eminence. This pagoda is in the fort near the rampart of the weſtern wall: the pillars, by which the heavy roof is ſupported, are of ſtone, about twelve feet high, and of great thickneſs, and in their formation and appearance ſtruck us as being like thoſe in the famous excavations on the iſland of Elephanta, near Bombay. On enquiry where ſtones of this kind were procured, as we had not ſeen any others of the ſame in this country, we were informed they were brought from Hindooſtan, meaning north of the river Nerbudda: although this is not very likely, they certainly are of an extraordinary kind, being quite black, and capable of a very fine poliſh, for which purpoſe they have evidently been turned in a machine. A variety of obſcene groups are

ſeen ſculptured in relief on the external parts of the pagoda, but are not very conſpicuous, as the intolerance of Muſſelmans has for once wrought a good effect, in cauſing the pagoda to be frequently white-waſhed, to hide the indecent expoſitions that the miſtaken zeal of the Hindoos induces them to diſgrace their temples with.

Near the pagoda are two flat ſtones, about ten feet high, and four broad, ſhaped like thoſe on which Moſes received the decalogue, filled with inſcriptions in a very ſmall letter like the Canareeſe character; on the ſubject of which we could get no information, any farther than that they contained a hiſtorical tradition relative to the origin of the pagoda, but in a language and character now unknown: we are of opinion, however, that they are not ſo ancient as theſe people affect them to be, and that a learned Canareeſe would underſtand them. The god to whom this temple is dedicated, and of whom they have as uſual a monſtrous figure, is not in the pagoda, but in a ſmall building near it. In anſwer to our inquiries of the cauſe of this, we were informed that many years ago the pagoda was ſeized upon by Muſſelmans, and converted into a moſque, on which the monſter quitted it in diſguſt, and could never be perſuaded again to return to it. They are now building an apartment for him over his old habitation, into which they have reaſon to expect he will remove himſelf; indeed, ſaid the Bramins, he has partly promiſed ſo to do: this they mentioned with an air of faith, but doubtleſs if they thought we believed them, they would ſmile at our credulity, as we did at their attempt to impoſe ſuch a tale upon us.

Mr. Little, on moving the hoſpital from Hoobly, finding it impracticable to reach the detachment, determined on fixing it here, which was judicious, for it is certainly adapted for an hoſpital, both on account of the ſalubrity of the air, and that it is well ſupplied with meat and vegetables. Of the latter there is a variety, as that part of the bed of the river left dry in the months of December, January, February, March and April, is converted into gardens; it was, however, found ne-

ceſſary to be ſtrict over the Europeans and ſepoys, as both women and liquor were to be had in great cheapneſs and abundance.

Hurry Hal, at the time of which we are ſpeaking, was garriſoned by a body of about two hundred Arabs, a few horſe, and one of thoſe corps before called motley corps, commanded by Monſieur Gerlines, a French gentleman. Theſe corps we before mentioned to conſiſt in general of about three hundred men, thirty or forty of whom are renegado Engliſh, Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, Portugueſe, French, &c. the reſt Muſſulmans and Hindoos, armed for the moſt part with muſquets, and cloathed according to their own fancies. The commander of one of theſe battalions, as they are called, generally keeps his palankeen, two or three horſes, and appears in a handſome ſtyle; ſtill it is but a miſerable employ. The pay of theſe commandants is from three to five hundred rupees per month, and they have the advantage of bearing on their muſter roll, perhaps a third more than their number of effectives, and of furniſhing arms for their men. With all theſe apparent advantages, nothing of conſequence is, in fact, to be realized: they are ſubject to the impoſition of a buckſhee, a Bramin, who is attached as paymaſter to theſe corps, without whoſe conſent no ſtep can be taken relative to their interior arrangement: this is ſufficiently mortifying, but they are obliged to ſubmit alſo to a variety of pecuniary impoſitions. As they are not regularly paid by the ſirkar, the commandants are forced to take up money from the Bramins, who all well know how to charge, for the payment of the men; and if they have occaſion to petition the durbar, the memorial has to go through ſuch a variety of hands, every one of which muſt be fee'd, and the money, if any is ordered, has alſo to come through as many on the ſame terms, that we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, after paying the Bramin's uſury, the expences of their ſervants and houſekeeping, no conſiderable time can elapſe ere they are again neceſſitated to recommence the ſame routine by an application to the cloſe fiſted Bramin.

Mr.

Mr. Yvon held his corps on highly advantageous terms, and we find at the time of his death the ſirkar owed him forty thouſand rupees; but he could not command it, and it would perhaps have coſt him half of it in bribes, to procure the other: the recovery of any part of it by his widow is very doubtful, but ſhe was continued in command, and received the emoluments of the corps.

In Tippoo's, the Mahratta's, and the Nizam's ſervices, it is not unfrequent, on the death of a commandant of corps, and to receive its emoluments. to be conſidered [illegible] an Engliſhman, during the ſiege of Darwar, who had commanded one of the enemy's battalions, left the fort, and delivered himſelf up to Colonel Frederick, and as it was ſuppoſed he had it in his power to give ſome uſeful information, the manner of his entrance into Tippoo's ſervice, and nature of his employment, were overlooked: on ſeveral occaſions his intelligence was found uſeful, and when Mr. Yvon's corps by his death became vacant, Robinſon (for that was his name) was, by Colonel Frederick's application, appointed to it; but we can hardly ſay to command it, for ſhortly after, his behaviour being unpleaſing to Mrs. Yvon, who on hearing of her huſband's death had come to Darwar, from Belgom, ſhe impriſoned him and deprived him of his ſituation*. At the Nizam's durbar military honours are ſtrangely, and ſometimes ridiculouſly conferred: as an inſtance we give a ſtory that was communicated to us by our friend Monſieur Gerlines, who received it from his correſpondent at Paungul, where the court then was, and where the latter part happened.

Some time ago a female adventurer, we believe an Italian, came to Hydrabad, and, after a little ſtay, ſo far ingratiated herſelf into the Nizam's

* See a caſe in point in the "Life of Hyder Ally," (there ſpelled Ayder) "by M. M. D. L. T. general of ten thouſand horſe, in the army of the Mogul empire," &c. &c. &c. an inſignificant work written in French. It appears ſtrange that a biographer ſhould not know the name of his hero and maſter; in the preſent inſtance, however, we ſee it, for the author contends for, and produces proofs in favour of his orthography.

zam's favour, that he honoured her with ſeveral marks of diſtinction, and at length gave her a title equivalent, perhaps, to a red ribband, and a battalion: her principal recommendation had been dancing elegantly, but ſhe now ſurpriſed his Highneſs by performing the manual exerciſe in a ſuperior ſtile, and at laſt was complimented with an elephant, and lived a conſiderable time in this ſtate of elevation. Not long ſince a foreigner of the name of Florentine, arrived at Hydrabad, and had [illegible] dancer, the Nizam expreſſed a wish to [illegible] and being alſo reputed a great [illegible] of Europe performed by this gentleman and the female colonel; but the lady would ſubmit to no ſuch degradation, and pleaded her ſtation in the army as an inſurmountable objection. She acknowledged, that when the light of his Highneſs's notice firſt dawning on her obſcurity illumined her proſpects, ſhe had danced in his preſence; but now, from the meridional beams of his favour, ſhe was exalted to the dignity of a command, ſhe could not think of eclipſing the brightneſs of her ſtation, by ſubmitting to ſo inferior a practice*. This fine ſpeech would not do; the Nizam inſiſted, ſhe refuſed, reſigned her command, and went to Poona.

Few courts in India perhaps afford ſo many inſtances of folly, and oſtentatious adulation as that of Hydrabad. During the war, the Nizam, it ſeems, was determined to take the field in perſon, as it was clearly proved at court that nothing deciſive could be effected againſt Tippoo, without the influence of his Highneſs's preſence and wiſdom; and he actually moved with his court to Paungul, on his way to the armies. One of his courtiers, ſetting forth the inadequacy of the object to the inconvenience it muſt neceſſarily ſubject his Highneſs to, concluded his oration by ſaying "that ſo far from his preſence being ne-" ceſſary, were one of his Highneſs's royal ſlippers hurled againſt the gates " of

* Dancing, as well as ſinging and muſic, is in India deemed a profeſſion; and as ladies and gentlemen, of courſe, think it beneath their dignity to adopt either as an amuſement, they are practiſed only by hirelings.

"of Seringapatam, it would wrench them from their holds."—What can more fully ſhew the hyperbolical adulation of courtiers than this harangue, addreſſed to one, whoſe impotency in the field, and imbecility in the cabinet are equally notorious. Tippoo would with as much contempt ſee the united force of the Nizamites really at his gates, as he would the romantic experiment of his "Highneſs's royal ſlipper." The full force of this courtier-like rhapſody does not appear in a tranſlation; in the Eaſt, being ſtruck with a ſhoe or ſlipper conveys an idea of the moſt degrading kind *.

To return to the ſubject, Monſieur Gerlines has a demand on his employers for about twenty thouſand rupees, more than half of which ſum

* The Eaſt is certainly the ſeat of allegory and figurative epithets, which being peculiarly ſuited to the *genius* of the languages, are ſometimes happily conceived and elegantly applied.—For the tender effuſions of an enamoured heart, the Perſian is, perhaps, unrivalled, or for the bolder flights of fancy, in energy is inferior to few. The following jeu d'eſprit was communicated to us by a Bramin, a much eſteemed friend and correſpondent, and is added as an inſtance of the fanciful turn ſometimes given by flowery Orientals. The names of the courts were perhaps applied by our friend the Bramin, and the anecdote is not, we apprehend, a new one: it will loſe much by the tranſlation, more by the tranſlator.

A wakeel from Tippoo to the court of Hydrabad, after ſtating the magnificence and power of his maſter, admitted, in anſwer to one of the courtiers, that Tippoo comparatively was but the new moon, whereas his Highneſs was the full orbed planet, in the plenitude of its ſplendour. Such a flattering confeſſion, conveyed in ſo elegant a compliment to the Nizam's country, gained the ambaſſador the entire confidence of the court, and the ſucceſs of the embaſſy evinced his ſuperior addreſs. Jealous of their ſovereign's favour, envious perſons at Seringapatam procured the recal and impeachment of the wakeel, who honourably acquitted himſelf of every article preferred againſt him; when his enemies, as their laſt reſource, charged him with the ſpeech that had been ſo grateful to the Nizamites, declaring that a confidential ſervant, who could ſo far forget his diplomatique character, as to exalt the vanity of a foreign prince, by ſo humiliating and debaſing his own, merited the moſt exemplary puniſhment.

The ambaſſador, by acknowledging the expreſſion he was charged with having uttered, ſaid it was an expoſition of the impotence and ignorance of his enemies: "The full moon," ſaid he, "to which I likened the Nizam, admits no increaſe in ſize, or augmentation of ſplendour: the "new moon, the ſymbol of my royal maſter, is daily adding to its luſtre, and beams on the admiring world in continual accumulation, evidently emblematic of his extending government." The envious courtiers were confounded, the wavering monarch confirmed in his ſervant's integrity, who, in the favour of his ſovereign, was amply rewarded for his addreſs and ingenuity.

ſum is due to the Bramin, who by this ſyſtem have the commanders in continual check; which makes the ſervice of the country powers, although attracting on ſuperficial obſervance, a reſource for needy adventurers only, and to them a ſituation ſo dependant, that they will ſpeedily have cauſe to execrate it. We are deſirous to impreſs as forcibly as poſſible, the idea that the alluring proſpect of profitable employment in the military ſervice of the country powers, is deceptive and fallacious. The inſtances here given, are by far the moſt favourable that have come under our obſervation; many of, indeed all, the others, are in by no means comfortable ſituations in any ſhape whatever, and even the two here mentioned are highly unenviable. At the ſame time there are reaſons to be diſſatisfied at the number of Europeans already in the ſervice of the country powers; and although none of them, Madajee Scindia excepted, have been much benefited by them, that active chieftain is ſetting an example of what liberality to adventurers is capable of effecting. It need not be mentioned, being clear to every one, that the major part of the territories poſſeſſed by the Engliſh in India, has been gained by the ſword, and on that alone can any dependance be placed for its ſecurity: if therefore we ſee a native, in his army, making ſuch rapid ſtrides toward the perfection of European diſcipline, we cannot, as the country armies improve, but feel our ſuperiority decreaſe.

Scindia has in his army a brigade, commanded by Engliſh officers, and diſciplined almoſt equal to our troops.

What we have now in view, is to ſhew the policy of adopting a plan for preventing the native armies from getting European officers, and particularly from his Majeſty's, and the Honourable Company's ſervice, which is ſometimes the caſe, when perhaps they have acquired the local information neceſſary to give effect to their profeſſional abilities; then from diſſatisfaction, pecuniary diſtreſſes, caprice poſſibly, and other cauſes, ſome are induced to forget their duty, and to enter the ſervice of a foreign power.

General Du Boigne, as he is commonly called, who makes ſo conſpicuous a figure in the north of India, in the command of the brigade before mentioned, in Scindia's army, was formerly in the military line on the Madras eſtabliſhment; and for a trivial offence was, by the then overgrown authority of the civil power, diſmiſſed from the ſervice: he went to Calcutta, where an intimate friend of the writer of this narrative took him by the hand, furniſhed him with credit to a very conſiderable amount, and ſent him to ſeek his fortunes in the north of India. Falling under Scindia's notice, that diſcerning chief perceived his merits, and it is not improbable but then, having in mind his ſubſequent ambitious projects, Scindia might in Du Boigne's activity, have foreſeen an inſtrument of his future aggrandiſement. From this we ſee him riſen to a handſome command, the confidential ſervant of a chief, who has in his hands the repreſentative and remaining revenues of the illuſtrious houſe of Timour, and it may be ſaid, to be general of his army.

This is perhaps the only inſtance that can be adduced, of any European in the ſervice of a native chief acquiring either honorary or pecuniary advantages; and we ſhould not readily allow Du Boigne deſerving of either, were not his entrance into, and continuance in Scindia's ſervice, a meaſure of neceſſity.

The river Toombudra, on the banks of which we have mentioned Hurry Hal to be ſo pleaſantly ſituated, commences near Hooly Honore, where two rivers, whoſe names joined give this its title, meet: the Toom, the northern river, takes its riſe from the range of mountains called the ghauts, about half a degree ſouth of the parallel of Bednore: the Budra, from a chain of hills eaſtward of the ghauts' ſummit, nearly oppoſite to Mangalore, known by the name of the Baba Booden Hills: after coming through a jungley country, nearly a degree, it joins its name and waters with the Toom, at Koorly, a ſacred village near Hooly Honore; whence taking a ſweep northerly and weſterly, the Toombudra runs moſtly through an unexplored country, and comes due eaſt for a few miles to Hurry Hal, where it alters its courſe to nearly north, in which

direction it continues twenty or thirty miles: then inclining eaſtward, after watering a fertile and wonderfully populous country for about two hundred miles, it falls into the Kriſtna, at a little diſtance from Paungul.

Thence the Toombudra is loſt in its ſuperior, the Kriſtna, which rolling majeſtically through three degrees of longitude, falls into the ſea near Maſuliputtan.

The Toombudra, at Hurry Hal, runs 10° eaſtward of north, and as it comes due eaſt to the fort, it is ſituated, as it were, upon an elbow of the river. From the month of June to October, the river is not fordable, and in that time round baſkets are uſed to convey paſſengers, goods, and cattle acroſs: theſe baſkets are made of all ſizes, from three to fifteen feet diameter, conſtructed with ſplit bamboos, and covered with half dreſſed hides. The method of conſtructing them is very ſimple: a number of pieces of ſplit bamboo, twenty perhaps, are laid on the ground, croſſing each other near the centre, and there faſtened with thongs: the ends of the bamboo are raiſed by a proper number of people, and fixed by ſtakes at due diſtances from each other, in which ſituation they are bound by other long ſlips of bamboo, introduced alternately over and under the firſt croſſed pieces, and tied at the interſections; this being completed, beginning from the bottom or centre, the parts above the intended height or depth of the baſket are cut off, and it is liberated from the ſtakes, overſet, and covered with hides ſewed together by thongs. They are not more than three feet in depth, and will carry thirty men: we are inclined to think ſome of them will carry many more, for if we miſtake not, the Bhow's heavy guns were tranſported over this river, and the Kriſtna, in theſe baſkets.

When bullocks are to croſs, they are tied to the baſket, goaded in the proper direction, and they tow it over the river; at other times it is rowed over with paddles, and when the water is not too deep, puſhed with long bamboos.

A baſket

A baſket is ſoon made: we conjecture half a dozen men, with materials prepared, could make one in as many hours; we cannot ſay, however, that we ever ſaw one made, by any means ſo expeditiouſly. No materials whatever are uſed but the two already mentioned, bamboo and hides. In the rains the river is very rapid, and if there has been a great fall of water to the northward and weſtward, it is with much difficulty the baſkets paſs; they are ſometimes an hour getting over, although the diſtance is not ſo much as ſeven hundred yards. In the dry ſeaſon, the ford oppoſite the fort is not much uſed, that before noticed, a mile northerly, being more convenient; we never ſaw any ferry but near the fort.

This is the only fort in which we had an opportunity of obſerving the method of going the rounds at night, and we cannot ſay whether it was the Mahratta's manner, or whoſe it was; from the unmilitary ſtile in which it was performed, we are inclined to think it the Mahrattas. Inſtead of going at unknown hours, as ſilently as poſſible, the rounds aſſemble on the ramparts at eleven o'clock, and before they move off, blow horns, beat their gong, and ſhout as loud as they can; the horns and ſhout is repeated at each centinel's poſt, he joining in the ſhout. This, it is clear, fruſtrates the intention of going rounds, which we imagine is to ſee the centinels and guards alert; in the manner here deſcribed, a centinel may ſleep in ſecurity, for if he be not found indeed, he muſt be awoke by the rounds before they approach his poſt. But perhaps the rounds do not go ſo much with the view of ſeeing the centinels and guards alert, as to make the enemy, if near, think them ſo.

When the party arrived at Hurry Hal, Mr. Little was confined to his bed by that ſingular diſorder, the Guinea worm, in India called the narroo, which had attacked his legs very ſeverely: this is a common complaint in the upper country; more ſo, it ſeems, than near the ſea, where, however, it is well known. The writer of this narrative ſpeaks from painful experience, when he ſays they are moſt troubleſome, painful companions. Although more frequent in the upper country, we have ſeen

ſeverer caſes near the ſea, where on one gentleman, at one time, we think there were thirteen: they moſtly come in the legs, ſometimes in the arms, joints of the fingers, and once we heard of one in the tongue: the part attacked is much ſwelled and inflamed. The barbers of this country are expert at extracting them, by raiſing the ſkin with a razor, before it is broken by the worm, and pulling it out; but in this treatment they are apt to break, when they ſhortly appear in a different place, with additional pain and inconvenience. The uſual treatment is to wait patiently until the worm breaks the ſkin, and then with a thread tie it round a piece of ſtick, or paper, and by frequently turning it, wind the worm out a little at a time; by theſe means, and keeping it conſtantly poulticed, an inch or two, or three, may be extracted daily, until ſix, and ſometimes ſeveral more feet of the worm are taken out: but this is a tedious method. The eaſieſt and moſt expeditious cure, is a green aloe leaf, ſplit and applied hot as poſſible to the parts, and taking internally half an ounce of burned garlick daily: in three or four days the worm will die in the fleſh, and a cure be ſpeedily effected*.

Mr. Little being pretty well recovered, quitted Hurry Hal with ninety recovered ſepoys on the 16th of September, to join the detachment, leaving the hoſpital in charge of Mr. Twiſs. Lieutenant Moor being recovered, proceeded alſo, as did Mr. Drake and his fellow ſufferers. The evening on which the party left Hurry Hal, proved very ſtormy and tempeſtuous; it rained with ſo much violence, that the rear of the party were unable to croſs a nulla, the bed of which the front, not twenty minutes before, had paſſed with not ſix inches of water in it. The rear were not able to paſs until early in the morning, when the water

* For an account of this ſtrange complaint, and the treatment of it in the Weſt Indies, where it is very common, ſee Hilary's treatiſe on the diſeaſes of Barbadoes. Hanway in his Travels, vol I. page 243, ſays they are frequent in ſome provinces of Perſia. Tavernier alſo notices them in Perſia: After his return to Paris he was himſelf afflicted with them, which he imputes to his having drank of the bad waters of Lar, in Perſia—Perſian Travels, page 254. Many cauſes are aſſigned as the origin of this diſorder; which, if either, is right, we cannot tell, but it is proved that Tavernier's idea of it is wrong.

water ſubſided, and it was nine o'clock before our little party were again collected, ſo much had they been ſcattered by the darkneſs and tempeſt of the night. One man was miſſing in the morning, who might, probably, have been carried away, and drowned in attempting to paſs the nulla, for a remarkably ſtout horſe with his rider, were carried a conſiderable way by the torrent, and narrowly eſcaped drowning in a ſimilar attempt.

We left a ſmall deſerted village, where we had collected, at eleven o'clock, and at four reached a market town of ſome extent, about fifteen miles from Hurry Hal: this was market day in the town, and, as the head people requeſted we would not enter the place for fear of alarming the inhabitants, we pitched our little camp near a tank of water, at a ſmall diſtance. The next morning we marched to a conſiderable village about eighteen miles diſtant, and paſſed ſeveral ſmaller ones on the road, all thinly inhabited: the poor creatures ſeemed ſurpriſed that no depredations were committed by our people on their fields and gardens, and now and then ſent a deputation with a preſent of a ſheep, fowls, fruit, eggs, &c. or the like, which we never took without returning them an equivalent. On the 19th we paſſed the fort of Micondah, which in this country, is reckoned of conſiderable importance and ſtrength: the curtain appears tolerably good, with towers at the angles, in the centre of each face, and a cavalier near the northern rampart: the fort is apparently a ſquare of about three hundred yards in each face. As we did not examine this fort cloſely, we cannot ſpeak particularly as to its ſtrength, but we underſtand it is not ſtrong:* the ditch is ſaid to be but indifferent, the glacis is, as uſual, too ſteep, and covers the curtain badly, and there is no covert way. There appears to be a riſing to the ſouthward of the fort that commands it, which will not be overlooked in operations againſt it. The ſituation of Micondah is important,

* Micondah was breached and carried by ſtorm by a detachment from the Bhow's army, on its advance to the ſouthward.

ant, being at the entrance of a paſs from the Northweſtward, which it is intended to defend, into the valley of Chittledroog.

After leaving Micondah, the paſs, or defile, immediately commences, and continues rugged and jungley for four or five miles, the road aſcending all the way, when Chittledroog appears at the diſtance of ten or twelve miles. From this ſituation, the part we have called the valley of Chittledroog, exhibits a beautiful proſpect: it appears to be ſurrounded by a circular chain of mountains, the country incloſed, a ſpace of about twenty-five miles diameter, being fertile and level, except where Chittledroog and its neighbouring rocky hills riſe abruptly from their baſe, in nearly the centre of the valley, which, before the arrival of the army, was in a high ſtate of cultivation and well peopled; but the corn is now deſtroyed for paſturage, and the villages for plunder.

From the place whence Chittledroog firſt appeared, we marched two miles directly toward the hill, the road deſcending, and halted near Seergurry, a deſerted village.

We were not in a very pleaſant ſituation; much nearer the enemy in Chittledroog than we wiſhed, and ignorant of the diſtance or direction of the army: one of the Europeans of our party, who had eſcaped from Chittledroog, and knew the country, undertook to carry a letter to Captain Little; he was diſpatched in the evening, and next morning at four o'clock, an anſwer arriving by a hircarrah or guide, we marched immediately. Soon after day-break we were a little alarmed by the ſight of ſome ſtraggling parties of horſe and foot, which proved to be the Bhow's foragers and looties: it was not, however, altogether unneceſſary to be on our guard againſt the latter gentry, who are not very ſcrupulous whom they plunder, when a favourable opportunity offers. About ten o'clock we were joined by a party of horſe, ſent by the Bhow to eſcort us to camp, where we arrived at noon.

CHAP.

CHAPTER IX.

RETROSPECT TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AND DETACHMENT AFTER ARRIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHITTLEDROOG, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THEM WHILE NEAR IT.----PARTICULARS OF THE BANDJARRAHS.——A BARBAROUS SACRIFICE NOTICED.---DESCRIPTION OF CHANGERRY, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY UNTIL IT REACHED THE TOOMBUDRA.

THE army was now encamped about ten miles northerly from Chittledroog, near Guntnoor, a burned village, with a deep nullah between the Bhow's camp and ours, a diſpoſition frequently pitched upon by the Bhow's quarter-maſter general when it could be done conveniently, which certainly was injudicious, for ſometimes after a heavy fall of rain communication was cut off between the two camps.

Since the arrival of the army in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, it had made but few marches, and thoſe only moving from place to place as forage became ſcarce; as the Bhow ſeemed deſirous of giving his people and cattle as much reſt as poſſible, which the latter required after ſo much labour and hard feeding as they found in the ſteril provinces of Myſore and Sera. It was not expected that the army would have remained ſo long inactive; on the contrary, from the circumſtance of the Bhow having ſent his heavieſt guns to Raidroog, the army, it was ſuppoſed, would have had fatiguing marches.

On the 12th of Auguſt, the army halted before Tulkh, which refuſing to ſurrender, two twelve pounders were brought to fire in breach on the tower, in the ſouth-eaſt angle of the fort; and the garriſon ſtill continuing obſtinate, it was ſtormed and carried by a patty of Mahratta infantry, who ſoon plundered and burned the town.

As the breach was feebly defended, but a few lives were loſt on either ſide; ſcarcely any indeed were loſt, except by an accident: many

of

of the helpleſs inhabitants had, during the firing, creeped for ſhelter under a gate-way, which an elephant was ordered to force at the time the breach was ſtormed; the animal, not being perhaps properly trained, got enraged, and killed ſeveral people.

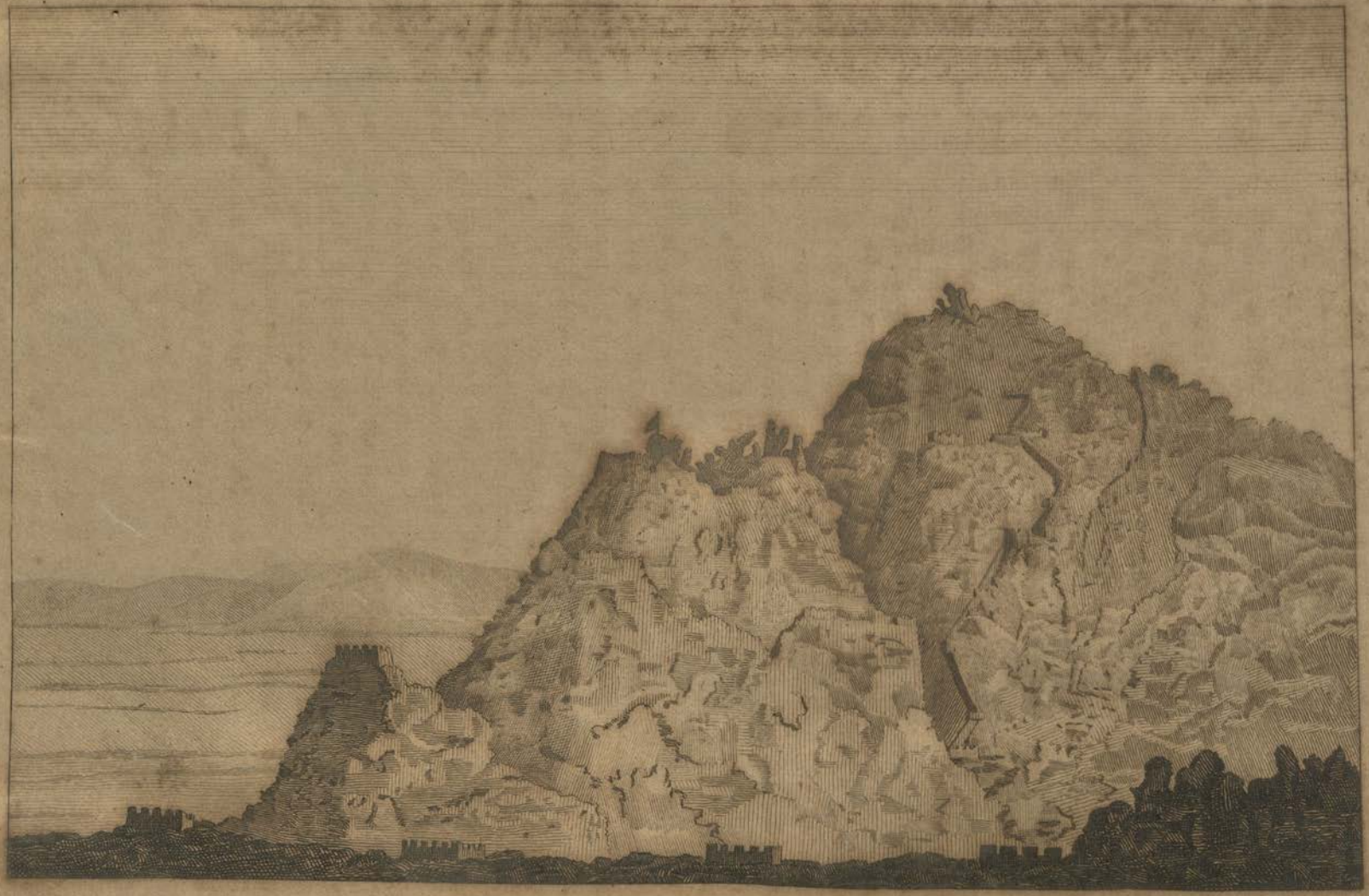
A quantity of grain and cattle was found in this fort, which is a place of no great ſtrength or importance, ſituated twenty-five miles north-eaſterly from Chittledroog.

About this time the Bhow's cavalry ſurprized and deſtroyed a body of the enemy's horſe and foot, who had moleſted his foraging parties, and carried off many horſes and camels; ſome belonging to our line.

On the 31ſt of Auguſt, the army moved to Kunkoopy, a ſtrong hill fort, about twenty miles northerly from Chittledroog, which refuſed the Bhow's ſummons; and as its apparent ſtrength precluded the probability of ſucceſs to the Mahratta arms, our detachment was ordered to take it; and accordingly marched the next day, and prepared for the attack, when the enemy agreed to ſurrender, and the Bhow was put in poſſeſſion of the fort.

Early in the month of September the army moved nearer Chittledroog, which was cloſely reconnoitered by Captain Little and ſome of the Bhow's generals; but no idea, we believe, was ever entertained of making any attack upon it: the Bhow, perhaps, had hopes of getting poſſeſſion of it by negotiation, but the Killehdar, Dowlut Khan, commonly called Dowlut Bhahe, was found too good a ſervant to betray his truſt; he has been in this command for many years, but the Sultan, it is ſaid, keeps ſome part of his family in Seringapatam, as hoſtages for his fidelity; a plan he adopts with all the commanders of diſtant or important forts, how much ſoever he may confide in their loyalty.

Chittledroog is ſaid to be now garriſoned by ten thouſand infantry, and a ſmall body of, perhaps, a thouſand cavalry; it is the capital of a province of the ſame name, and was formerly an independent government under a Rajah, which was not finally diſſolved until the time of Hyder Ally, who, about the year 1776, by conqueſt, added the pro-



North West view of Chittledroog.

vince of Chittledroog to his dominions. In point of fertility and population, Chittledroog yields to few of the provinces under Tippoo, that have not the advantage of being watered by a principal river, which is a great inducement to the Hindoo in determining the place for his habitation.

Chittledroog has ever been deemed the ſtrongeſt hill in India; indeed, if properly defended, there appears no poſſibility of taking it. In the uſual ſtile of theſe fortified rocks, it is embraced by ſeveral walls, and on the north-weſt ſide there appears to be a formidable ditch carrying up the ſlope of the hill; a conſiderable town is at the foot, on the northern ſide the hill, encloſed and defended by a wall flanked by towers, and a ditch bearing the name of the lower fort; this might eaſily be taken, but would not, it ſeems, materially forward the reduction of the hill, which is capable of ſupporting itſelf independently: we cannot however but think, that the many fortifications ſcattered over this, and almoſt every other fortified hill, would, in the event of vigorous operations, rather aſſiſt than retard an aſſault or ſiege.

While near this fort, which we were for ſeveral weeks, we were not particular in noting its appearance; perhaps had we ſeen it but for a day or two, we ſhould have been able now to give a better account of it, but having it for a length of time before us, our intended remarks were put off from day to day, and neglected at laſt.

The detachment made a long march the day on which it encamped on the ground where we joined it on the 20th of September, near Guntnoor; by ſome miſtake in the Bhow's directions, it had marched upwards of twenty miles. The evening we joined, an accident happened in the Bhow's camp, by which ſeveral of his people were killed: it was a very rainy afternoon, and four or five Mahrattas had crawled under a tumbril for ſhelter, and to dreſs their victuals; the tumbril, as may be ſuppoſed, preſently blew up, and conſequently killed the inconſiderate cooks. Theſe people are ſo incredibly careleſs, it really is ſurprizing that accidents from gunpowder are not more frequent.

For ſome time paſt, the gentlemen of our line had been deſtitute of liquors, to remedy which, recourſe was had to a ſpirit diſtilled in the bazaar from the coarſeſt ſugar, to which a flavour and reddiſh tinge is given by infuſing the bark of a tree; it is made of different qualities, and the beſt ſold for two rupees the bottle; and when kept a few days, with lime-peel in it, was not unpleaſant, nor it would appear unwholeſome, for we have known it frequently drank to exceſs without any bad effects. Tea and coffee being alſo ſcarce articles, wheat was burned and ground as a ſubſtitute, and was far from being a bad one. Very fine fowls were ſometimes procurable, at a rupee each. Fruit, ſuch as plantains and limes, were ſparingly brought to market, and were a great treat to palates long unuſed to ſuch luxuries. Inferior kinds of vegetables, ſuch as brinjals, bendys, &c. were alſo eſteemed as dainties. Our ſportſmen found good diverſion in hunting foxes, jackals, hares, &c. with which, and peacocks and partridges, this country abounds: the latter were ſold at four for a rupee, and peacocks, which are very delicious, at a rupee and a half each. Antelopes, and other kinds of deer, are daily ſeen in large herds in the open parts of the country, but being ſo ſwift, the only method of procuring veniſon is by the gun, and their ſhyneſs renders ſhooting them very difficult. On marching days ſome deer are generally killed; in the Sera province we obſerved them particularly plentiful, and a day ſeldom paſſed without many being caught. The veniſon would not, perhaps, be eſteemed by European epicures, for, although the animals have every appearance of plumpneſs, they have no fat.

Early in October, the army moved to the northweſtward of Chittledroog, and encamped within four miles of the hill, our detachment in front, as uſual, with a deep nulla between our's and the Bhow's camp. The party under Raganauth Row and Bala-Sahib, after taking Mulkamarroor, joined the army. It was reported and believed in camp, that Dowlut Khan, Killehdar of the Droog, about this time hanged five Bramins, men of conſequence, whom he either convicted, or ſuſpected of a treaſonable correſpondence with the Bhow.

Mr.

Mr. Cruſo, ſurgeon of the detachment, left camp on the 7th of October, to proceed to Hurry Hal, with ſome ſick and wounded, and in a few days returned with a ſmall party of recovered men. Lieutenant Doolan, who had for ſome time been unwell, went alſo, as did Lieutenant Emmitt, ſurveyor to the detachment, on a ſurvey of the Toombudra, and other matters of geographical importance.

Grain, which until this time had continued exorbitantly dear, now lowered in price, as conſiderable quantities were brought from the northward by the Bandjarrahs, of which people, what little we have remarked, ſhall here be given. This very uſeful claſs of Hindoos, generally, but we think, improperly called Brinjarries, have cuſtoms and manners peculiar to themſelves; it is not however in our power to give any ſatisfactory particulars concerning them. They aſſociate chiefly together, ſeldom or never mixing with other tribes; they ſeem to have no home, nor character, but that of merchants, in which capacity they travel great diſtances to whatever parts are moſt in want of their merchandize, which is the greateſt part corn. In times of war, they attend, and are of great aſſiſtance to armies, and, being neutral, it is a matter of indifference to them who purchaſe their goods.

We obſerved the Bandjarrahs ſeldom, either on the march, or in camp, mixed at all with the Bhow's army, but marched and formed their own encampments apart, relying on their own courage for protection, for which purpoſe the men are all armed with ſwords or matchlocks. The women drive the cattle, and are the moſt robuſt we ever ſaw in India, undergoing a great deal of labour with apparent eaſe; their dreſs is peculiar, and their ornaments ſo ſingularly choſen, that we have, we are confident, ſeen women, who (not to mention a child at their backs) have had eight or ten pounds weight in metal or ivory round their arms and legs. The favourite ornaments appear to be rings of ivory from the wriſt to the ſhoulder, regularly increaſing in ſize, ſo that the ring next the ſhoulder will be immoderately large, ſixteen or eighteen inches, or more, perhaps, in circumference. Theſe rings are ſometimes dyed red.

Silver, lead, copper, or braſs, in ponderous bars, encircle their ſhins, ſometimes round, others in the form of feſtoons, and truly we have ſeen ſome ſo circumſtanced that a criminal in irons would not have much more to incommode him than theſe damſels deem ornamental and agreeable trappings on a long march, for they are never diſpenſed with in the hotteſt weather. A kind of ſtomacher, with holes for the arms, and tied behind at the bottom, covers the breaſt, and has ſome ſtrings of cowries, depending behind, dangling at their backs. The ſtomacher is curiouſly ſtudded with cowries, and their hair is alſo bedecked with them. They wear likewiſe, ear-rings, necklaces, rings on the fingers and toes, and, we think, the nut or noſe jewel. In contra-diſtinction to moſt Eaſtern females, the Hindoos in particular, the Bandjarrahs pay little or no regard to cleanlineſs; their hair, once plaited, is not combed or opened perhaps for a month; their bodies or cloaths are ſeldom waſhed; their arms indeed are ſo encaſed with ivory, that it would be no eaſy matter to clean them. They are chaſte and affable; any indecorum offered to a woman, would be reſented by the men, who have a high ſenſe of honour on that head, and are ſaid in general to be honourable in their dealings; they ſeem to be ſomewhat reſerved and grave. Some of them are men of great property: it is ſaid that droves of loaded bullocks, to the number of fifty or ſixty thouſand, have at different times followed the Bhow's army; and two days before we laſt croſſed the Toombudra, Mr. Twiſs informed us a drove paſſed light from Appah Sahib's army, conſiſting, he was aſſured, of eighty thouſand. The men, although in general well knit, are not to appearance robuſt in proportion to the women: the latter are by no means handſome; we never ſaw more than two or three who would, even with the aid of clean linen, (an advantageous point of view, by the way, in which we never ſaw one) have been reckoned attracting. We have fancied that traces of ſimilarity, beſides their wandering turn, may be diſcovered between the Bandjarrahs and the Jews, but know ſo little of either that we only hint it, and ſhall leave others, if they deem it worth the pains, to make the enquiry,

Jews

Jews are numerous in every part of India: in our native corps they are in every ſtation from the commiſſioned officer to the drummer, and are in general good ſoldiers; we have met with Iſraelites in China, indeed the vengance of God ſeems to have ſcattered them every where.

Our foraging parties, ſuppoſing themſelves in perfect ſecurity, approached too near the fort, and loſt ſome camels and bullocks: ſome of the followers alſo fell into the enemy's hands, and were very ill uſed; but, what is not to be forgiven, they one day caught a fine young woman belonging to our line, and (we would willingly, for the ſake of humanity, omit this article) to their indelible diſgrace, cut of her noſe, and in that condition the poor creature came to camp.

Several of our's, and the Bhow's followers, loſt their noſes by the hands of theſe wretches; this might be overlooked, but to diſfigure a helpleſs female, in ſo ſhameful a manner, is too cowardly to be thought of with any degree of patience.

The middle of October the army moved to about ten miles ſouthweſterly of the Droog; on this ground two more Engliſhmen joined us, having effected their eſcape, and a havaldar, who aſſiſted them in it, came alſo, and was received by Captain Little as a havaldar in the 8th battalion. A detachment of four thouſand horſe was ſent toward Simoga, to co-operate with Banna Bappoo, who it is reported has been annoyed by the enemy aſſembled in force in that quarter.

Our camp, as well as the Bhow's, has of late been unuſually ſickly, occaſioned by ſo much rain, and the weather now beginning to grow hot:—the Bhow has been ill but is recovered.

The following account of a ſtrange ſacrifice is copied from our minutes of the 20th October, but is not given from our own obſervation, as we never have ſeen the ſacrifice. A curious, but a very barbarous ceremony was obſerved in the Bhow's camp a few evenings back; it was a woman burning herſelf with her deceaſed huſband: much ceremony indeed was not obſerved, as ſhe was of the poorer ſort; ſhe came on horſeback, attended by her friends and relations, to the place where

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the pile was preparing, which was compoſed of ſtraw, dried cow-dung, and other light materials, about a foot and half high, on which the corpſe was laid; over it were placed faggots of wood and jowary ſtraw, meeting at top, which formed a kind of hut, one end being left open. She was attended by a few Bramins, muſicians, and a mob of ſpectators. After taking leave of her friends, diſtributing among them beetle-nut, and what little property ſhe had, ſhe entered the hut, ſeated herſelf beſide her deceaſed huſband, and being furniſhed with a torch, fired the inflammable materials beneath her. It ſhould have been noticed that after taking leave of her friends, ſhe marched three times round the hut, making an obeiſance each time ſhe came to the open end, before ſhe entered it. Her huſband had been a jaſoot or hircarrah. As ſoon as the pile was obſerved to be on fire, the open end of the hut was cloſed, and the muſic began playing, which, with the ſhouts of the ſpectators, is intended to drown any noiſe the woman might make. Freſh fuel was thrown on, until both bodies were conſumed.

This victim to ſuperſtitious barbariſm was a well-looking perſon, about twenty-five years of age; a pious reſignation was pictured in her countenance, blended with an unaffected concern, which ſo melancholy an occaſion could not but excite: ſtill an emanation of joy beamed from her eye, ſtrongly expreſſive of internal ſatisfaction; ſhe ſeemed to anticipate, with impatience, the approaching awful moment, when ſhe was to be re-united to her huſband, and receive the reward of her fortitude and fidelity.

Upon the whole, it was to a European a ſhocking ſpectacle; leaving the mind in doubt whether moſt to admire the heroiſm of the widow, or to abhor the founders and encouragers of ſo abominable a practice.

About the middle of October, the Rajah of Harpoonelly, who had been ſome time in camp, was made priſoner by order of the Bhow: many different cauſes of this event were conjectured, no one perhaps the right; but it was generally believed he had uſed his influence in an improper manner with the refractory garriſons of ſome forts in his neighbourhood,

bourhood, particularly Oochinga Droog, againſt which Appah Sahib was now ſent with a ſtrong force. The Rajah was kept in camp about a fortnight, and was then ſent to the northward of the Toombudra, by way of Hurry Hal, which place our gentlemen there ſaw him paſs, mounted on a poor tattoo, very unlike the ſtate to which he had been accuſtomed.

On the 1ſt of November, Mr. Robarts arrived in camp from Bombay, via Poona; he had a tedious journey, but to him circumſtances that would materially affect others were trifles. Mr. Robarts is a gentleman of fortune, and being deſirous to ſee the Eaſtern world, came over land to India by an unfrequented route; deeming the operations againſt Tippoo's capital as intereſting an event as was likely to take place, he had thus far accompliſhed his journey to be preſent at the expected glorious ſcene. Although now ſixty-five years of age, very few are more active, or capable of greater fatigue than Mr. Robarts, who, as he intends returning to Europe by land, has not lain aſide his Turkiſh dreſs, which, with a long venerable beard, gives him an appearance, for an Engliſhman, very unique.

Seeing a ſtranger of this deſcription in our ſociety, furniſhed much ſpeculation among our ſepoys: the Mahrattas concluded him to be our prieſt, but the ſepoys could not at firſt divine who he could be. We were one night on picket, much diverted, liſtening to a narrator, who was giving a very minute account of Mr. Robarts; and, among other curious pieces of information, aſſured his wondering auditors that he was a hundred and fifty years old.

November the 2nd, the army marched to the ſouthweſtward, paſſing between and over the hills before noticed to form the incloſure round the valley of Chittledroog. The paſs is between two and three miles through, and rugged; but not ſo much ſo as that beforementioned by Micondah. We were ſtill within hearing of the Chittledroog morning and evening gun, which we learned was fired from a thirty-two pounder, on the top of the hill. The cuſtom of firing a morning and evening gun in Tippoo's garriſons, appears, by "Memoirs of the War in Aſia, by

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an Officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment," page 155, to have commenced in 1783.

The hours of firing are ſix in the morning and nine in the evening.

The method of reckoning time is the ſame as in other parts of India, by p'haurs and gurries, but the manner of meaſuring it in Chittledroog, and other forts, is ſomewhat curious. It may be called a hydroſtatic meaſure, being a ſmall cup with a hole in its bottom, floated in a veſſel of water, and when a certain quantity of water is received into the cup, from its gravity it ſinks, and points out the expiration of a particular portion of time. The water being kept quite unruffled, this may perhaps be a very accurate method of meaſuring time, as it is evident no other nicety is required but exactneſs in the hole of the cup, which may be eaſily determined. At each gurry, or half hour, the cup ſinks, and the centinel who has charge of the time meaſurer, ſtrikes the number upon a gong, and emptying the cup, immediately ſets it afloat. At the p'haurs, that is to ſay, at three, ſix, nine, and twelve o'clock, he makes a clattering on the gong, and begins gurries again, ſimilar to the bells on ſhip-board. A gong is a circular piece of braſs, or ſonorous metal, plane on both ſides, three or four feet diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick; it is hung up by a thong, and being ſtruck with a piece of hard wood, is heard to a great diſtance.

After paſſing the hills, the army encamped near Saderhilly, a ſmall village and gurry, ten miles from Ramgurry, which is in ſight to the ſouthward.

The army continued a fortnight on this ground, the greater part of which time heavy rain fell; and we were alſo troubled with flies to an almoſt inſupportable degree. About the middle of November, the army left Saderhilly, and marched a few miles to Hudgherry, a large ſquare fortification, incloſing a town, which we left on the 21ſt, and halted near Changerry, to which place the road from Hudgherry, lies over a rugged paſs two miles in length.

Changerry

Changerry is a hill fort: the hill is, as uſual, almoſt covered with fortifications; but this fort is built in a more regular manner than ordinary, there being fewer inequalities on the ſides of the hill: a tolerable good wall and ditch are carried round near the baſe, commanded by other walls and towers higher up: at the very top is a good tower, with a ſix pounder, the only decent gun in the fort, mounted on it. From this tower communicating walls are carried to ſome works below; the lower wall has loop-holes, and is flanked by towers, over which, as well as over the wall and narrow rampart, tiled roofs are put to prevent the rain from damaging the works. In the fort are two Malabar guns, one mounted on logs in a tower under the upper one; the other, which is nineteen feet in length, is lying near the lower gate. The pettah is neat, but not large, built on the declivity of the hill, on the eaſtern and northern ſides; not incloſed, however, by the wall before ſaid to be at the baſe of the hill, by which was meant the baſe of the abrupt aſcent of the hill, which part only is fortified. Outſide the pettah in ſome parts is a bound hedge; on the ſouthern ſide the hill, a lake of water and a jungle; to the weſtward, gardens; theſe ſides are the moſt inacceſſible: there is only one paſſage up the fort, which is on the northern ſide through the principal ſtreet of the pettah.

Somewhat more than half a mile northerly from the fort, is a hill nearly as high as Changerry, on which guns might be brought againſt the fort to advantage, and would at that diſtance breach ſuch walls: it would, however, require elephants to drag the guns up the hill, and to be done in the night, as there is no eaſy aſcent to it, but on the ſouthern ſide, which is expoſed to the fort.

The hill, on which Changerry is built, is not high, nor, including the pettah at its baſe, more than three miles in circumference; and is, upon the whole, one of the weakeſt fortified hills that we know of in Tippoo's country.

Hunman Droog, a large hill fort, is ſeen from Changerry to the ſouthward; it is ſaid not to be a ſtrong fort, but we know of no one who

ever went near enough to judge accurately. A large lake, ſeven or eight miles in circumference, called, we think, Sooleekeera lake, is about eight miles northerly from Changerry.

Upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Changerry, we found our compaſſes very faulty; the hills abound in iron ore, which is extracted from the earth by a very ſimple proceſs, and caſt into ſhot, of which there are great numbers in the fort. We are informed that as the jungles hereabout furniſh wood in abundance for the foundaries, the iron is ſo advantageouſly procured, that a conſiderable part of what is uſed throughout the Deccan comes from this quarter: this information however came from one who does not ſuppoſe the term Deccan implies ſo extenſive a tract of country as deſcribed by our geographers.*

In the beginning of December a ſmall party of the Bhow's foragers were cut to pieces by the enemy, who were not ſuppoſed to be near; to prevent ſuch accidents, Raganauth Row, with a large body of cavalry, encamped five miles to the weſtward of the fort to keep off the irregular parties of the enemy; the remainder of the army, with our detachment, remained encamped on the eaſtern ſide, and were joined by Raganauth Row, the 6th. Appah Sahib alſo joined, having, without proceeding to extremities, brought the refractory garriſon of Oochinga Droog to obedience.

On the hill before-mentioned, near half a mile northward of Changerry, is a neat little pagoda, which afforded a ſocial retreat from the noiſe and buſtle of the camp, and perhaps few of the gentlemen of our line will read this account without recalling to mind a happy day or two ſpent in this

* The extent of the Deccan is differently underſtood by different writers: Major Rennell, who from his abilities and application, and the variety of original materials officially communicated to him, muſt be the beſt authority, ſuppoſes the Deccan, in its moſt extenſive ſignification, to include the whole peninſula ſouth of Hindooſtan Proper, that is ſouth of the Nerbudda river: its ordinary acceptation, the Major ſays, means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, and Oriſſa; which countries are the provinces of Candeiſh, Amednagur, Bejapoor, Golconda, and the weſtern part of Berar.—Conſult the Introduction to Rennell's Memoir, page cxii. The term Deccan, which is a corruption from the Sanſcrit, Dacſhin, means ſouth.

this pagoda. As the utmoſt decorum was always obſerved, it did not hinder the Bramins from paying their devotions in it as uſual.

One day, after dining here, a ſmall party of us were amuſing ourſelves at play, when four Bramins came in, and after their religious ceremonies were over, entered into converſation with us, and looked over at our game; ſpying a cheſs-board, they propoſed a game, and as the writer of this anecdote was the only player of the party, he accepted the challenge, conſcious however of want of ſkill and practice. It was curious to ſee their earneſtneſs at the game; the ſame circumſpection ſo conſpicuous in all their actions was viſible here: even in the trivial conteſt at a game of cheſs, might an obſerver have peceived in theſe ſober ſons of caution, a characteriſtic trait of Braminical deliberation. On the cheſs-board, as on the theatre of life, no move was made, no ſtep taken, without maturely weighing its propriety, and taking into the ſcale of conſideration, the effect, however diſtant, it might produce. An objection was made to their conſulting on every move, as by ſuch means there were four to contend with inſtead of one; which objection was over-ruled as repugnant to the laws of the game, and an equal advantage offered in the advice of their adverſary's companions; the objection, indeed, was made for little elſe than to enhance the importance of their victory, for it was clear they muſt in the end gain it, as any one of them would perhaps at any time be more than a match for their opponent. By good fortune their antagoniſt ſeemed to have gained a ſuperiority; but this, inſtead of making them looſen the reins of caution, ſerved as a ſpur to their diligence, which was doubled, their equality retrieved, and the event for a while ſtood trembling on the point of uncertainty. Addreſs at length prevailed, and the odds were evidently in their favour; but apparent ſecurity could not lull the acute eye of watchfulneſs, and their conqueſt was confeſſed. Shah mat (check mate) was pronounced, not with the exultation of caſual conqueſt, but with the moderate gratification ariſing from a foreſeen event, which a conſciouſneſs of ſuperior information, authoriſed them to expect.

The diſcomfited antagoniſt not feeling the aggravations of defeat, forgets his inferiority in the clemency of his victors.

It furniſhed us with an opportunity of complimenting them, by ſaying ſuch muſt ever be the lot of thoſe who daringly venture to oppoſe the addreſs and ſuperior acquirements of the Bramins. A ſuitable anſwer was returned, and we parted, as may be ſuppoſed, mutually ſatisfied.*

Chittledroog is in ſight from Changerry, bearing north-eaſt, diſtant thirty miles; the country around is delectable to the eye, by reaſon of groves of cocoa-nut, date, and areca-trees, with frequent tanks of water. The cattle of the army, of all deſcriptions were now, from ſo much reſt, in high order, and the army was greatly augmented by the junction of ſeveral detachments.

While the army was encamped near Changerry, a great many dogs, of which there were immenſe numbers following the army, went mad; but we heard of no accidents from them, as, very properly, every dog ſuſpected, or that had been ſeen with a ſuſpected animal, was killed.

Moſt of the ſporting dogs of our line were put to death, which was of courſe to many gentlemen a circumſtance very diſagreeable. This was a moſt unpleaſant time to the writer of this narrative, who had once the misfortune to be bitten by a mad dog, and had many prognoſtics of the hydrophobia, but by timely application to ſea-bathing and other preventives, they were removed: theſe ſymptoms muſt have ariſen chiefly from the force of apprehenſion, for (we are almoſt aſhamed to write it) ever ſince we can recollect, many years before the accident, we have been weak enough to be uneaſy from dread of this terrible affliction, and do not even write this account without emotions of horror.

On this ground the detachment were adviſed from Poona, that the Durbar,

* Cheſs is played all over India in much the ſame manner as in Europe, with ſome difference in the names of the pieces. This noble game was beyond all doubt invented in India, where are extant in ſeveral languages, treatiſes explanatory of the method of playing. A very curious account of the "Indian game of Cheſs," by Sir William Jones, will be found in the ſecond volume of Aſiatic Reſearches, page 159.

Durbar, in teſtimony of their ſenſe of the ſervices of the detachment, had reſolved to preſent them with ſixty thouſand rupees; which after ſome debate, it was deemed prudent to accept, but without foregoing our expectation of, or of remitting our endeavours in procuring, the balance of the lac, that we before offered to receive for the conqueſt of Darwar :—ſee page 43.

Lieutenant Price, of whom honourable mention has been made in this work, (in pages 5. 24. 32.) was appointed agent to receive the money.

On account of the Bhow's illneſs the army continued inactive at Changerry until the 14th of December, when, he being a little recovered, it moved to the weſtward, marched through a jungle, and encamped near Dunderguttee, a burned village, ſix miles from Changerry. The 15th, marched into a very thick jungle, through which being unable to paſs, we halted at a ſmall open ſpot in it; the Bhow's guns, &c. alſo halted near us: the cavalry, and other parts of the army, took a more ſoutherly and a better route. We marched two or three miles clear of the jungle on the 16th, and on the 17th marched eight miles, and encamped on the eaſtern bank of the Toombudra, which river here rolls in a fine ſtream of about five hundred yards in breadth.—Our encampment is eight miles from Hooly Honore.

This part of the country was the richeſt we had yet ſeen, abounding in villages and towns, ſo thick that the night we came to this ground we counted ten villages in flames at the ſame time. It was by no means uncommon to ſee ſix or eight burning at once in ſeveral parts of this fine country.

In this ſtile do the Mahrattas carry on a war: it is indeed the only way in which, as enemies, they are at all formidable; they can pour on an enemy's country an inundation of a hundred thouſand horſe; and when we conſider the ruin and devaſtation ſpread by ſuch a hoſt of locuſts, we are inclined to think that the curſe of God could not have fallen on Egypt in a more deſtructive form.

The Mahrattas, although they, when impelled by the proſpect of plunder, are deaf to the cries of diſtreſs, and callous to the calls of huma-

nity, are not a ſanguinary people: inſtances have ſeldom occurred (we know not of one) where lives have been wantonly ſacrificed: the event, in the end to be ſure is the ſame; the wretched inhabitants are driven in thouſands naked from their habitations, to wander and ſtarve in a country, every where equally deſtitute of the means of affording them relief: in every direction they find ſharers in their ſufferings, who can, however, only mingle woes, and ſympathize with them in all the miſeries of accumulated wretchedneſs.

Theſe circumſtances are equally painful to write or read, but they, among many others, are what a ſoldier is obliged to ſee, and cannot relieve: his heart ſhould certainly pant for the glories of war, but he deſerves not the honourable name of SOLDIER unleſs it aches for its diſtreſſes too.

CHAPTER X.

THE SIEGE, STORM AND CAPTURE OF HOOLY HONORE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN.

THE army halted on the 18th of December, when Captain Little reconnoitered Hooly Honore, which continued firing all day at the Bhow's people, who, as uſual, were prying about to pick up cattle, and ſeeing what was to be got in the way of plunder. At three o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth the general beat, and at half paſt three the line marched five miles, when the camp was pitched. Leaving the camp guards and four guns, a diſpoſition was made to attack the town. After marching a mile farther the day broke and ſhewed us the fort, whence the enemy did not begin to fire until ſome time after day-light, and then with no effect. The 9th battalion, with a gun, made a detour to the ſouthern ſide, and took poſſeſſion of ſome buildings and a ravine within two hundred yards of the fort wall, and the grenadiers were advanced to within thirty yards of the glacis, where they were covered by a riſing, and a thick clump of briars. The 8th battalion entered the pettah, which was evacuated, and took poſſeſſion of the main ſtreet, and the 11th battalion was alſo diſpoſed of in and about the pettah. The enemy in the early part of the day, fired ſmartly from their great guns, but with very little effect; and by the evening, after ſilencing the enemy, ſome guns from the pettah began breaching the angular tower in the eaſtern face: their muſquetry annoyed us a little, for there appeared to be capital markſmen in the fort, who picked off, by moſt excellent ſhots, a jemmadar and two or three ſepoys of the 9th grenadiers: if a centinel's head, or a limb only were expoſed, they more than once ſtruck it, the firſt ſhot.

At night, the 11th relieved the 9th, which returned to camp, and next morning relieved the 8th. By this time five guns were firing in

breach from the diſtance of a hundred and fifty yards, with tolerable effect; but at two o'clock the ammunition was expended, and the guns were ſilenced until four, when a ſupply arriving, a very heavy fire was kept up for two hours; the guns firing all together, by word of command, had a fine effect, and at ſun-ſet the breach was thought practicable. During this day the enemy appeared diſheartened, firing but little.

Brigade Major Roſs obſerving a goat deſcend into the ditch, between the breach and gate way, judged it could not be very difficult; and having after dark, aſcertained the fact, Captain Little determined to ſtorm: ladders were ſent for from camp, and the diſpoſition was made. The forlorn hope was compoſed of ſerjeants and havaldars from the three battalions, who turned out volunteers for that purpoſe: the 9th battalion, led by the grenadiers of the 8th, for the ſtorming party, Captain Riddell commanding:—the grenadiers of the 11th, under Lieutenant Lauriſton, to run a gun and burſt the gates when the ſtormers mounted the breach:—the battalion companies of the 11th, under Lieutenant Dryſdale, to commence the attack by a feint, to draw the enemy's attention to the ſouthern ſide of the fort:—Lieutenant Lock, with his company of the 8th battalion, to cover the party carrying the ladders, and, as ſoon as diſcovered, to fire upon the breach from the creſt of the glacis, while the ſtormers were placing them:—the remainder of the 8th in reſerve.

The riſing of the moon was the ſignal for all parties to be in readineſs, and at three in the morning of the 21ſt, the ſtorming party moved to the ditch undiſcovered; the attention of the enemy being diverted to the ſouthern part of the fort by Lieutenant Dryſdale's feint: as ſoon as they diſcovered the deception, they aſſembled at the breach, fired irregularly, and threw a few rockets without effect into the ditch among the ſtormers, who by this time had deſcended, without ladders or much difficulty, and placed the ladders againſt the breach, which we found a good deal repaired, although muſquetry, as well as guns,

had

had been fired upon it all night. A feeble attempt was made to oppoſe the ſtormers, but at this moment the exploſion of the gun burſting open the outer gate, threw them into irreparable confuſion; which was fortunate, as from the repairs the breach had received, and one of the ladders breaking, it was ſome time before many of the ſtormers had fixed themſeves on the breach; this being done, the drums, that had been able to aſcend, and thoſe below, ſtruck up "The Britiſh Grenadiers;" all oppoſition was vain, and after ſome irregular firing, the enemy in hundreds were ſeen fleeing over the river: others threw down their arms and took ſhelter among the women and in the pagodas. The inner gate was immediately opened, to admit the parties from the outſide, and proper meaſures taken to ſecure the capture.

Notwithſtanding it was the intention of the ſtormers not to allow any of the Bhow's looties to enter the fort, the news that the place was taken being ſoon carried to camp, they found means to get in, although the gates were ſhut, the ladders removed from the breach, and every precaution taken to prevent them: they preſently ſet fire to the houſes in ſeveral parts, and every thing being now in confuſion, our people were permitted to diſperſe, and plunder as well as the Mahrattas; which continued until day-light, when orders arrived for our parties to quit the fort immediately, which were, of courſe, obeyed, leaving the Mahrattas, who had not in the ſmalleſt degree contributed to the fall of the fort, to take our property at their leiſure. The ſepoys picked up cloths, pots, and ſuch trifles, and one of the officers, it was ſaid, found ſome money; two or three others got indifferent horſes, but theſe were indeed trifles to what the fort contained, as many of the rich people from adjacent towns had fled hither for ſhelter; and if there was not much money in the fort, it was a kind of depôt for moſt of the valuables of the ſurrounding country.

Although moſt of the armed men had left the fort, it was ſtill crowded with men, women, and children; we never ſaw a place ſo full, and it really is aſtoniſhing, when we conſider how long the enemy conti-

nued firing after we had actually entered the fort, that ſo few ſuffered; not more than half a dozen: of the military twenty or thirty at moſt, and thoſe at the breach and gate.

The garriſon, it was ſaid, conſiſted of nearly a thouſand men; but we apprehend there were not many above half that number, and they ought to have been aſhamed of themſelves for making ſo pitiful a defence.

We did not loſe a ſingle man in the ſtorm, and, what is very ſingular, the ſtrong, important, and heretofore deemed, impregnable hill fort of Savendroog, was taken by ſtorm, on this day, by the grenadiers of the grand army, alſo without loſing a man*.

It is probable that people unaccuſtomed to theſe ſcenes, may conceive them to be wantonly barbarous, which is not unreaſonable when ſo much pains has been taken, in England particularly, to impreſs the weak minds of uninformed people with ſuch illiberal prejudices: illiberal they certainly are, as well as unjuſt, for it may be with ſafety ſaid, that of the many victorious days gained by the Britiſh arms in the recent conteſt, not one inſtance can be produced where they were tarniſhed by any act of inhumanity; on the contrary, the generoſity invariably ſhewn to a vanquiſhed enemy, threw an additional luſtre on the glory of conqueſt. The admiring nations of the Eaſt have ſeen, that the ſame victorious hand that, this moment, impelled the bayonet, could, the next, be opened to receive the victim as a friend; and, inſtead of making him feel the mortifying conſciouſneſs of inferiority, lift him to the flattering footing of an equal, and alleviate the ſufferings it had reluctantly occaſioned. The armies with one heart received the ſentiments of their reſpected General, and in all their actions confirmed the generous principle "that an enemy ſubdued, is an enemy no more†."

Who is there that does not read with admiration, the ſoldier-like offer made by Major Gowdie to the Killehdar of Nundydroog? After the breach

* See pages 77, 78, and Major Dirom's Narrative, pages 66 to 70.

† General Medows's addreſs to the army in the firſt campaign.

breach was practicable, he offered to admit out of the fort, and to protect the women, children, bramins, and ſuch as did not carry arms, that they might not run a riſque of ſuffering in the unreſtrainable fury of a ſtorm*.

After the ſtorm of Hooly Honore, the forlorn inhabitants found an aſylum in the protection of the gentlemen of the detachment. One family in particular, of conſiderable dignity in the place, were, among the reſt, driven from their home, and were received by a gentleman of our line: although they had loſt the whole of their property, it ceaſed to be a cauſe of concern, when they reflected on their darling daughter, a beautiful virgin, about thirteen years of age, who had been torn from their arms. After ſome enquiry, the damſel was found, and by the gentleman reſtored, ſpotleſs, to the embrace of her aſtoniſhed, grateful parents. When the army marched, they were conveyed by the gentleman's horſes and palankeen, and on leaving this part of the country, were ſupplied with neceſſaries for their preſent uſe, and to carry them to their friends. Purſeram Bhow, hearing by accident of theſe circumſtances, mentioned them in full durbar, in a manner highly honourable to himſelf and the Britiſh character, and named Mr. Cruſo as the man he wiſhed his Sirdars to imitate.

The fort of Hooly Honore, although by far the ſtrongeſt we had ſeen in this part, is by no means deſerving the confidence placed in it by the country people: it might, if well garriſoned, be defended againſt a country army, but cannot be ſuſtained againſt our mode of attack; it might however have given us a great deal more trouble, had the garriſon behaved like ſoldiers. The fort is large, of a ſquare form, with towers at the angles, and two in each face between the angular ones:—the ditch is indifferent, about twenty five feet broad, and of irregular depth; the ſouthern ſide the ſhalloweſt, the eaſtern the deepeſt, where it may be nearly twenty feet, and was not at the place where we deſcended it very eaſy; for had we not, by the accident already mentioned, diſcovered

* Major Dirom's Narrative, page 44.

vered a particular ſpot for deſcending, we muſt have uſed ladders; as it was, the neglected part of the counterſcarp, which in ſome places is not revetted, being narrow, we got down as well as we could, and may think it fortunate that no accidents happened from the bayonets, in the irregular ſcramble. The curtain is weak, with no parapet, but with loop-holes, and is, in moſt parts, covered with a tiled roof, as are the towers, on which were mounted one French twelve pounder, and eight vile country guns, beſides ſwivels and wall pieces. A cavalier tower near the weſtern ſide of the fort had a good Engliſh eighteen pounder mounted on it: this tower is not roofed. Here is a fauſſe braye tolerably good: the glacis is very bad, and, as uſual, too ſteep: the rampart is narrow, too much ſo to admit guns; but had ſome ſwivels and wall pieces fixed on it. The entrance to the fort is through three gates in the eaſtern face, the outer barrier, a poor one, defended by a badly conſtructed work projecting in the glacis; the ſecond, which was blown open by the grenadiers of the 11th, under the direction of Captain Thompſon, is a pretty good one; but the inner is the ſtrongeſt and beſt. Between the gate and the angles of the fort is a tower: that to the ſouth a very good one, built of ſtone in a pretty ſtile: oppoſite the other, which is much inferior, the ſtorming party deſcended into the ditch. The river Budra*, in the rains, waſhes the weſtern wall of the fort, where there is a ſmall water gate that might be eaſily forced, and a work thrown up to defend a deep bowrie, which being dug deeper than the bed of the river, and having a communication with the fort, would ſupply the garriſon with water, were they blockaded. About the fort the river is rocky, and there are rocks on the oppoſite ſide, from behind which, ſome of the enemy annoyed the poſt advanced near the glacis of the ſouthern ſide; as it was not worth the riſque of expoſing a party to the fire

* Major Dirom, in the map prefixed to his Narrative, has given the name of the Budra to the Toom, and vice verſâ: this is a common miſtake, but we are confident of the Toom being the northernmoſt and weſternmoſt river.

fire of the fort to drive them away, we were obliged to let them remain.

Our battery was covered by ſome houſes on the ſkirt of the pettah, to the eaſtward of the breach; but we would recommend it to be breached in the ſouthern face, where the curtain is weakeſt; and, about the centre, a rock riſing in the ditch, it is not more than ten feet deep; there is not, however, good cover directly oppoſite, but guns might be brought, in tolerable ſafety, to ſome buildings between the gardens and the river, and could eaſily breach by firing obliquely on the ſecond tower from the water. This fort, being on Tippoo's frontier, is likely to become of importance, and will excuſe our deſcribing it ſo particularly; we have noticed, and we ſhall in like manner deſcribe, ſuch others of Tippoo's forts as come under our obſervation; for ſhould our troops again have occaſion to attack them, theſe deſcriptions will not be thrown away: we are, however, aware that thoſe who read merely for their amuſement, will not much approve of theſe, although perhaps the moſt valuable parts of the work.

The pettah of Hooly Honore is extenſive, tolerably well built, and encloſed by a bad wall and ditch: the principal ſtreet runs ſtraight from the pettah gate, to within a hundred yards of the fort gate, down which during the ſiege, the battalions paſſed to relieve each other; and had the enemy been alert, they might at thoſe times have annoyed us conſiderably. To the ſouthward of the fort, by the river ſide, there is, as already obſerved, a deep ravine in which the 9th battalion took poſt the firſt day: in front of the ravine is a thick clump of briars and buſhes, behind which, within fifty yards of the fort, the grenadiers found a pretty ſecure ſtation; the way to it is a little expoſed.

Lieutenant Gilkie, adjutant of the 11th battalion, and Lieutenant Weſt of the artillery, with our detachment, had been before at this fort, on their journey from Simoga to Chittledroog, after being made priſoners at Bednore in 1783: they were then in irons; of courſe the

fall

fall of the fort muſt, to them, have been a circumſtance peculiarly grateful.

Outſide the pettah we obſerved a good many ſkulls and ſkeletons, that gave riſe to ſuſpicious conjectures, which were not, on enquiry, very ſatisfactorily done away; admitting for a moment, the worſt, which God forbid to have been the caſe, it would have been impoſſible to attach criminality to any then there, and it was not thought of at all, to their diſparagement, as the treatment they received ſufficiently evinces.

In Captain Little's orders on the capture of Hooly Honore, he thanked the ſtorming party for the ſatisfaction he felt in the reflection that the captives had found mercy, and received protection at their hands.

Among ſome papers found in the Killehdar's houſe, was a letter from Tippoo of a curious kind: it enjoined him, the Killehdar, to be vigilant and active in defending his fort, &c. apprized him of the great ſucceſs he, Tippoo, had invariably met with in the proſecution of the preſent war, in which he had uniformly beaten the combined forces of the confederates from the field. In his laſt action, however, he could not but acknowledge that the victory was rather incomplete, which he attributed to a defect in his cavalry; not from any deficiency in ſkill or exertion, but from a diſadvantage he had obſerved in their appointments. This diſadvantage, he ſaid, was the martingal, which checked the horſe in rearing, and which he henceforth ordered to be diſcontinued throughout his dominions: the Engliſh, he remarked uſed none, which alone gave them their apparent ſuperiority in charging.

We have ſo far forgotten the date of this letter, that we cannot ſay poſitively to what action he was ſuppoſed to allude, but think it was that with Colonel Floyd near Sattimungul. It may perhaps appear ſingular, that Tippoo ſhould ſpeak ſlightly of the only action in which he had gained any decided ſuperiority, or in which he had acquired a ſingle

a ſingle trophy; but in ſo doing, may, we think, be traced a deep laid piece of policy. Accounts of that action would doubtleſs be ſpread through his country, and moſt likely, very highly exaggerated by his ſecret emiſſaries; and when the ſovereign himſelf ſpoke of it as an inferior acquiſition of his arms, there was of courſe every reaſon to conclude that his other actions were more brilliantly deciſive, although the particulars had not reached remote parts of ſuch undoubted authority.

On this occaſion Tippoo certainly had it in his power to ſay, with truth, that he had forced the enemy from the field with the loſs of their guns, &c. and as we may ſuppoſe the truth would be a little embelliſhed, theſe circumſtances might, by a ſkilful hand, be worked up into a highly finiſhed picture of victory and defeat.—Let it not be ſuppoſed, we do not ſee, indeed, how it can, that it is our intention to ſay a ſyllable againſt the maſterly manner in which Colonel Floyd's retreat was conducted: we are firmly of opinion, that no event of the war was more honourable to the Britiſh troops, or that their claim to heroic courage, ſteadineſs, or patience under acute ſufferings, was, in any inſtance, more nobly aſſerted. Were this book to be read in India only, theſe honourable circumſtances are there ſo readily admitted, that it would have been unneceſſary to have added the laſt ſentence; but as in England occurrences in ſuch diſtant ſcenes cannot be ſo well underſtood, what we have ſaid might, poſſibly, have been miſinterpreted. The firſt pugiliſt in the world may be ſet upon by a dozen men, and cannot, in reaſon, be ſaid to loſe any credit, although they drub him ſeverely. Acting wiſely, he would not, of courſe, ſubject himſelf to ſuch an unequal conflict; for although he ſhould diſtribute more black eyes and broken heads than he receives, he will in the end find the odds have the advantage.

The ſingularity of Tippoo's cavalry wearing no martingals was, we have underſtood, a diſtinction by which the officers in the grand army knew them from the cavalry of other country powers.

The army halted on the 22d, and on the 23d marched to the ſouth-weſtward, and inſtead of croſſing the river, as was expected, encamped near Kamoga, a burned village, about ſeven miles from Hooly Honore.

As it was now well known that we were going againſt Simoga, the Bhow's conduct was ſeverely arraigned for making, what was deemed, a uſeleſs march; and on ſeveral other occaſions we were accuſtomed among ourſelves to talk very freely, when we imagined we could have directed the army to a better purpoſe. This march, however, proved not to be a uſeleſs one, as it was for the purpoſe of intimidating a fort three miles in front, called Binkapoor, which the next day ſurrendered to the Mahrattas. And it is not to be doubted, but that all the Bhow's motions were to ſome good end, although ſome of them were to us inexplicable.

Lieutenant Doolan, with a ſmall party of recovered men, joined the detachment on the 22d from Hurry Hal. On the 24th Banna Bappoo Mendla's detachment joined the army*.

The army on the 25th of December countermarched by the river, and croſſed it about a mile ſoutherly from Hooly Honore. The Budra is a reſpectable ſtream; at this paſs, which is a pretty good one, about four hundred yards acroſs; the banks very high and ſteep, and with ſo much water that it was neceſſary to unpack the ammunition; which, with ſome impediments from the Bhow's guns, that were paſſing at the ſame time, took us up four hours to croſs.

All the gentlemen of the line dined together, at an entertainment given by the ſubalterns, and were very merry and happy until a late hour.

This being ſo great a day with us Chriſtians, we thought our religion ſhould not give way to that of Brama, and, under the roſe, we ſacrificed an ox. Now all is paſſed, it may be obſerved that on ſome

* See page 88.

ſome other occaſions, we were not, in this reſpect, ſo very ſcrupulous as, perhaps, we ought to have been; this proceeding was not, of courſe, countenanced by Captain Little, nor would it, as it was known to be abominable to our allies, be defended by any gentleman of the line: after a long march, however, our roaſt beef ſtomachs were ſo cheered by the pleaſing appearance of a ſmoaking ſirloin, that no wonder we forgot the impiety of ſuch an offering in a Bramin's camp.

CHAP. XI.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND DEFEATED---SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SIMOGA, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN---A BRAMINICAL MISHAP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

ON the 26th of December we croſſed the Toom, which river is not ſo broad nor deep as the Budra. The army encamped between Baderooſelly, a plundered village on the river's weſtern bank, and a range of hills that extends in a northweſterly direction, about five miles from the river. This and the following day Captain Little reconnoitred Simoga, and found a line of intrenchments, defended by redoubts, had been recently thrown up to cover the town, but abandoned by the enemy, who were reported to be aſſembled in force, in a jungle a few miles to the ſouthweſtward. The 28th in the evening orders were iſſued for a part of the detachment, with two guns, to croſs the river; but they were countermanded, and the line ordered to march at day break.

After making a detour of about ten miles round the northern ſide of the fort, which cannonaded the line without effect as it paſſed, the detachment halted for an hour at the diſtance of about five miles from the fort where the camp was pitched, and four guns with nine companies left to guard it.

The remainder of the detachment, conſiſting of leſs than ſeven hundred and fifty bayonets, with two guns, continued its march about five miles farther, and paſſed through Gadjnoor, a village juſt plundered by the Mahrattas, who had alſo taken the fort at a little diſtance; which as the line paſſed, was alſo plundered and burned. The enemy were poſted in the jungle a mile weſtward of this fort, on the ſkirt of which a party of Mahratta horſe, and five hundred infantry had taken ground under cover of a bank.

Captain

Captain Little with the 8th battalion, and one gun, entered the jungle, which was tolerably open for a little diſtance, but became cloſe on approaching the enemy's camp, which was covered by a deep ravine winding along its front. Lieutenant Doolan, with his grenadiers, were ordered to make an attack by the river, as it was ſuppoſed ſome of the enemy were on the other ſide, while Captain Little, with Lieutenant Bethune's grenadiers, led the battalion to attack them in the centre. They were warmly received by the enemy, who opened upon them with a heavy diſcharge of guns, muſketry and rockets, that continued about half an hour, when the 11th battalion was ordered to advance, which it did at a critical period, for both officers of the 8th grenadiers having fallen, Captain Little had ſome difficulty in ſuſtaining the ſepoys under their loſs.

The enemy having, it was found, collected the chief of their force at the quarters attacked, the 11th battalion was ordered to make a diverſion on the right of the enemy's poſition, and a grand diviſion, under Lieutenant Lock, was detached from the 8th to ſupport Lieutenant Doolan's grenadiers, who, now without a European officer, were unpleaſantly ſituated.

Brigade Major Roſs fell, mortally wounded, while pointing out the ſtation of the 11th battalion to Lieutenant Lauriſton, who was ſoon after wounded alſo.

The action continued doubtful a conſiderable time, for as the ravine winding along the enemy's front was very deep, our troops could not bring it to the point of deciſion with the bayonet.

The 9th battalion now came up, and the diviſion of grenadiers under Lieut. Moor, was ordered to ſupport Lieutenant Lock, whoſe party having expended their ammunition, were hard puſhed by the enemy: in going down a very narrow paſſage, between the river and the jungle, and croſſing a creek that interſected it, they were broke by a party of Arabs, who had followed the ſepoys, had given way, and were retiring in great haſte and confuſion.

Twenty-five grenadiers with difficulty paſſed the creek (the ſame with the ravine before mentioned, but here deep of water), and formed under cover of a bank that marked the front of the enemy's camp, on which a gun or two was playing very ſmartly: aſcending the bank, and meeting with but little oppoſition, the grenadiers advanced three hundred yards into the camp, where, having ſecured a ſtrong poſition, in a clump of trees chiefly ſurrounded by water, they waited for the remainder of the diviſion to join; not chuſing to leave their ſtation in ſo ſmall a body. Captain Little hearing the grenadiers of the 9th had been ſo fortunate as to penetrate the camp, left the centre attack, and coming inſtantly to their ſupport, formed the remainder under cover of the bank before noticed.

While this was doing, the attention of the enemy was attracted to the ſmall party already in their camp, who obſerving them drawing off the gun, had made an attempt upon it; but a large body of the enemy moving to its ſupport, it was deemed prudent to deſiſt, and the enemy appearing encouraged at it, advanced to attack the ſepoys; in forming whom, after the unſucceſsful attempt, Lieutenant Moor was diſabled by a wound, and the ſepoys, having now no European officer to lead them, were driven out of the camp.

Captain Little, who was at this moment about to advance to their ſupport with a reinforcement from the 11th battalion, rallied the grenadiers; and putting himſelf at their head, led them again into the camp, drove the enemy from their poſts on the left, where he took three guns, and collecting what force was at hand, continued the purſuit into the jungle, and captured the remainder of the enemy's guns, which had been drawn off from the centre, at the time the impreſſion was firſt made on the left.

The troops engaged to the right and in the centre now entering alſo, quickly cleared the field of the enemy, and joining in the purſuit, left the camp for the Mahrattas to plunder, which they did with their uſual expertneſs, and ſecured about three hundred horſes, and thrice that number of bullocks, including thoſe with the guns firſt taken; which,

without thinking of the ſafety of the guns, were cut from their yokes: theſe people wiſely conſidering the bullocks as private plunder, whereas had they driven them off with the guns, the whole would have been claimed by the Sirkar.*

All the enemy's guns, ten in number, their camp and baggage, were taken, and among other articles, ſuch a quantity of arms, that good muſkets, we were informed, were ſold in the bazaar at two rupees each. Two conſiderable perſons were made priſoners, by Captain Little, in the purſuit, and the General, the Nawab Reza Sahib, narrowly eſcaped. "The victory, as it was," ſays Major Dirom, "did not require this circumſtance to make it one of the moſt brilliant actions in the war."†

By the account of the priſoners, the enemy's force conſiſted of ten thouſand foot, one thouſand horſe, ten guns, and thirteen elephants; the laſt had been ſent off to Cooleydroog, a hill fort thirty miles to the northweſtward, the day preceding the action, with a lac of pagodas. The Nawab collected his ſcattered forces at that place, which, we afterwards learned, amounted only to fifteen hundred foot, and four hundred horſe: the enemy's loſs in killed and wounded muſt have been great, but by no means approaching to the number that the accounts in ſome of the Indian papers would convey an idea of, by the expreſſion of "a defeat with *incredible ſlaughter*:" it could not from the confined ſituation of the field, whence many wounded, doubtleſs, creeped into the jungle, be exactly aſcertained, but by conjecture, their killed did not exceed two hundred. Our loſs, conſidering the time we were engaged, (from two o'clock until night) was very trifling, amounting to fifty-five ſepoys killed and wounded; forty-four of whom were of the 8th battalion. The caſualties among the officers were, Brigade Major Roſs, killed: Lieutenants Doolan and Bethune of the 8th grenadiers; Lieutenant Moor,

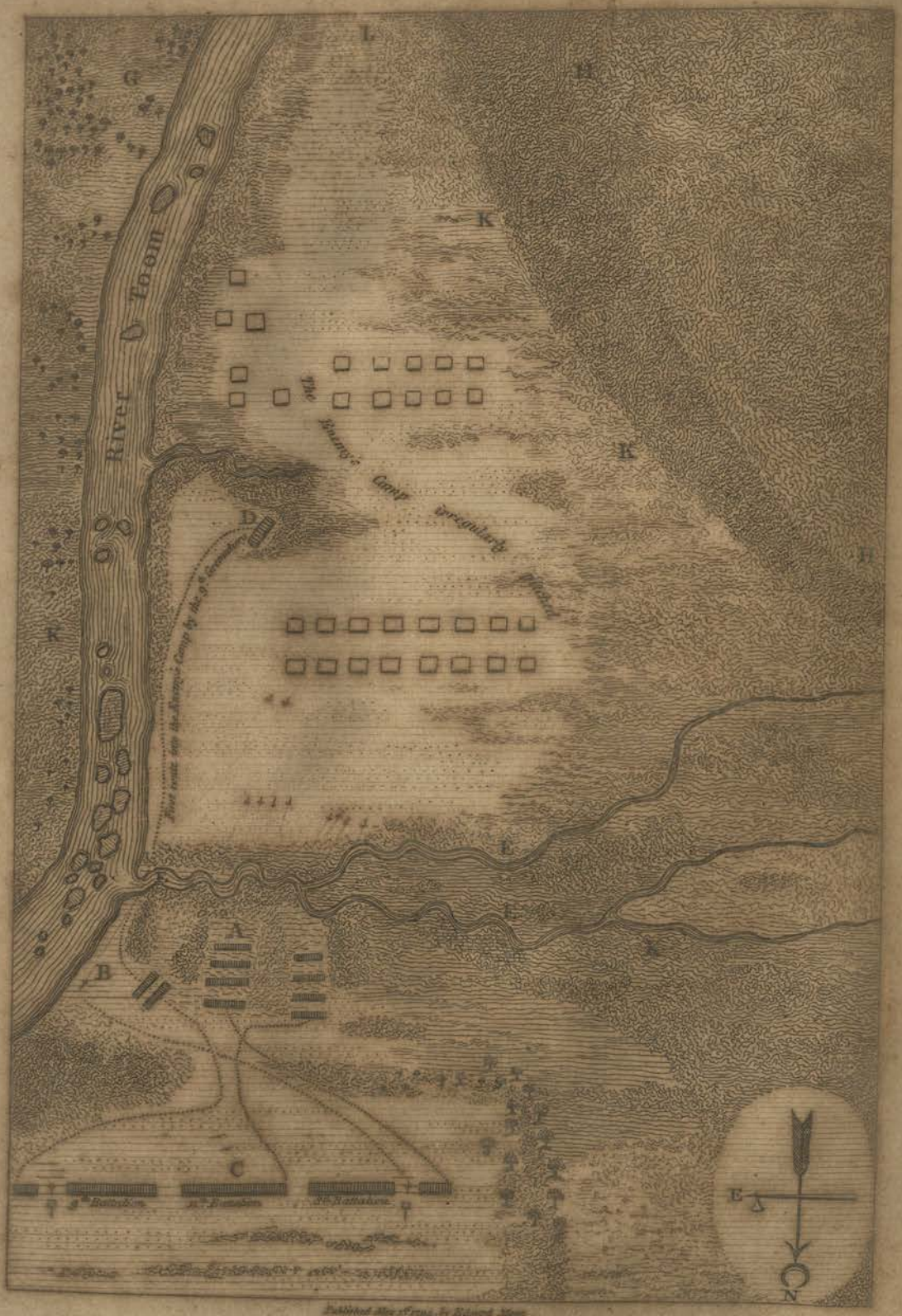
* A ſimilar inſtance of the *conſideration* of Mahrattas occured at Darwar. On ſome occaſion a party of horſe were ordered to charge a gun that the enemy had advanced rather incautiouſly, which they did with ſucceſs; and each man cutting off a yoke of bullocks, drove them away in triumph, leaving the gun in the enemy's poſſeſſion, who preſently ſent more cattle and dragged it off.

† Dirom's Narrative, page 104.

Moor, of the 9th grenadiers; and Lieutenant Lauriſton, of the 11th grenadiers, wounded; the latter officer but ſlightly. A ſingular circumſtance attended Lieutenant Bethune's wound; it had at firſt every appearance of being mortal, but the ball having ſtruck on the knot of his ſaſh, carried with it the ſilk threads, by extracting which, the ball was drawn out of his body.

The poſition of the enemy was very judiciouſly choſen, but they had unpardonably neglected (if they had time) to make a few trifling defences, which would have rendered an attack almoſt impracticable: their right, in the attack ſpoken of as the left, was completely defended by the river Toom; a deep ravine ran winding along the front, to ſome hills at the diſtance of a mile from the river, which, with a thick jungle covered their left; in front of this ravine the jungle was not ſo thick as in ſome other parts, but ſufficiently ſo to prevent troops from advancing in any order; their rear ſecured by a cloſe impenetrable jungle.

A road runs through the ſpace occupied for their camp, leading over the ravine, where it divides, and makes three ſeparate entrances into the camp; knowing this to be the weakeſt quarter, the greater part of their force was ſtationed there to defend it, and here it was that our troops ſuffered moſt, in the firſt attack led by Captain Little: had a few trees been felled in this road, it would have required little elſe to defend it; and had the ſame means been adopted by the water ſide, it would have completely blocked up that narrow paſſage, and the attempt there could not have ſucceeded; or had a gun or two been well ſerved from the bank already deſcribed, it would have ſufficiently ſcoured the road. The open ſpace, on which the enemy had pitched their camp, was not more than ſix hundred yards wide, and was, upon the whole, naturally the ſtrongeſt poſition we ever ſaw, nor can we form an idea of one more diſadvantageous to an aſſault. It ſeems the enemy had but a few days previous to the action, abandoned their line of intrenchments near Simoga, and taken up this ground, from which they had no ſuſpicion of any attempt to drive them; and had their ſituation been accurately known, no



Published May 1st 1794 by Edward Mont

Plan of the ATTACK *by* CAPTAIN LITTLE's *Detachment on a body of the* Enemy *near* GADJNOOR; *commanded by the Nawab* REZA SAHIB: December 29th 1791.

one, but an officer who had the moſt unlimitted confidence in his troops, could, in prudence, have hazarded an attack.

Our force in this action was under ſeven hundred and fifty bayonets, and we were not, in the ſmalleſt degree, aſſiſted by the Mahrattas; on the contrary, ſo far as we obſerved, they were no trifling impediment. One of thoſe corps, that we have diſtinguiſhed by the name of motley corps, and already given an account of, commanded by a Portugueſe, advanced into the jungle, and on being ſhown a ſituation where it was likely he might do ſome ſervice, he expreſſed his willingneſs to go, but unfortunately his men had no ammunition.

Our gun was fired but once or twice, as from the ſtillneſs of the day there was not a breath of air to diſpel the ſmoke, and it could not be directed with any preciſion. The ten guns taken in this action, were handſome braſs field pieces, well appointed, from three to eight pounders.

This being the moſt flattering exploit in which Captain Little's detachment was engaged during the war, to render it as clear as poſſible, we have annexed a plan of the attack, from a rough ſketch made by Lieutenant Emmitt; in which

A, marks the firſt attack on the centre, by Captain Little with the 8th battalion.

B, attack on the left of the enemy's poſition by a diviſion of the 8th battalion, ſupported by the grenadiers of the 9th.

C, ſtation and poſition of the Britiſh line previous to the attack.

D, ſtation of part of the 9th grenadiers after penetrating the enemy's camp, whence they were driven back, having loſt their officer.

E E E, a creek of the river Toom, deep of water near its mouth, but dry at ſome little diſtance; which winding in the enemy's front in a deep ravine, ſecured their poſition in that quarter.

G, the northeaſt ſlope of a jungley mountain, which joins the Baba Booden range.

H, a jungley mountain which ſecured the enemy's left flank.

K K K, im-

K K K, impenetrable jungle.

L, a road leading through the woods to Bednore, by Coolydroog, by which the enemy attempted to eſcape.

The poſition of the enemy's guns is given from conjecture, as their exact ſtation in the action could not be aſcertained.

The conciet introduced as a compaſs in this plate, are the diſtinguiſhing devices on the colours, turbans, and breaſt plates of the corps that ſerved with Captain Little: namely, the arrow of the 8th, the creſcent of the 9th, and the battle-axe of the 11th battalion.

The troops laid on the field the night of the 29th, and the next morning the Mahrattas went in purſuit of the fugitives, and made farther captures of cattle and baggage.

On the evening of the 30th Captain Little with the troops returned to camp, having been under arms, and very actively employed, without refreſhment, ſix and thirty hours: and although it was almoſt dark when they came to camp, the Bhow ſent Captain Little word he was coming to embrace him, which he excuſed himſelf from by pleading the time of night, fatigue, &c. this, however, did not prevent him, Captain Little, from viſiting all the wounded officers. By ſun-riſe the next morning the Bhow was at head quarters, ſaid many handſome things of the detachment, and offered Captain Little any, and as many, of the captured guns as he wiſhed for; obſerving, "that no troops could do better with them, or without them."*

Being now at liberty to proſecute the ſiege of Simoga, without fear of interruption, that operation began, under the ſole management of Captain Little, who, on theſe occaſions, was moſt ably aſſiſted by Captain Thompſon, as well in the conſtruction of the batteries in the department of an engineer, as in his own, after their conſtruction, in effecting a breach.

About two hundred yards from the gate, in the ſouthern face of the fort, there were nine large boats, laying dry on the bank of the river, that

* See note III.

that afforded our ſepoys good ſhelter, while conſtructing the breaching battery, which in the night of the 31ſt was nearly completed. During New Year's day five guns were brought into the battery, which opened on the morning of the 2d of January, and continued all day firing in breach, on a re-entering angle between the gate and the water.

Knowing the enemy had good artillery in the fort, and having ſeen they could ſerve it well, our people were ſurprized at the languid fire returned by the enemy, and that with very little ſcience. Our battery continued a very heavy fire all the morning of the 3d, and at noon the breach being deemed practicable, the grenadiers of the line moved to the battery to be in readineſs to ſtorm. In the afternoon offers of capitulation were made, for the ſurrender of the fort, on the conditions that the private property of individuals was to be ſecured to them, their perſons to be conſidered under the Britiſh protection, who were to guarantee the treaty, and take poſſeſſion of the fort. The Bhow, on being informed of the conditions, overlooking the miſtruſt implied to him, fully empowered Captain Little to treat, and the next day the fort was taken poſſeſſion of, and agreeable to ſtipulation, the killehdar, and others of conſequence, were accommodated in the Britiſh camp.

Although it was underſtood in the treaty, that the perſons and property of individuals were to be conſidered as under the Britiſh protection, it was farther underſtood, that ſuch protection could extend only to the time that the army remained in the neighbourhood of Simoga: when it moved to the ſouthward the officers of rank were to be ſent to ſome fort in the Mahratta dominions, when it was evident to them Captain Little could have no immediate influence in their protection.

Moedeen Khan the killehdar, his brother, Moedeen Khan Juman an officer of rank, and others, were accordingly accommodated in our camp, where they ſtaid on their parole. The laſt named officer was at Darwar all the ſiege, and was wounded in attempting to defend his general, Budr ul zuman Khan, when plundered in violation of the treaty, by which that fort ſurrendered: this accounts for an expreſſion

ſaid to have been uſed when a meeting firſt took place for adjuſting the ceremonials of capitulation: "we ſurrender ourſelves and fort to men "of honor, and truſt we ſhall experience no repetition of the tranſactions "that diſgraced the conqueſt of Darwar.*"

From the priſoners we learned that the garriſon had been ſufficiently ſtrong for the defence of the fort, but that after the defeat of Reza Sahib at Gadjnoor, they were ſo diſpirited as to be incapable of exertion, and had the greater part deſerted before offers of capitulation were made. The plan that the enemy had in concert agreed upon, for raiſing the ſiege of Simoga, and from which they had ſanguine expectations, appeared to have been this: many of Reza Sahib's officers and men were at Darwar in the ſiege, and knew our method of going on duty in the batteries; and it was their intention, when our detachment were divided, by being half on duty, half in camp, to attack the camp in the night, at the ſame time making a ſortie from the fort on the troops in the battery and trenches: to favor this plan the Nawab's army were drawn from the line of intrenchments, already noticed, to take poſt in the jungle, expecting the Bhow would immediately engage in the operations of the ſiege, and not dreaming of being attacked in the manner we have detailed: after this moſt unexpected event, however, their plan was entirely fruſtrated, and their cauſe ruined.

"Simoga was found to be well ſupplied with cannon and military "ſtores. Six of the iron guns were ſo particularly good, that the Bhow "exchanged them for others in his battering train."

As we were not at this time in a ſituation to inform ourſelves of the operations of the army, we have given this and other pieces of intelligence from the authority of Major Dirom's narrative.† If the Bhow did make ſuch an exchange, it certainly was judicious; for although his moſt unwieldy pieces of ordnance have, as we noticed, been ſent to Raidroog, thoſe

* An account of the fate of theſe gentlemen, after they were removed from under the Engliſh protection, will be given in its place.

† Page 105.

thoſe left with the army are very unfit for the operations of an active campaign: but as Major Dirom, ſpeaking of the Bhow's artillery, obſerves,* they are held in eſtimation for the ſervices they are ſaid to have already performed for the ſtate, and cannot now be diſpenſed with, although in every reſpect unfit for uſe.

It would have been a pleaſing circumſtance, and highly creditable too, had the Bhow left behind the whole of his original battering and field train, and equipped his artillery department entirely with prize guns; which with the ten elegant field pieces taken in the jungle, thoſe taken at Darwar, and the heavy guns found in Simoga, and other forts, he would have been well able to do.

Simoga, as a fortification, is in India of by far more celebrity than its real ſtrength authorizes. The river Toom, in the rains, waſhes the eaſtern wall of the fort, in which face there is no ditch, and on the other three ſides but an indifferent one, about twenty feet wide, and in ſome places not more than twelve deep: the covert-way is of irregular width, and in moſt places by much too narrow: the glacis is not a good one, being as uſual too ſteep, and covering the curtain badly; at the angles fartheſt from the water are redoubts projecting from the covert way, and at the ſkirt of the glacis is a ditch apparently in an unfiniſhed ſtate, not being above twelve feet wide and deep: the fauſſe-braye is better, and in better order than that at Hooly Honore, and upon the whole tolerable: the entrance to the fort is on the ſouthern ſide defended by two ſtrong well conſtructed gates; there is a third, a kind of outer barrier, but of no import.

Inſide, the fort is a confuſed place, not near ſo big as Hooly Honore, nor ſo crowded with habitations; about the centre of the fort is a building which has the appearance of a citadel, but is, we believe, only a place for the ſirkar property. Theſe obſervations on Simoga, although given in this place, were not made at this time, but at a ſubſequent viſit, ſome months after the fall of the fort: it was not unneceſſary to notice

* Page 11.

this, as ſome of the remarks, as will be ſeen, cannot be applied to the time of which we are now detailing the operations.

Each angle of the fort has a cavalier tower, and there are three ſmall towers in each face of the curtain, in which are a number of jinjals and ſwivels, which are alſo fixed along the rampart; but guns can be mounted only on the cavaliers, the rampart being too narrow for that purpoſe, and is, as well as the ſmaller towers, covered all round by a tiled roof: the curtain is not more than four feet thick, and weakened by a great number of loopholes for the ſwivels and jinjals, as there is no parapet or embraſures.

The good guns having been removed from Simoga by the Bhow, there were, at the time we examined it, but two which could come under that deſcription; one an eighteen pounder, diſmounted, in one of the cavaliers; the other a twelve pounder, oppoſite the breach. Two Malabar guns are lying in the fort, one of which is nineteen feet four inches in length; twelve and a half inches calibre, and ſeven feet in circumference at the breach.

From the circumſtance of the river in the rains waſhing one face of the fort, it would appear that a wet ditch might eaſily be carried round, and added to the ſtrength of the fort; this obſervation may be extended to Hooly Honore and Hurry Hal.

Simoga, in ſize, is between thoſe two forts; certainly ſtronger than Hooly Honore; but we are of opinion that Hurry Hal, being more compact, is capable of a better defence than Simoga in its preſent ſtate. The nine boats behind which our battery was erected, were ſtill in the ſame places, and ſome of them damaged by the fire from the fort. The ſpot for our battery was well choſen; but as theſe boats may not be always here to afford ſhelter, a battery may be erected under cover of ſome buildings about ſixty yards farther from the river: an engineer, from this ſpot, will, we are aware, look to the gate as the ſpot to be breached; but he muſt recollect, that near the gates there are two walls, and that when one is breached, the work is but half done.

On

On reconſidering the ſituation of theſe three forts, viz. Hurry Hal, Hooly Honore, and Simoga, we are in doubt whether it would not be adviſeable to conſtruct breaching batteries on the oppoſite bank of the river; it is true, there is no cover, but they might be built out of the range of muſquetry, and the guns of country forts, are in general a bug-bear. When the water is low, which it will be in the ſeaſon of operation, guns may fire with effect at the baſe of the wall; at Simoga particularly, where there are not, as at the other two, fragments of rocks between the fort and the bed of the river: and another advantage will reſult from this plan; there would be no ditch to deſcend, which, in ſtorming country forts, is half the difficulty.

Simoga pettah is very large, the moſt ſo of any in this part of the country; it was of courſe plundered, and partly burned by the Mahrattas; but when we were laſt here, a number of inhabitants had again ſettled in it, and had eſtabliſhed a tolerable bazaar. Some of the ſtreets are almoſt a mile long, and regularly built, but there are no handſome houſes or buildings of any kind. The pettah to the eaſtward is covered by the river, to the northward by the fort, and from the ſouth-weſt to the northweſt by the line of intrenchment thrown up by Reza Sahib's army. This intrenchment encloſes an extent of ground ſufficient for the encampment of from twelve to fifteen thouſand foot, and is judiciouſly planned, and neatly executed; but it was very unfortunate for us that the Nawab relinquiſhed the idea of defending it, for had he been attacked in this poſition, we may venture to ſay his elephants, as well as guns, would have ſwelled the catalogue of our trophies; and as the ground would have been favourable for the Mahratta cavalry, ſcarcely a man could have eſcaped.

As we have before given our reaſons for deſcribing the forts on Tippoo's northern frontier with ſuch painful minuteneſs, we ſhall in this place only remark, that theſe being the forts firſt to be attacked in the event of another war, ſhould Britiſh troops have to act againſt them, theſe remarks will be found of utility; for if at the commencement of

the late war as much had been known, as may be learned even from this book, ſome troubles and perplexities might have been avoided.

The army continued encamped between the fort and field of battle, in the jungle, until the 5th of January, when it moved to the northward of Simoga. The ſick and wounded were ſent to Hurry Hal under the charge of Mr. Little: Lieutenant Moor, from the wound received in the jungle, being in a very bad way, went alſo, as did Lieutenant Field, for the benefit of his health, and Lieutenant Gorman on his way to Bombay.

An event of a curious nature happened a little before this time.—Purſeram Bhow, who is a benevolent hoſpitable man*, keeps always at his board a number of Bramins, fifty perhaps or more. One of the young men fed by his bounty, looking on the charms of a chummar's† wife, forgot he was a Bramin, and feeling himſelf no more than man, ſupplied the cobler's place beſide his handſome ſpouſe. This ſtep, although in itſelf ſo more than mortally imprudent, the parties had not ſufficient caution to conceal, and it was firſt whiſpered about camp by the ready tongue of ſcandal: at length it became ſo notoriouſly known, that it could no longer be paſſed over. What a dilemma!—Happier, ten thouſand times, would it have been had he put arſenic into their victuals, for then ſuch only as had eaten of it would have felt the bad effects; whereas now, ſo quickly a contamination of this kind ſpreads, not only the whole meſs, but all with whom the members had held intercourſe were defiled; ſo that half the Bramineesǂ and Bramins in camp were unclean. Very fortunately the Toombudra was not far off, but it was doubted whether even that river was ſufficiently ſacred to cleanſe them from their impurities. The Bhow, however, to be on the ſure ſide, not only uſed the water q. ſ. but weighed himſelf at Koorly, a ſacred village at the confluence of the Toom and Budra, againſt gold and

* See Note IV.

† A chummar is a very low caſt of Hindoos; the caſt of coblers and leather manufacturers.

ǂ The female part of Bramin's families.

and ſilver, which, amounting to eight or ten thouſand rupees, he diſtributed among the Bramins*. By theſe prudent meaſures the Bhow, it was thought, was not much the worſe (in pocket excepted) from this untoward accident.

Although to the Bramins this was a moſt diſtreſſing circumſtance, the wags among the Muſſelmans, and the inferior caſts of Hindoos, did not fail to make it a diverting incident, and very uncharitably ſeemed to enjoy the embarraſſing predicament of their ſuperiors.

We were once informed (but do not, although we have no reaſon to doubt it, give the information as authentic) that the Bhow, but for this unpleaſant accident, would not have moved his army farther weſtward than the confines of the Chittledroog province, or to Changerry; but being himſelf, and ſo many of his ſanctified brethren, in a ſtate of abomination, he knew that neither Hurry Punt, nor any of the Bramins with the grand army, would hold conference with him or them, until made clean; and was neceſſitated therefore to proceed to the Toombudra, as the neareſt river capable of affording them the neceſſary purification. Being arrived at the river, and ſo near Hooly Honore, a fort in the enemy's hands, he found no time would be loſt, if our detachment were employed in reducing it, while he made preparations for the important ceremonies of waſhing and weighing. Encouraged by the fall of this fort, he was induced, there being ſtill a ſhort time before the plan of co-operation with General Abercromby's army could commence, to attempt the reduction of Simoga, and its preparatory ſteps as already detailed.

"His brilliant ſucceſſes, and the broken ſtate of the enemy's forces in "that quarter," ſays Major Dirom†, "induced him to think of another "enterprize, that promiſed ſtill greater advantage to himſelf, which he "had the imprudence to undertake at the riſk of the general ſucceſs of "the war; and, inſtead of proceeding to join the Bombay army, "according

* See note V. † Narrative, page 106.

" according to the plan agreed upon, he marched in a contrary direction " towards Bednore."

Now if it really was the caſe, that the Bhow's movement to the weſtward, toward the Bednore country, was cauſed by his uncleanlineſs, we ſhall have ſeen a fine country over run and ruined, forts ſtormed, armies defeated, an enterprize undertaken, in which were involved the eventual ſucceſſes of the war, conſequently the Britiſh intereſts in the Eaſt; and all—(" what great effects ariſe from little things!")—becauſe—a Bramin kiſſed a cobler's wife!

CHAP.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BHOW'S EXPEDITION TO BEDNORE---HIS RETURN, AND MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM.---A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED SENT TO HURRY HAL:----PROCEEDINGS THERE.

THE army continued in the neighbourhood of Simoga until the middle of January, inactive, as to general operations, but detachments were ſent here and there, to reduce ſmall forts, which was effected without material oppoſition: the fort of Toorkhunhooly, commonly called Trookanelly, a place famous for making rockets, was taken after a ſiege of a few days. While near Simoga, Mr. Little joined the detachment, with a ſmall party of recovered men from Hurry Hal: Captain, and Lieutenant M'Donald joined alſo.

On leaving Simoga the army moved in a northweſterly direction toward Bednore: this rich fort and province holding out ſo promiſing a proſpect of plunder, that thoſe who are acquainted with the diſpoſitions of Bramins, will eaſily account for this movement of the Bhow's, although it was in direct contradiction to the orders of his ſuperiors.

The army in a few marches, chiefly through a cloſe, jungley country, reached Futteh Pet, which from its ſituation, may be reckoned the frontier fortification of Bednore; it is ſaid, indeed, to be its chief ſtrength, being ſpoken of as ſtronger than the fort itſelf: it is, however, a fortification of too great extent to be eaſily defended, and, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, would have been an eaſy conqueſt to troops like ours, flushed with victory.

We are not ſufficiently informed of the circumſtances attending the expedition to, and return from Bednore, to be able to detail them with any minuteneſs. The army, we learn, arrived before Bednore, or within a

few miles of it, on the 28th of January, and that the Bhow detached a ſtrong body of cavalry and infantry, with three guns, accompanied by the 11th, Captain M'Donald's battalion, and one field piece; who advanced and opened one of the guns ſmartly upon a tower, which was as ſmartly returned. The utility of this cannonade does not readily appear, nor can we conſider it as any other than a uſeleſs movement, unleſs it was done to aſcertain the diſtance for erecting batteries in the event of any ſerious operations againſt the fort. The 8th battalion relieved the 11th the next day, and in the evening were withdrawn, as were the whole advanced detachment.

At this time the Bhow received intelligence that Kumr-ul-deen-Khan, with a powerful force, had been detached from Seringapatam, and conjecture pointed at this army as the probable object of his deſtination: this advice came from a quarter that greatly alarmed the Bhow, as he well knew, ſituated as he then was, in a confined country, his army conſiſting chiefly of cavalry, it would be impoſſible to keep his ground to advantage; and to fall back through the jungly country he had paſſed in his advance, harraſſed by a body of infantry, would be a circumſtance equally unfavourable. He therefore determined upon an immediate retreat, and abruptly calling in his detachments, it was put in execution, to the no leſs ſurprize of the army, than joy of the enemy; who, when the troops decamped, teſtified their happy riddance by a royal ſalute from the walls of Bednore.

It is reaſonable to conclude that, however ſtrong the directions to the Bhow might have been to march quickly to the ſouthward, for the purpoſe of co-operating with the armies before Seringapatam, nothing but an alarm of this kind could have effected his obedience, when ſo ſtrongly ſtimulated by the alluring proſpect of plundering Bednore, he would, from that event, have been ſo profuſely paid for his noncompliance. We have no intention of reflecting, in the ſmalleſt degree, on the very reſpectable character of Purſeram Bhow; the ſame might be ſaid of almoſt the whole race of Brahmins, for unleſs our opinion of

them is erroneous, there are very few who would have acted otherwiſe.

The army had to counter-march over their former route through the jungle, which on their advance furniſhed forage in the greateſt abundance, and although it was well known they muſt return by the ſame route, theſe deſtructive people had not left a ſpike of hay unburned: of courſe none was now to be procured, and on the ſame ground which a few days before yielded luxuriant paſturage, the cattle were ſtarving.

Several forts of ſome conſideration ſurrendered to the Bhow, on his march to Bednore, among others Coompſey, and Anantpoor; the latter, although of no great ſtrength or importance, is rendered famous by the events of a former war; it furniſhed, for a great while, a topic of general diſcuſſion in India, and in England even, became the ſubject of parliamentary controverſy *.

* Wiſhing to give every intelligence in our power on the ſubject of the Bhow's route to Bednore, which is new to Europeans, we ſubjoin the ſubſtance of a letter, received ſince the little we have ſtated on that ſubject was written.

Our correſpondent informs us, that after leaving Simoga (or rather the junction of the rivers Toom and Budra, where the ceremony of weighing was performed) the army marched eight miles to the ſouthweſtward, and halted near a large tank; which they left next morning, and marched ten miles through a pleaſant country, here and there intermixed with low jungle, and halted near a ſmall fort, about two miles from the entrance of the Bednore woods, which were entered the next day, and the army paſſed a fort a few miles in the jungle, which was not, until they came to that part, very cloſe. The name of this fort our correſpondent had forgotten, but mentions it to have been taken by a detachment from General Mathews's army at the time that Anantpoor was ſtormed. This fort we believe to be Coompſey, four miles beyond which the army halted in the jungle.

The march, the next day, was continued through the jungle, which was leſs thick than the part paſſed the preceding day, but the road was very narrow and tedious to the baggage and followers in paſſing. The next march brought the army to Anantpoor, where a halt of one day was made, and the gentlemen of the Britiſh detachment dined together at an entertainment given by the Captains, which circumſtance is here noticed as an inſtance of the unanimity of our little ſociety.

Our correſpondent deſcribes Anantpoor as ſituated in a valley ſurrounded by batta fields, with

On approaching the gate of Anantpoor, an obſerver will be ſtruck with the indelicate appearance of two human figures, male and female, not unſkilfully ſculptured; they are nudities, and can be but ſlightly noticed, being in attitudes ſo abominably fallacious, as to ſet deſcriptive decency at defiance.

After leaving garriſons in Hooly Honore and Simoga, and a formidable force in the field in that neighbourhood, the Bhow commenced his

two large tanks, one cloſe to the fort, the other at a little diſtance, near which our detachment were encamped. A very large Malabar gun was noticed in the fort.

Leaving Anantpoor, the army marched through a country, jungly as before, and took up its ground about two miles and a half from Futteh Pet.

A number of mud forts were paſſed in this route, one of which was obſerved to be very ſtrong:—they were all deſtroyed.

The ground on which the army was encamped is a riſing ſituation, having between it and the fort a pleaſant valley, through which a rivulet winds, at the foot of a range of hills, on which the fortifications of Futteh Pet were ſeen extending for ſeveral miles in both directions; but how far they may extend was not determined, although a ſubaltern's party, under Lieutenant Harding, was detached to reconnoitre, and endeavour to find a road in the rear; but after marching ſeveral hours, the fortification continuing the whole diſtance, he was obliged to return, without effecting any material diſcovery.

The fortifications of Futteh Pet were ſuppoſed to extend all round, and to command the fort and town of Bednore, which it ſeems is not tenable but with the ſupport of Futteh Pet; and its fortifications were obſerved to be in many parts broken down, ſo that it was generally believed it would have fallen eaſily.

"Futteh Pet," our correſpondent adds, "is only a line of entrenchments to cover the town and "fort of Bednore, which are ſituated in a low ground, ſurrounded on all ſides by jungle, for "many miles each way."

The Bhow, it would appear, had ſerious thoughts of attacking Futteh Pet, &c. but ſo tardy are the operations of theſe people, that although a great part of his force, with one of our battalions, was two days in readineſs, no attempt was made, if we except a feeble attack on an outer gate, by one of the motley corps commanded by a Portugueſe officer: they carried the gate, but loſing their commandant, ſoon quitted their advantage.

So much were the Bhow's people diſappointed at leaving Bednore unplundered, that on croſſing the Toom and Budra, returning to Seringapatam, a very great part of his troops refuſed to go, unleſs their arrears of pay were fully diſcharged; from urging payment of which they had, it appears, been diverted by the proſpect, and by promiſes, of plundering Bednore. Learning, however, that Kumr-ul-deen-Khan was likely to be in that neighbourhood ſoon, they followed the advance of the army, which they had permitted to proceed a day's march in front before they would ſtrike their flags and move.

his march to the ſouthward about the 10th of February, croſſed the Toom near Simoga, and the Budra the next day near Binkapoor. On the 12th the army encamped near Adjampoor, a fort that had not yet been taken. Captain Riddell, with the 9th battalion was ordered againſt it, and the garriſon capitulated. The army then continued its march to the ſouthward, and about the 10th of March joined the allies before Seringapatam.

We muſt for the preſent take leave of the principal ſubjects of our narrative, and attend the party of ſick and wounded, mentioned to have been ſent from the neighbourhood of Simoga, under charge of Mr. Little, to Hurry Hal.

This party left the army encamped a few miles northerly of Simoga, on the 6th of January about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, croſſed the Toombudra at ſun-ſet, and reached Buſwaputtun, a market town of importance, about midnight; left it in the morning at ten o'clock, and at eleven at night reached Hurry Hal. This was a journey of fifty miles performed in thirty-ſix hours, which is a great diſtance indeed for one ſet of coolies to carry wounded people in ſo ſhort a time, and very painful and fatiguing for wounded people to be ſo carried; particularly in the night, and in this part of the country, which has no marked roads, and is covered with a low underwood, frequently cauſing the coolies to ſlip and ſtumble. The ſervice, however, required this expedition.

Arriving at Hurry Hal, we found Mr. Twiſs and Lieutenant Rae had left the hot town, and moved to the pleaſant mangoe grove before noticed, between the ford and the fort: we alſo found here Captain, and Lieutenant M'Donald from Goa, to which place the former had gone for the recovery of his health; the latter was on his way from Bombay to join his corps, the 11th battalion, and they proceeded to camp about the 10th, accompanied by Mr. Little and a party of recovered

vered ſepoys. A ſutler from Bombay, by the route of Goa, with a ſmall ſupply of liquors, &c. for the detachment, alſo took this opportunity of joining.

Mr. Little returned in a few days, having been kindly ſent to aſſiſt at the removal of Lieutenant Moor's arm, which operation, however, not being then thought abſolutely neceſſary, was not performed. Lieutenant Gorman proceeded to Bombay on the 20th, with twenty amputated men under his charge, and Mr. Little returned to camp. When the army arrived in the neighbourhood of Simoga from the expedition to Bednore, Mr. Fildes came to Hurry Hal with the ſick and wounded of the detachment, and returned immediately accompanied by Lieutenant Field.

The Bhow's guns, which were ſent to Raidroog from near Chittledroog, about this time arrived in camp, as for the reaſons before ſtated*, and not from any ſervice they could be ſuppoſed capable of affording, their attendance could not be diſpenſed with.

Monſieur Gerlines was ſtill at Hurry Hal with his corps, and being a genteel well informed man, was a great acquiſition to our little ſociety; our converſation was always in Moors or Portugueſe, which languages he ſpoke very fluently. On recollection of this circumſtance, it would, doubtleſs, to an obſerver have had a ſingular appearance, four or five Europeans ſitting at table converſing in Moors†.

About the middle of February we were ſurprized to hear that Budr ul zuman Khan was arrived at Hurry Hal, on his way from Koondgul, to the Bhow's camp. Koondgul is a hill fort, about fifteen or twenty miles northeaſterly, and in ſight from Darwar; it is a fort in which we underſtand Tippoo ſometimes confined ſtate priſoners, and is ſaid to be an unhealthy reſidence on account of the badneſs of the water.

The Nawab was attended by a ſmall party of Mahrattas, had his palankeen, and was treated with tolerable reſpect: his habitation was a fakeer's houſe and garden, near the northern pettah gate, which we ſuppoſe

* Page 106. † See Note VI.

poſe was his own choice, as being with one of the ſame religion, he could not have been otherwiſe ſo pleaſantly ſituated.

Hearing there was an Engliſh ſurgeon at Hurry Hal, he expreſſed a deſire to ſee him, and Mr. Twiſs accordingly viſited him, and found the wounds he received when plundered at Darwar, were ſeverely felt;* he had, it ſeems, received one on the head, and another in the leg or thigh, which when ſeated, prevented his riſing eaſily, and made him walk lame and with pain. Mr. Rae alſo viſited him, and he expreſſed himſelf much gratified by their attention.

For our own part, we felt it as a great diſappointment, not being able to ſee the gallant ſoldier, being then in ſo unlucky a ſtate as to prevent the poſſibility of moving; but we took the liberty of ſignifying to the Nawab how much it was an additional ſubject of misfortune to be debarred the honour of ſhewing our reſpect in perſon, to one whoſe bravery we had had occaſion ſo often to admire: in anſwer, he politely regretted the cauſe of our abſence, which he hoped would ſpeedily be removed, and condeſcended to make a compariſon, ſo far as related to our wounds, of the ſimilarity of our ſituations. He was, as juſt obſerved, crippled with his wounds, and apologized to our gentlemen for not riſing to receive them.

The brave Nawab was kept here about ten days, when orders arriving from the Bhow, he was again ſent to Koondgul.†

The avidity of the Bramins in accumulating money is well known, as is the reluctance with which they part with it; it is therefore no wonder where they are in power, which is, indeed, almoſt every where in India, that they neglect no means of gratifying their ruling paſſion. We

* See page 43.

† Since this account was written, a communication of materials, acknowledged in another place, gives reaſon to ſuppoſe it erroneous: we are of opinion that in our memoranda (for obvious reaſons not made at the time) we have noted Koondgul, for Nargoond, or Noulgoond, as thoſe places anſwer in point of ſituation, to the information given in the text; which Koondgul does not, as from its ſituation (ſee the map) it cannot be in ſight from Darwar, which is a circumſtance regarding Budr ul zuman Khan's place of confinement, that we perfectly recollect.

We are led to this remark by the great fluctuation in the value of ſilver and copper coin at Hurry Hal. So many of our people being here, cauſed a greater circulation of caſh than uſual, in which, of courſe, copper was greatly wanted: the ſurrafs, who are all Bramins, or Banians, frequently gave us trouble by holding up all the copper until it was ſo much in demand, that a rupee would willingly be given for three or four pice leſs than its nominal current value. When all the copper had, at this rate, come again in circulation, they, with the influence they have in theſe matters, debaſe its value, and buy it all up again at perhaps four pice more than they had given in exchange not a week before. If this be calculated, it will, by being repeated, poſſibly every two or three months, amount to a large ſum. The average monthly expence of our hoſpital was twelve hundred rupees, which every rupee circulated in the bazaar; and theſe impoſitions were heavy on the ſepoys, for perhaps a rupee, which, in the beginning of a month would be worth three tucka and a quarter, would not at the end paſs for more than three tucka.*

The Bramins hereabouts appear a credulous people; timorouſly ſo where ſelf is concerned In the month of February, the garriſon of Chittledroog took the field, to the number of eight thouſand foot, two guns, and a ſmall party of horſe, and by report, were coming againſt Hurry Hal; they came, indeed, ſufficiently near for us to hear their guns firing at a fort they were beſieging, and next day news arrived of their having taken Micondah.† This intelligence threw the place into great conſternation; ſeveral of the ſurrafs and rich people moved, with their families and effects, over the river, and had it not been for our ſepoys, the town would perhaps have been almoſt deſerted. We did not know on what to determine; for ſeveral men who brought the news, and with whom we converſed on the ſubject, declared Micondah was taken, that they themſelves had narrowly eſcaped, and were very particular in their account of that event; but

* A tucka is a Canareeſe diviſion, but not a coin, in exchange: it is ſixteen pice. Tavernier, in pages 23, and 141, of his Indian Travels, mentions this, and other tricks of the ſurrafs.

† Mentioned in page 125.

but in a day or two we found the ſtory of Micondah totally groundleſs: the enemy had taken two or three places near it.

However ſtrangely it may appear, that people can invent ſuch tales, it is very true that the lower claſſes in India, are wonderfully prone, not only to embelliſh truth, but to create a falſehood, ſuch as the one juſt related; which is not done with any bad intention, but from the idea of giving ſatisfaction by an intereſting, and marvellous piece of information. We have known ſome thoughtleſs people, who, without having in view any conſideration whatever, have related ſtories, in which their auditors were intereſted, that had no exiſtence but in their own brain; and thoſe ſo lamely invented that a few days muſt neceſſarily lead to a detection. The caſe with the people in queſtion, we apprehend to be this: they had eſcaped from ſome captured place, and ſuppoſing the enemy would go againſt Micondah, and not having the leaſt doubt but that it would be taken, they had, in their own minds, concluded upon the fact; and by frequently mentioning it as ſuch, had perſuaded themſelves into a belief of its reality, of which they would endeavour to perſuade others, by aſſerting twenty particular falſehoods to give a colouring of probability to one general lie.

Beſides the ſtory of Micondah, there were others circulated and believed here, highly unaccountable; once particularly, when we had not heard from the army for ſeveral weeks, it was reported that Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had entered into a confederacy againſt the Engliſh, and that in a ſhort time ſuch a blow would be ſtruck, as would materially affect the Britiſh intereſts in this war.

There were not wanted believers in this tale, idle and ridiculous as it may appear; the Bramins, and head people, began to view us with an eye of jealouſy, and took underhand methods of diſcovering our ſtrength, &c. As it was not for us to appear intimidated, we muſtered every man that was able to carry a muſket, and paraded them, morning and evening, oppoſite the fort gate, where our barracks were; the ſepoys were marched thence at ſun-ſet in proper order, to our reſidence in

the grove, where the arms were piled under a guard; the men returned to ſleep in town, and in the morning paraded at the grove, and were marched back in the ſame order; our people amounted to ſixty, and made a very reſpectable appearance under arms. This was certainly very proper, as it gave us an opportunity of ſeeing that our men were ſober and alert; but it did not tend to quiet the ſuſpicions of our neighbours, who imagined that we alſo had received information of the confederacy, and were preparing for the conſequences.

A report of this kind was once ſeriouſly believed by our friend Gerlines, who we remarked to be leſs cheerful than uſual, and apparently caring leſs for our ſociety; and being interrogated as to the cauſe of it, confeſſed his apprehenſions; and, greatly alarmed, took occaſion to mention how ſorry he ſhould be were his duty to oblige him to act offenſively againſt thoſe with whom he was ſo happy; ſaying, in a manner as if aſking our opinion, that his honour was concerned in the ſervice of his employers, and that he muſt obey his orders as a ſoldier, however it might affect his feelings as a man. In this we fully acquieſced, and abſolved him, from a promiſe he had made us, when we expected to join in defence againſt the garriſon of Chittledroog, of giving us twenty flints; for which he was very thankful. When theſe ſuſpicions were done away, they furniſhed us with ſubjects for mirth: he would tell us how he intended to have treated us, as his priſoners, and could not be perſuaded that he would have been unable to make us ſuch, which however he would have found very true.

Theſe circumſtances, and poſſibly others noticed in this work, may appear too minute for judicious obſervation: to thoſe concerned, however, they are not unintereſting.

While this time at Hurry Hal, we noticed a phænomenon in the wind: in the beginning of January it blowed in the mornings a pleaſant breeze from the north-eaſt; about the 25th, it came on very violently from that quarter, continued two days, and then ceaſed entirely. From that time we had no more north-eaſterly winds; but it came on very

ſuddenly

ſuddenly and ſeverely from directly the oppoſite point, whence, prior to this change, it had never blown: the firſt day it came on a little before ſunſet, and daily about ten minutes later, gradually decreaſing in violence, ſo that by the time we left Hurry Hal (the middle of March), it had come round to be a pleaſant morning breeze. It was at firſt ſo furious, that if a perſon had not by its noiſe taken alarm and got under ſhelter, he would be well nigh blinded with duſt: it might be heard approaching ſeveral minutes before it was felt.

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CHAPTER XIII.

LIEUTENANT EMMITT'S SURVEYS.---PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ANCIENT CITY OF ANNAGOONDY.---SITUATION OF THE KILLEHDAR OF SIMOGA, AND OTHERS, PRISONERS WITH THE MAHRATTAS.

IN the beginning of March, Lieutenant Emmitt, whoſe departure from the detachment is noticed in page 131, arrived here from his ſurveys. When he left Hurry Hal; he proceeded along the Toombudra's banks to its junction with the Kriſtna; viſited the famous city of Annagoondy; went to Paungul, the reſidence of the Nizam and his court, and thence to Goa; from which place, by the route of Darwar, he was now arrived.

We ſhall here take occaſion to mention the great acquiſition our geographical knowledge of the peninſula will have met with from the labours of this gentleman: his ſurveys comprehend the greateſt part of the country in which the ſcene of this narrative lies, and whatever little may have accrued to hiſtory from this publication, the lovers of ſcience will be pleaſed to hear that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Emmitt have produced accurate ſurveys of a great portion of that part of the peninſula, which exhibits ſo melancholy a blank in the map of our very eminent geographer, Major Rennell.

Mr. Emmitt's ſurveys, during the time that Captain Little's detachment was in the field, comprehend conſiderably more than two thouſand miles of diſtance; and being in that part of the peninſula that is the leaſt known, conſequently the more intereſting, and from his accuracy and abilities, we will venture to ſay, that his route is the moſt valuable that any European ever had an opportunity of ſurveying. A number of deſirable points and ſtations will be determined by Mr. Emmitt's obſervations: his route commences at Jaigur, where Captain Little's and Colonel Frederick's detachments left the ſea, and continues in this order: to Darwar, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Sera, and the route juſt mention.

After

After the period to which this narrative is now brought, Mr. Emmitt proceeded to the ſource of the Toombudra, and returned to Bombay, by way of Simoga, Hooſdroog, Darwar, Raibaug, Bejapoor and Poona.

We cannot help mentioning it as a circumſtance equally honourable to Mr. Emmitt, and the government of Bombay, that he not being in the regular line of a ſurveyor, evinces their wiſh to encourage merit wherever it may be found: this is fully confirmed by their liberality on the preſent occaſion, where, doubtleſs, their liberality could not with juſtice have been with-held.

Having mentioned the famous city of Annagoondy, and it having once been the capital of the country in which we are now travelling, and of the greater part of the peninſula, we ſhall here introduce what particulars of that city have yet been made known to Europeans. As the former capital of the empire of which we intend to treat pretty largely hereafter, it might perhaps have been as proper had we reſerved our remarks until that time; but as they were chiefly made and noted in the order here given, we ſhall, without farther preface, ſubjoin them in this place.

Annagoondy is the Canareeſe name of the famous city of Bijnuggur; Annee, in the Canareeſe tongue, is an elephant; and Goond, or Goondy has ſome alluſion, although to us not a very clear one, to chaining, or a chain; figuratively implying perhaps, the great ſtrength of this place; or it might, but we do not think it likely, have been a ſituation where elephants were caught, tamed, or kept. That animal does not appear to haunt thoſe parts of the peninſula ſo far northward and eaſtward. The territories of the Coorga Rajah, between Seringapatam and Cannanore, abound in wild elephants, but they are no terror to perſons travelling through thoſe foreſts; generouſly ſcorning to exert their natural ſuperiority over ſo weak a ſubject; and, unleſs offended, obſerve only to avoid the traveller.

Annagoondy is of Hindoo origin, and perhaps one of the moſt wonderful inſtances of the laborious perſeverance that people is capable of, in matters of religious exertion; on the top of a rock apparently inacceſ-

ſible, will be ſeen pagodas, built of the moſt maſſy materials; and how ſuch ponderous ſtones could be got up, excites admiration, particularly when we conſider it was executed by a people, who, it muſt be ſuppoſed, never had any very competent knowledge of the powers of mechaniſm.

It is a ſubject of ſpeculation, but which it is not our intention to purſue in this place, how this once famous city has been ſuffered to run into its preſent ſtate of ruinous neglect; being advantageouſly ſituated, hard by a noble ſtream of water, which is a grand conſideration to a Hindoo in determining his place of reſidence.

Annagoondy is ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Toombudra, and on the oppoſite bank is the city of Allputna, which name as well as Annagoondy, is ſometimes underſtood to include both cities, but intelligent people make a diſtinction: the name of Bijnuggur (which we apprehend did formerly extend to both ſides of the river), is ſtill retained by Muſſelmans, but is unknown among the Canareeſe.

As we have never ſeen this famed city, we cannot ſpeak of it particularly; but it appears to us, that any one who has pleaſure in contemplating the revolution, effected by time, on cities and kingdoms, will be abundantly gratified by inveſtigating the kingly city of Annagoondy.

Excepting Mr. Emmitt, we know of no European, now living, who has been there.

Cæſar Frederick, a Venetian, was at "Biſnagar," in 1567, who in deſcribing the city, ſays, "he has ſeen many palaces, but never ſuch a one as that of Biſnagar."

Major Rennell informs us that it was founded by Belaldeo, king of the Carnatic, in 1344, who at that time was ſovereign of all the peninſula eaſtward of the Ghauts.

Tavernier gives a particular deſcription of a city which he confounds with Golconda, and calls Bagnagar, but the ſituation in which he places it, "ſeventeen degrees of elevation, wanting two minutes," agrees not with the latitude of Bijnuggur, which city we were at firſt fearful he was deſcribing.

In the Aſiatic miſcellany, but which number we cannot refer to, not having the work, is given Cæſar Frederick's journey to Biſnagar.

In a very ſenſible little pamphlet, entitled, "An hiſtorical and political "view of the Deccan," will be found a great deal of intereſting information: it was written by a gentleman in the Company's civil ſervice, formerly reſident at the court of Hydrabad; ſpeaking of Annagoondy, in page 14, he ſays, "it claims notice rather from commiſeration "to the circumſtances of its owner, than any political conſequence it can "be of in the ſcale of Tippoo's power. This petty principality, which "ſcarcely extends twenty miles around the ſpacious ruins of the famed "city of Bejenagur, once the capital of the Hindoo empire of the ſame "name, comprehending all the countries ſouth of the Kiſtnah, is the "wretched remains and inheritance of dominion, left to the lineal "deſcendant of Ramraje, the laſt great monarch of the Canarine and "Malabar nations, united ſeven hundred years before under the rule of "Kiſhendeo. The repreſentatives of this family, like the Ranas of "Oudeypour, in Hindoſtan, loſt with their dominions, the ſuperior de-"ſignation of Maharajah, or Rajah; and have, for a century paſt, been "diſtinguiſhed in the Decan generally by the title of *Rayeel*. They are "ſaid ſtill to keep an exact regiſter of the revolutions which happen "within the circle of their former empire, in the vain hope of being re-"inſtated in their ancient rights, though now reduced to a territorial "income of about two and a half lacks of rupees, incluſive of the "regalities of a mint at Anagoondy; and which they are rather ſuffered "to enjoy through the compaſſionate bounty, or policy of Hyder and "his ſucceſſor, than to hold with abſolute independence in their own "power. Trifling, however, as their revenue is, and how little the "merit of the Myſorean's conduct, it is more than they could expect "from the exterminating ſyſtem of the Moghul and his delegates, or "from the avaricious principle and national hatred of the Merhattahs, if "they had the misfortune of falling within the graſp of either of thoſe "governments."

If

If the records mentioned by this intelligent writer really exiſt, what a rich bale would it be to open to the European world!—The idea of acquiring them, is, however, too romantic to indulge with any but the moſt glimmering ray of hope.

The works to which we have referred for information on the ſubject of this city, and which contain, we believe, all that has hitherto come to light, are Major Rennell's memoir, page 291, and liii. of the introduction: Ormes's fragments, note XXXVI. Dow's hiſtory of Hindooſtan, vol. i. page 349: the city deſcribed by Tavernier, called Bagnagar, is in his Indian travels, page 63. Moſt of our notes on this ſubject were made at the time the information was received, which, although not at the city, was not many miles diſtant from it; we were therefore induced to give them in their original form, although authorities of high reſpectability have lately come to hand, which do not, in ſome parts, agree with our ideas, and cauſe us to have leſs confidence in their accuracy, than we, at the time they were received, fancied they deſerved.

Major Rennell, at the end of a ſhort memoir, explanatory of a map publiſhed in 1792, to elucidate the partition treaty made at Seringapatam in that year, gives an account "of the ſite and remains of the ancient "city of Beejanuggur," which he ſays, "are ſituated on the ſouth bank of "the Toombuddra River, directly oppoſite to Annagoondy, which lies "about two miles from the north bank; and is at preſent the principal "town of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name: the one being the Jaghire "(or eſtate,) the other the place of reſidence of the deſcendants of the "ancient kings of Beejanuggur, who, about two centuries and a half "ago, ruled the greateſt part, if not the whole of the Peninſula, under "the title of the empire or kingdom of CANHARA." Mr. Emmitt's remarks on this city are given by Major Rennell; they were alſo publiſhed, in a form ſomewhat different, in another part of the world, and are as follow:

"On the north-weſt ſide of Comlapour fort, diſtant half a mile, there "are a great number of rugged hills, covered with pagodas, which have

"once

"once been very beautiful. This place has been incloſed in ſtrong ſtone "walls on the eaſt ſide, and bounded by the river on the weſt. The cir- "cumference of the whole appears to be about eight miles, though I was "told much more. Betwixt the immenſe piles of rocks crowned with "pagodas, I traced ſeveral ſtreets, from thirty to forty-five yards wide; "ſome of them now producing fine rice. There is one ſtreet remains "pretty perfect: it is near the ſouth-weſt angle of the bounds. It "extends about north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt half a mile, and is about "thirty-five yards broad; having colonnades of ſtone on each ſide, and "a very large pagoda at the ſouth-weſt end, in perfect repair. On the "weſt ſide of this ſtreet, there is a large mango grove, which is bounded "by the Toombudra. There are a number of ſtreams through theſe "ruins, that have formerly been employed to fill a great number of "canals, the remains of which appear all over this once delightful place. "I enquired of a number of people the name of this place; all of whom "told me it was called ALLPUTNA. The river at one place at the foot "of theſe ruins, is only ſixteen yards wide; below which there has been "a ſtone bridge.

"Comlapour is ſurrounded with hills. After leaving Comlapour, "the road winds betwixt hills, and in many places leads over con- "ſiderable heights, the aſcents and deſcents of which are paved with "large ſtones. Here are the remains of a ſtone gateway, and a watch- "houſe, on the top of a hill, on the eaſt of the road. After leaving the "narrow road, the country opens, &c." This is extracted from Major Rennell's laſt memoir, who, on the authority of Captain Kirkpatrick, determines Allputnar, or Awlputtan, to be the ſame with Beejanuggur; "but," ſays the Major, "it appears odd that the people on the ſpot ſhould not call it by its original Hindoo name."—We are of opinion, that its original Hindoo name is Annagoondy, and that the other, by which it has been diſtinguiſhed by Europeans, is a more modern name, given it by the Moghuls; among whom applying their own compound words to Hindoo cities and towns is very common; and in the preſent

inſtance the etymology of Beejanuggur, or Bijnuggur, might, we think, be traced in the Arabic language. Annagoondy we have endeavoured to explain, and Allputna, or Awlputtan, (as Captain Kirkpatrick finds it written in the Perſian character,) may be fancied in Canareeſe, if ſupplied with an aſpirate initial, to mean, the city of milk; which name to a Hindoo would not carry with it ſo confined an idea, as perhaps it may to an Engliſh reader.

Awlputtan will, by the Canareeſe, be frequently called Allputna, from a peculiar method among them of terminating words ending with a liquid; which ſhall hereafter be explained.

Cæſar Frederick ſays, that Biſnagar had a circuit of twenty-four miles; and that it contained within it a number of hills and pagodas. So that the hills or rocks crowned with pagodas, which were ſuppoſed by Mr. Emmitt to be ſituated beyond the boundary of the antient city, as well as the paved road leading from Comlapour to the paſs, appear, (ſays Major Rennell, from whoſe authority this paragraph is taken) to have been within the ancient boundary; and the gate itſelf was probably one of the gates of the city.

We have retained our own method of ſpelling the ſuppoſed Mahommedan name of Annagoondy; as we think Bijnuggur is nearer the pronunciation that we have been accuſtomed to hear adopted by Mahommedans, than any other. It may not, poſſibly, be the way in which they would write it; but in expreſſing the names of places in foreign characters, more regard ſhould, we think, be paid to the pronunciation than the ſpelling of the natives; for if the names of ſome of our Engliſh towns, for inſtance, were turned, letter for letter, into Arabic, and read as the characters expreſſed it, the inhabitants of that town would not, perhaps, recognize the name of their own reſidence.

Our idea that Bijnuggur and Annagoondy are the ſame place, will be ſeen to differ from ſuperior authorities; but we were inclined to retain it, until ſet aſide by *poſitive* information.

We

We ſhall conclude theſe ſketches of the hiſtory, &c. of Annagoondy, with an extract from Major Rennell's laſt memoir.

"I conceive that the reaſon of Tippoo's wiſhing to retain the circar "of Annagoondy, inſtead of giving it up to the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, "in common with the reſt of the lands in the Dooab, was for the "accommodation of the deſcendants of the ancient kings of Beeja-"nuggur, whoſe preſent narrow domain conſiſts of the above circar, "which includes the ſite and ſcanty remains of the ancient capital. As "we ought ever to ſuppoſe a good motive, whilſt appearances warrant it, "Tippoo deſerves great credit for his conduct on this occaſion. To "explain my meaning more fully, I ſhall tranſcribe a paſſage from the "*View of the Deccan*, publiſhed in 1791; and long before the event of "the late war could be foreſeen."—The paſſage tranſcribed is that before quoted in this chapter.

As we had not much intercourſe with the people in the fort, we did not, until the beginning of March, know that the killehdar of Simoga, and the other gentlemen, mentioned in page 161, were at Hurry Hal: we now learned they were confined here, and on enquiry underſtood they were in diſtreſs for neceſſaries. Having ſent our compliments, with a deſire to viſit them, we went and found Moedeen Khan Juman, Moedeen Khan the killehdar, and his brother, were confined apart, and that the buckſhee, (taken in the jungle) with two or three others, were in a different part of the fort. In the courſe of converſation we learned, that after they left the Britiſh camp, they were deprived of what valuables were in their poſſeſſion, and from that time had ſubſiſted on the ſale of their neceſſaries, even to their cloaths, not having received any money, or ſubſiſtence whatever from the Mahrattas. The buckſhee, and his party, were allowed each a ſeer of jowary per day, and wood to cook it; and as this allowance was more than ſufficient, they ſpared a portion of it to their ſuperiors; who, in return, ſent them ſalt, pepper, and the like trifling articles, which were not included in the allowance of the former.

Mocdeen Khan Juman, is a very old man, was at Darwar all the ſiege, and had been eleven times wounded; the laſt, as before obſerved, in defending his General, Budr ul zuman Khan, from being plundered at Darwar: he was now ill with a fever, brought on, it appeared, by deſpondency. Moedeen Khan is a very well looking young man, about thirty, with a handſome beard; and although not learned, is of genteel addreſs, and well informed. They appeared, as was natural, to be highly exaſperated againſt the Mahrattas, but ſpoke in the moſt grateful manner of the kind treatment they received from Captain Little and the gentlemen with him, many of whoſe names they recollected, and repeated with much apparent ſatisfaction.

We alſo viſited the other party, whom we found in irons; and promiſed to take the firſt opportunity of repreſenting their ſituation to Captain Little, from whoſe interference they were ſanguine in their expectations of relief.

The Killehdar of Hurry Hal, of whom we ſhall ſay but little, as we can ſay no good, being abſent at Buſwaputtun, we took occaſion to wait on his deputy in behalf of his priſoners: he aſſured us he acted in obedience to his orders, and that the priſoners ſhould have every indulgence that his and their ſituation admitted.

Finding they were not likely to be much benefited by our application in their favour, we the next day ſent them two hundred rupees to relieve their preſent neceſſities; which, with ſome tea, &c. was highly acceptable. It was determined to charge the money in the public accounts, and if not allowed, to refund it, which, among four of us, would be trifling.

The writer of this narrative frequently viſited the priſoners, and they in the courſe of converſation, more than once introduced the ſubject of the treatment our gentlemen, who were taken at Bednore, received in Tippoo's country; in which, although they contraſted it with what themſelves had experienced from the Engliſh, they ſpoke of their maſter with all the tenderneſs that the ſubject would admit of: we could not but

but indeed obſerve that they were much attached to him, frequently mentioning him as a *great*, although perhaps knowing our ſentiments, out of compliment, they did not ſo much inſiſt upon his being a *good* man.

Of Simoga they ſeemed to think higher, than as a fortification it deſerves; and ſaid, had their men ſtood like ſoldiers, we could not have taken it. Had it been defended like Darwar, it would, it is true, have cauſed us ſome trouble; but Simoga, in its preſent ſtate, is not to be ſuſtained againſt our mode of attack by the common ſoldiers of India. Tippoo himſelf appears to have been miſtaken in the ſtrength of this fort, by leaving ſuch fine guns and other valuables in it. The Killehdar told us that the Sultan had not finer guns in his ſervice: we ſaw, indeed, they were very good ones; and ſaw too that the garriſon could, if they pleaſed, ſerve them very well.

We enquired of them about Dooridroog, (ſee page 100) which fort they were acquainted with, and ſaid it was as ſtrong a hill as any in Tippoo's dominions, and that we never ſhould have taken it: we admitted to them that the Bhow's army never would have taken it, but after ſeeing the fall of Savendroog, and other forts of that deſcription, there remains little doubt but that the grand army would have given a good account of Dooridroog alſo.

They had not heard the particulars of our attempt on that fort, which we now related to them, and they were ſurpriſed how we got ſo high up the hill. Some books in their language, that we brought from that place, we gave the priſoners, to whom they were a great acquiſition.

It appeared unaccountable to them how ſo ſmall a body of men as we had, could effect ſo much againſt their army near Gadjnoor; eſpecially when they conſidered the great ſtrength of their poſition, and being ſo ably commanded by the Nawab Reza Sahib, of whom, as a ſoldier, they ſpoke very honourably. They were, however, ſatisfied that ſending away the elephants and valuables was injudicious; and that

drawing off the guns from the centre during the action was very highly ſo; as it betrayed, at the head, a want of confidence in the infantry, to whom the ſuſpicion would quickly ſpread: and when troops have no longer confidence in their officers, nor their officers in them, the conſequence is eaſily gueſſed. We have ſeen it in the event of this action; and we may add, in this action we have alſo ſeen the reverſe.

It would be unbecoming in us to mention all they ſaid of the importance of Captain Little's detachment to the Bhow's army: in particular they affirmed, that had it not been for the Britiſh detachment, Reza Sahib's army would have defeated and diſperſed the Bhow's. There might have been more truth and reaſon in this affirmation, than may at firſt appear: at any rate it is not unworthy of notice, as they moſt likely ſpoke their real ſentiments, and may, on this occaſion, be ſuppoſed to have conſiderable ability of judging.

About the 10th of March is the time when thoſe machines, particularly noticed in page 55, are dragged about in proceſſion: the one at this place was raiſed by rafters of wood to the height of eight ſtories, and extravagantly decorated with paper and cloth of all colours. It is kept oppoſite to the fort gate, and was now dragged down the main ſtreet to the eaſtern pettah gate, preceded and followed by a great concourſe of people, and attended by parties of dancing and ſinging girls: it travelled very ſlowly, taking no leſs a time than a day and a night, to perform the ſhort journey to and from the pettah gate.—As there was not ſufficient room in the ſtreet to turn the machine, the drag ropes were ſhifted, and it was hauled home backwards.

On this occaſion all the female finery and beauty of Hurry Hal were diſplayed on the tops of the houſes, which were covered with charming creatures, dreſſed in their gayeſt apparel; and as the houſes are low, we could ſee them to the greateſt advantage.

Lieutenant Emmitt being desirous to proceed to the army, Lieutenant Rae and the writer of this narrative determined on accompanying him, with as many recovered men as we could collect; and now waited only for advices from camp preparatory to our marching. As completing the survey of the Toombudra was a desideratum in geography, we resolved on taking the route of Hooly Honore and Simoga, and to follow nearly the track of the Bhow's army; by which means another road to Seringapatam would be surveyed, and we should avoid approaching too near the garrison of Chittledroog, and some other forts in Tippoo's hands on that road.

Every thing was accordingly got in readiness for marching, and the long wished for advices arriving the 19th of March, we heard of the glorious successes before Seringapatam of the 6th of February, and the cessation of hostilities, its immediate consequence: as our letters, however, mentioned the probability of the cessation being but of short continuance, we determined to proceed with all possible caution.

Judging the news of approaching peace, and the probable exchange, or release of prisoners, would be agreeable intelligence to the gentlemen confined in the fort, we immediately gave them the information; and to be as correct as possible, we took the Madras Courier and translated to them the account of the action, &c. This afforded an opportunity, as they were curious in their enquiries, respecting our newspapers, the art of printing, &c. of giving them an idea of the state of arts and sciences at our settlements; and the very permanent basis on which the English were established in India, of which they before seemed to have had very erroneous information*. On taking leave of the unfortunate prisoners, we renewed our promises of representing their situation in the manner most likely to afford them relief. Mr. Twiss had cured the old man of his fever, and he appeared much happier than when we first saw him.

Having

* See Note VII.

Having made the neceſſary preparations, and fixed on the route, we agreed to leave Hurry Hal on the 23d of March, with forty-five recovered ſepoys and five Europeans, to join Captain Little's detachment at Seringapatam. It was, of courſe, neceſſary to proceed with all care and circumſpection, having a journey to perform of nearly two hundred miles, through a country, which, although the greater part conquered, remained in a very unſettled ſtate, and had many forts in the hands of the enemy.

As in this work ſentences touching the character of Tippoo, now and then occur, we have been induced to throw together a few imperfect ſketches, tending to ſhew him, in what we judge, his true light, which ſhall be the ſubject of the following chapter.

CHAPTER XIV.

SKETCHES OF THE CHARACTER OF TIPPOO SULTAN.

THAT Tippoo is a great man, may, we think, be aſſerted without much hazard of refutation: that he is a good one, has never been ſaid; and he who has the boldneſs to declare ſo, muſt prepare himſelf to oppoſe the opinions of all who have ever heard the name of Tippoo mentioned. Of late years, indeed, our language has been ranſacked for terms in which well diſpoſed perſons were deſirous to expreſs their deteſtation of his name and character; vocabularies of vile epithets have been exhauſted, and doubtleſs many have lamented that the Engliſh language is not copious enough to furniſh terms of obloquy ſufficiently expreſſive of the ignominy, wherewith they in juſtice deem his memory deſerves to be branded. It is not therefore, at all a matter of ſurprize, that the generality of people, particularly in parts ſo remote as England, ſhould have the moſt unfavourable ideas of this prince's character; and, as juſt noticed, it would be an inſtance of great temerity in any one attempting to defend it.

Senſible of this, it is not to be ſuppoſed that what may be here ſaid is with the view of *entirely* exonerating Tippoo of the innumerable cruelties of which he ſtands accuſed; or to offer any thing *deciſively* in extenuation of his conduct, in having ſo *often, and ſo unprovokedly, diſturbed the tranquillity of our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt.*

Thoſe, however, who do not chooſe to be carried away by the torrent of popular opinion, but, in preference to thinking by proxy, venture to think for themſelves, can find the ſame excuſe for the reſtleſſneſs of Tippoo, as for that of any other ambitious ſovereign; and on the ſubject of his cruelties, venture to expreſs a doubt whether they may not poſſibly have been exaggerated. Tippoo is not, in fact, much more juſtifiable in extending his territories, than the Mahrattas, the

or *any other nation*; but the deſire of retaining ſelf-conquered countries, as well as the acquiſitions of anceſtors, is ſo ſtrong, that we ought not to wonder if a man of ſpirit and power, in preference to relinquiſhing any part of his inheritance or conqueſts, ſhould, to prevent their diſmemberment, tenaciouſly endeavour to defend them, or even to incroach on his neighbours; whoſe right of poſſeſſion in the neighbourhood was eſtabliſhed by the very means that he adopts to ſubvert it.

It is not our buſineſs to inquire into the radical eſtabliſhment of ſovereignties or governments: if the hiſtoric page of remote ages were impartially indited, and its records collated with the more recent accounts of later times, we ſhould, perhaps, find the majority of governments proceeding from the ſame origin; and that origin to be uſurpation.

On the ſcore of cruelty:—A flowery narrator may, by an appeal to the paſſions, impoſe an act of ordinary and neceſſary juſtice, on his unſuſpecting readers, as an inſtance of the moſt arbitrary deſpotiſm and unfeeling cruelty. We read with horror and indignation of a ſubject, at the nod of an imperious tyrant, being dragged from his family and trodden to pieces at the foot of an elephant; and without enquiring into the degree of criminality that might have called for the interference of authority in ſo ſanguinary a proceeding, heſitate not to pronounce the puniſhment ſevere and oppreſſive; and involuntarily ſuffer ourſelves to be actuated ſolely by emotions of pity for the ſubjects of ſuch a bloody tyrant, and deteſtation of the tyrant himſelf. It ſhould be recollected, that in governments, like that of Myſore, unlimitedly monarchical, the mandate of the ſovereign is the law; the execution of that law, therefore, in all thoſe intereſted, neceſſarily excites reflections invidious to the immediate cauſe of their diſtreſs: in governments more intricate, and more refined, puniſhment aſſumes the name of juſtice, and is ſoftened by being inflicted *according to law, in that caſe made and provided*; and which law, even the ſubject who ſuffers for a breach of it, had indirectly a concern in forming, and cannot, therefore, in reaſon, produce effects, by any means ſo prejudicial

dicial to the ſovereign in the affections of his people.—We may hence with apparent certainty infer, that a monarch who wields not the iron ſceptre of vindictive juſtice, but has the power of diſpenſing on an extenſive ſcale the pleaſing portion of mercy, favour, and honour, will conſequently be more exalted in the love of his ſubjects, than him who being himſelf ſole awful judge, is frequently neceſſitated to appear arrayed in fatal frowns, and ſurrounded by the inſtruments of death.

This inference, on a general view, has ſeemingly in its favour every thing that reaſon can urge; in ſome caſes, however, facts appear to oppoſe it; before which theoretical inference, however rational, hides its diminiſhed head, and arguments loſe their weight, how powerfully ſoever reaſon may urge them to conviction.

The ſummary mode of puniſhment ſometimes practiſed in the Eaſt, has, to us, an appearance much more irreconcileable than the form of proceſs eſtabliſhed in Europe; but diveſted of national and local prejudice, it is of very little conſequence whether a delinquent ſuffers on a gallows, guillotine, or by an elephant or ſabre; or whether his body be gibbeted, anatomized, given to the worms of the earth, or conſigned to the birds of the air: the proceſs and inveſtigation, however, for aſcertaining the delinquency, it muſt be admitted differ widely.

Throughout the Sultan's territories, the odium of every execution is, by ſtrangers and obſervers, thrown upon him; and indeed with ſome degree of reaſon, becauſe, as he delegates the power of life and death to his repreſentatives in the diſtant parts of his territories, he ought to be anſwerable for all abuſes of that power committed by them. This doctrine, although plauſible in argument, will yet bear a controverſy, for many enormities may be committed by viceroys in ſituations remote from the ſeat of ſovereignty, which, ſhould they come to the monarch's ears, he has it not in his power to remedy. This argument therefore, if generally admitted, will be oppoſed by particular facts, and facts are ſtronger than arguments. But this topic requires not to be handled here.

During our ſhort ſojournment in England, we have often been diverted with the ideas of very reſpectable people, on the ſubject of Tippoo's public character, and even of his domeſtic arrangements: ſome are firmly of opinion, that from the qualms of his afflicted conſcience, he cannot repoſe without a *ſervant and candle in his chamber*; and as guilt creates ſuſpicion in the ſullied ſoul, it is aſſerted that a *diſh is never brought to his table*, without being previouſly acquitted of apprehended evil, by the cook taſting it in his preſence. Other opinions, equally correct and entertaining, are indulged by the good people of England; which it is vain to oppoſe, for the party "was told ſo by a gentleman who had been in India;" perhaps a voyage or two; but theſe, however reſpectable in their profeſſion, are ſurely not the perſons to receive information from, on the ſubject of the political characters of the Eaſt; no more (nor indeed much leſs) than ſome gentlemen who may have *reſided* a few years in India; for we can eaſily admit the poſſibility of a perſon ſpending many years of his life in the cities of Calcutta, Madraſs, or Bombay, without knowing much more of the politics, prejudices, &c. of interior ſtates or countries, than if he had never ſtirred out of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh.

The idea of Tippoo being ſo execrable a creature, is not confined to inſtances of the nature here given: we ſhall in this place quote the opinion of the beſt authority in England, and we beg it may be underſtood, that nothing is more remote from our intention, than ſaying any thing diſreſpectful of that authority; for in almoſt every other inſtance, we have on it the moſt implicit reliance.

Major Rennell, in his memoir*, ſpeaking of Tippoo, ſays "His gene-
"ral character is that of a man of high ambition, with great abilities for
"war and finance; cruel to an extreme degree, and obſtinately attached
"to his own ſchemes. He is unqueſtionably the moſt powerful of all
"the native princes of Hindooſtan; but the utter deteſtation in which he

* Page cxxxix. of the Introduction.

" is held by his own ſubjects, renders it improbable that his reign will " be long."

Impreſſed with the ſame ſentiments, that Tippoo was, in his own country, utterly deteſted, many highly reſpectable perſons, at the commencement of the late war, doubted not but the defection of his whole army would be the immediate conſequence of the approach of the confederate forces: but, in the very reverſe, have been ſeen of his army, ſuch inſtances of attachment and fidelity, as excite our admiration, and perhaps can ſcarcely be equalled. Without attempting to draw a compariſon that might have an invidious appearance, let it be aſked what troops, under ſuch highly diſadvantageous circumſtances, would have ſhewn an attachment ſuperior to thoſe of Tippoo?

Without, in the courſe of two years ſevere ſervice, it may be ſaid, ſcarcely one event from which they could draw a ray of hope, or glimmering of encouragement, we have ſeen their fidelity unſhaken, and their courage unbroken:—it is no reflection upon Britiſh troops to ſay that ſuch conduct would not have diſcredited them; even with all the advantages of fighting for a government ſo juſtly enviable, and for a ſovereign they with ſo much reaſon adore. When we ſee troops, after being continually beaten for two years, fight as well at the end as at the beginning of the war, we muſt ſurely allow it to proceed from ſomething ſuperior to a blind obedience to commands, without admitting loyalty and attachment to the commander, to have any ſhare in ſtimulating them to their duty.

Imagination can ſcarcely frame an idea of two ſituations more oppoſed to each other, than thoſe of one army flushed with a ſeries of continued victories, and another depreſſed with the mortifying reflection of invaried diſcomfiture:—the one ruſhes on with the cheering confidence of certain conqueſt; the other proceeds with a reluctant diffidence, reſulting from a retroſpection of experienced defeats. Still under theſe circumſtances did Tippoo's troops oppoſe the Britiſh, with a perſeverance that might, had not their ideas led them to ſuppoſe it was in a

good

good cauſe, have been termed obſtinacy, and the MAN who views events with philoſophic liberality, will not withhold from them the tribute of applauſe. Abſtracted from the confined prejudices of contracted minds, he will not feel his own merit diminiſhed by allowing others their ſhare. A SOLDIER, by admitting the enemy their portion of credit, will in this inſtance be afforded a cauſe for exultation, for the ſuperior proweſs of the Britiſh arms is confeſſed; and a BRITON too may exult in the idea, that however remote the clime in which the Britiſh flag flies triumphant, the nation, through its army, is competent to its defence.

An opinion has been maintained that militates materially againſt Tippoo's character of an able ſtateſman; and if admitted without inquiry, will reduce his credit for political ſagacity to a very low ebb. This opinion regards his having provoked the Engliſh, with all India to ſupport them, to a declaration of war at a time when they were ſo well prepared; and, from profound tranquillity in Europe, enabled to direct their whole force with accumulated energy at him alone. The ſituation of his European ally, too, was moſt unfavourable to his intereſts.

From every circumſtance that has come to light, we have reaſon to conclude that Tippoo expected from France very powerful ſuccours to ſupport him in his late enterprize: the diſtracted ſtate of that kingdom, precluding the poſſibility of ſending any, may therefore be deemed the dawn of Tippoo's inauſpicious fortune; for had five thouſand French been added to his army, it would have rendered the operations in the field more precarious, and the ſhips attending the expedition might materially have affected our means of forwarding ſupplies to different parts by ſea, which throughout this war, we did uninterruptedly. Deprived by chance of his European ally, fortune frowned alſo upon his endeavours of attaching any of the native powers of the Peninſula to his intereſt; and from the great abilities of the Britiſh ambaſſadors at the principal courts, the war commenced with a general confederacy in our

favour: an inſtance unparalleled in the annals of our hiſtory in the Eaſt. Had not our negociations at the court of Poona ſucceeded, in gaining to our party the powerful nation of the Mahrattas, the war would have been carried on under circumſtances comparatively unfavourable: or had not the fluctuating councils of Hydrabad, by addreſs, been fixed in our intereſt, we ſhould have found the effects of the Nizam's alliance with Tippoo more ſevere than will at firſt be imagined probable, when their inactivity as our friends is only ſeen; which will admit the Nizamites no greater ſhare of credit in the operations of the war, than having been of negative aſſiſtance: it is an indulgence to allow them even that, for ſometimes they were doubtleſs felt as an incumbrance.

Tippoo being thus conſtrained to fight his own battles unaided, was expected to fall an eaſy conqueſt to ſo powerful a confederacy; but, under every unpropitious event that could poſſibly befal him, in a continued ſeries of ill-fated operations during a two years war, he found means to ſupport himſelf in a manner that aſtoniſhed even thoſe, who from political ſituations and minute enquiries, had opportunities of knowing the probable ſtate of his army and treaſury—the life and ſoul of Aſiatic governments.

Never was more head in planning, or heart in executing operations diſplayed, than by our generals and armies in this war; ſtill had not fortune forwarded their endeavours, they would not in ſo eminent a degree, have been crowned with ſuch glorious ſucceſſes. The public, from the official accounts, are already in poſſeſſion of the events to which we allude, and we ſhall only notice two or three in a general manner: indeed we have it not in our power, nor is it our plan, to be particular.

In the firſt campaign of 1790, our army was unavoidably ſo ſituated, that Tippoo's whole force was brought againſt a little more than one third of ours; and had not that third performed what we really muſt call by the trite term of wonders, the war might probably have ended

ended (but in a manner very different to its ſubſequent termination) with that campaign and year. Tippoo made his attack with almoſt a certainty of ſucceſs, but the invincible ſteadineſs of our troops, baffling his attempt, aſtoniſhed not only his, but our army. Had this promiſing attack ſucceeded, a ſimilar might have been immediately expected on the main body, at that time conſiderably reduced by a detachment againſt Dindigul, conſiſting of nearly one of the remaining two thirds of the army. Colonel Floyd's maſterly defence againſt Tippoo's attack, however, ſaved our army on this occaſion. The fall of Dindigul about this time was a very fortunate occurrence:—the party beſieging it, having expended their ammunition, determined to ſtorm a breach avowedly impracticable; and though they were repulſed, the garriſon unaccountably ſurrendered the next day; putting into our poſſeſſion an important poſt, at an important time, when we had no reaſon to expect ſuch a ſurrender, nor means to enforce it. The next event that occurs to us, where fortune ſmiled propitiouſly on our exertions, was at the ſtorm of Bangalore: had not a moſt unforeſeen and unexpected accident ſeconded the bravery of our troops, terms of peace would never have been dictated to Tippoo under the walls of Seringapatam.

By the concurrence of all theſe ſucceſſes, the Britiſh army were led to the enemy's capital, and in a deſperate action, gained a brilliant and complete victory; which, however, was not ſufficient to enable the army to keep the field, or to preſerve the ſtores in the artillery and other departments, and they were accordingly deſtroyed, as detailed in the public accounts, and noticed in page 73 of this work.

In this ſtate the army bent its melancholy courſe back toward Bangalore, cheered only by the hope of commencing a third campaign with a brighter proſpect, for that now before their eyes was ſcarcity and diſtreſs in their moſt gloomy form*.

Scarcely

* From the accounts of thoſe who were with the army at this time, its diſtreſſes were indeed preſſing. Some letters lately publiſhed by "A very young Officer," (Lieut. Mathews, of the 74th

Scarcely had one day's retrogade march been meaſured, when on an alarm of the enemy's approach, the advance, turning out to receive them, received—inſtead of enemies, armies of friends, well ſupplied with food, and every thing wanted; which armies, by every ſuppoſition, were, at that time, at the diſtance of a hundred miles.

Other inſtances might be adduced, as links of that chain of fortuitous events, that ſo eminently connected all our operations in the late war; but theſe ſhall ſuffice to ſhew that Tippoo, although purſued by ſuch invaried miſchance, from the preparatory negociations to the laſt period of action, was not yet in ſo deſperate a caſe, but one lucky occurrence might have retrieved him. Hence it may be diſcovered, that Tippoo's raſhneſs in provoking hoſtilities, was not ſo great as would at firſt appear; for had any one of theſe events taken a contrary turn, it might have given a contrary turn to the termination of the war.

As it is, however, let not a retroſpection to probable depreſſion, prevent our enjoying our preſent exaltation. Let us rejoice (and we do moſt heartily) at the glorious ſucceſſes of our arms; by which our honourable maſters are raiſed to ſuch a pitch of proſperity, and their intereſts eſtabliſhed on a baſis not to be ſhaken.—May their proſperity increaſe!

We will now conſider Tippoo, not as a general or a ſtateſman, but as the guardian to his people.—When a perſon travelling through a ſtrange country finds it well cultivated, populous with induſtrious inhabitants, cities newly founded, commerce extending, towns increaſing, and every thing flouriſhing ſo as to indicate happineſs, he will naturally conclude it to be under a form of government congenial to the minds of the people.—This is a picture of Tippoo's country, and our concluſion reſpecting its government.

It has fallen to our lot to tarry ſome time in Tippoo's dominions, and to travel through them as much as, if not more than, any officer in

74th regiment) paints them in a deplorable ſtate, encountering evils little ſhort of plague, peſtilence, and famine.

the field during the war, and we have reaſon to ſuppoſe his ſubjects to be as happy as thoſe of any other ſovereign; for we do not recollect to have heard any complaints or murmurings among them, although, had cauſes exiſted, no time could have been more favourable for their utterance, becauſe the enemies of Tippoo were in power, and would have been gratified by any aſperſion of his character. The inhabitants of the conquered countries ſubmitted with apparent reſignation to the direction of their conquerors, but by no means as if relieved from an oppreſſive yoke in their former government: on the contrary, no ſooner did an opportunity offer, than they ſcouted their new maſters, and gladly returned to their loyalty again.

Major Dirom, in his Narrative*, has a paſſage to our purpoſe.—"Whether," ſays the Major, "from the operation of the ſyſtem eſta-"bliſhed by Hyder, from the principles which Tippoo has adopted "for his own conduct, or from his dominions having ſuffered little "by invaſion for many years, or from the effect of theſe ſeveral cauſes "united, his country was found every where full of inhabitants, and "apparently cultivated to the utmoſt extent of which the ſoil was ca-"pable; while the diſcipline and fidelity of his troops in the field, un-"til their laſt overthrow, were teſtimonies equally ſtrong, of the ex-"cellent regulations which exiſted in his army. His government, "though ſtrict and arbitrary, was the deſpotiſm of a politic and able "ſovereign, who nouriſhes, not oppreſſes, the ſubjects who are to be "the means of his future aggrandizement: and his cruelties were, in "general, inflicted only on thoſe whom he conſidered as his enemies."

Tippoo yet remains to be noticed under another character: in his political capacity we have perhaps detained him too long; but as a meſſenger from God, we have leſs to do with, and leſs to ſay of him. Tippoo, not content with the reputation he muſt have acquired as a general and a ſtateſman, and not finding in military or political views, ob-

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* Page 249.

jects ſufficiently exalted to bound his ambition, has, it is ſaid, aſſumed the ſpecious authority of a prophet.

This, although apparently ſuperior to worldly concerns, is perhaps only a ſecondary conſideration, and meant to be totally ſubſervient to ſublunary projects. His ſubjects, he may poſſibly think, will with more reverence liſten to his mandates when ſanctioned by the authority of religion; and his armies will with more awe, contemplate the power and dignity of their ſovereign and general, when the abilities they admire are annexed to the ſpiritual ſanctity of his character.

Could not ſome probable reaſons be aſſigned for Tippoo's affecting this ſingular diſtinction, we might be induced to look upon it as a childiſh propenſity: the greateſt men, however, we ſometimes ſee emulating the trifling acquirements of inferior purſuits. We have an inſtance of it in the greateſt prince and general in the annals of Europe; who, not content with ſuch glorious fame, had the poor ambition to be thought a piper and a rhymer.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MARCH OF A PARTY OF RECOVERED MEN FROM HURRY HAL TOWARD SERINGAPATAM.---THE FUNERAL OF A CANAREESE.---HOOSDROOG DESCRIBED.

RETURNING from this digreſſion, we find a ſmall party of ſepoys about to leave Hurry Hal for Seringapatam, whoſe march we will now attend. They left Hurry Hal the 23d of March in the afternoon, and halted near Bellooree, a ſmall village five miles ſoutherly. The road is pretty good, except in one place where a creek croſſes it, and, although now dry, would in the rains render it impaſſable.

We left Bellooree next morning, and marched ten miles to Comarnalley, a large village, a little to the ſouthward of which we halted under ſome ſpreading trees; oppoſite to a pagoda on a hill, cloſe to which is a large tank. The country has a jungly appearance. Our road on the 25th led us cloſe paſt the lake; between it and extenſive groves and gardens on our left. The road continued about two miles between hills, and among rocks and jungle, when it opened into a fine country, rich as to ſoil, but uncultivated. In the early part of the day we ſaw a wild boar of enormous ſize, and abundance of peacocks and partridges. A party of horſe met us in their way to Hurry Hal, from the Mahratta camp, before mentioned to have been left in the neighbourhood of Hooly Honore: they had heard reports of a peace, but knew no particulars. We halted in a clump of trees, half a mile ſouth of Binkonelly, a ſmall village ten miles from Comarnalley, on the banks of the Toombudra, which river, as it takes ſo great a ſweep weſterly, we had not ſeen before ſince we left Hurry Hal. March 26th. Continued our march near the river, from which many nullahs or creeks would, in the rains, make the road impaſſable. Five miles from Binkonelly, we paſſed a pretty looking gurry and village, called Hanſawarree, pleaſantly ſituated

near the river. We halted under ſome trees, oppoſite the gate of a village ten miles from Binkonelly. Country pleaſant, abounding in villages, but not much cultivation. Marched ten miles on the 27th, moſtly over hills and ſtoney jungly paſſes, and halted at Hooly Honore; our little party put up in a burying ground on the ſouth ſide of the fort, near the poſt occupied by the 9th battalion the firſt day of the ſiege. In this burying ground is a ſhed raiſed over a perſon of more than ordinary conſequence, in which the officers of the 9th, ſuppoſing it not expoſed to the fort, had on that day aſſembled to dine; and having ſhot a ſheep and a calf, and the gardens around furniſhing plenty of vegetables, we fared ſumptuouſly; but the repaſt was a little deranged by a ſhot ſtriking the ſhed. The enemy, as we ſuppoſed, having obſerved us collect there, brought a gun to bear upon it. In theſe gardens we were ſurpriſed at finding ſome young cabbages, which being the only time that plant was ſeen in the upper country, we particularly noticed. Many of the inhabitants we found had returned to their habitations in the fort and pettah; but they had been ſo much deſtroyed in ſearching for plunder, that the poor creatures were in a wretched ſtate; there was alſo a ſmall bazaar in the pettah.

About midnight we were alarmed by a cry of thieves, and repairing to the place whence it proceeded, we found Mr. Emmitt's tent robbed of ſeveral trunks, and among them that which contained all his ſurveys, inſtruments, and papers: this would have been an irreparable loſs, but fortunately, not being carried far, it was found near the road; the other trunks were alſo found.

After the tumult was a little ſubſided, returning to our own tent, which when leaving it haſtily at the time of the alarm, we had not particularly noticed, we found it ſtripped of every trunk, package, and article except chair and table, and the palankeen that ſerved as a bed; a general and diligent ſearch immediately commenced, but in vain; no traces led to the direction the rogues had taken. They had deſcended to ſuch minuteneſs as to take the ſlippers from under the palankeen, and it was lucky

lucky that being accuſtomed to ſleep exactly as we marched, every thing in the article of dreſs was not ſtolen; and ſo dextrouſly had they done their buſineſs, that although there were ſix domeſtics and a dog ſleeping in the tent, no one heard them.

Next morning ſeven of the trunks were found by the river ſide broken to pieces, and every thing worth taking, of courſe, carried off: it is evident ſeveral perſons muſt have been concerned, for ſome of the trunks were too heavy for one man to move.

What we then regretted leaſt, entertaining no thoughts of having farther uſe for them, but what we now regret moſt, as it prevents our offering the public a trifle more worthy their attention, was the loſs of a conſiderable number of papers, containing the remarks made in this country antecedent to this period; but what in particular cannot be replaced were the atmoſpherical and meteorological phænomena of upwards of a twelvemonth in the upper country. The ſtate of the atmoſphere was pretty regularly noted until the army arrived at Sera, where the thermometer was broken; and as at this, and ſubſequent loſſes, moſt of the minutes were taken away; this part of our account of the Canareeſe and their country will, we are aware, when we come to treat on that ſubject, be found highly deficient.

The rogues met with a tolerable booty, for with caſh and camp equipage together, they got, in gold and ſilver, not much leſs than a hundred pounds, which was a ſad loſs to a ſubaltern not worth ſixpence. Unfortunately we had at this time an unuſual ſum in caſh, part of which we were carrying to camp for a friend, and part was brought from an apprehenſion that the people would want money before we reached camp, which, although unlucky, was a neceſſary precaution, for we were ſtraightened for caſh, as will be ſeen.

Had the robbers ſucceeded in carrying off Mr. Emmitt's trunk of papers, it would have been a very diſtreſſing circumſtance; for although he had ſent copies of almoſt all his ſurveys to Poona, there were many valuable geographical materials, drawings, &c. that would have been a

ſerious

ſerious loſs; until lately he had always cautiouſly ſlept upon that trunk, but ſuppoſing no danger of thieves among ſo many ſepoys, and not being in perfect health, had omitted it; from this time, however, he recommenced the cuſtom, and never, while in the field, left it off.

Moſt of the robberies in India, we are convinced, are committed by thoſe people who come as fakeers begging, or as jugglers ſhewing tricks, ſnakes, &c. or attending dancing girls: in the day they have free ingreſs to houſes or tents, when they are enabled to make their obſervations and take meaſures for the night. If this, or ſomething like it, were not the caſe, we ſhould not, ſo frequently as we do, ſee robberies where the parties were evidently acquainted with the ſituation of their object. Servants too are frequently acceſſories; in the preſent caſe, however, we are fully aſſured none of ours were concerned; the rogues had doubtleſs come from the Mahratta camp, four miles off, in a ſouth-eaſterly direction.

The dexterity and daring attempts of houſe-breakers in India, are well known: they will in the night dig through a thick wall, or undermine the foundation, and come up in the middle of a room. We are acquainted with a gentleman, who, with his lady, was ſleeping in a tent pitched in a garden near Poona; ſervants were ſleeping around, but ſome thieves found means to enter the tent undiſcovered, and completely ſtripped it; not only the lady's and gentleman's apparel, but they took the bed-cloaths, and even the bed-curtains. In the morning when the party awoke, they were not a little ſurpriſed to ſee what a plight they were in, and as nothing of conſequence was loſt, it was a good joke, for they were obliged to lie in bed until the ſervants went to Poona and returned with cloaths. To thoſe who are acquainted with the manner in which curtains are faſtened in India, the great dexterity of this trick will readily appear.

March 28th. We continued at Hooly Honore, and as the Killehdar and head people, with great politeneſs, ſent us an invitation to ſee the fort, we thought it would, in a proper manner, ſhow ours in return, if we viſited them, which we did, and were very attentively received and

entertained. The Bramins are in general very inquiſitive, and it aſtoniſhes them to find none of us married, which is a ſubject they are ſure to touch upon: they are vaſtly entertained and delighted at hearing how our females are treated, and it greatly excites their admiration that ſo warlike a people as the Engliſh, ſhould, in almoſt every thing elſe, acknowledge the ſupremacy of the ladies.

We could learn no authentic intelligence from the gentlemen here: one of their hircarrahs declared that hoſtilities had again commenced at Seringapatam, and that he was with the Bhow's army when it croſſed the Cavery, and burned and plundered ſeveral places of Tippoo's: as he was not very conſiſtent, we did not place much confidence in his information; but as our letters mentioned the likelihood of the armiſtice being but of ſhort duration, the neceſſity ſtill exiſted for our proceeding with great caution: our attempting to join the army at all was againſt the advice of the gentlemen here, who endeavoured to diſſuade us from it.

We left Hooly Honore the 29th, and croſſed the Budra, cloſe ſoutherly of the fort, at a good paſs, where the river is about two hundred and fifty yards from bank to bank, with now but three feet of water in it. After croſſing the Budra, we marched direct to the Toom, which is here two miles diſtant, with rich land between. We croſſed the Toom a mile nearer the Sungum than the detachment did on the 26th of December, 1791. It was at this paſs, which is a very good one, conſiderably broader than the Budra, but with leſs water. An avenue of mangoe trees is planted from near this paſs to Baderooſelly, which village we paſſed cloſe on our left, and continued our route two miles, when we came to Hanſwary, a reſpectable little gurry and pettah on the bank of the river, ſurrounded by a thick bound hedge. From Hanſwary we marched near the river five miles to Simoga; the road being ſo near the river, is croſſed in many places by creeks, which may be avoided by going further to the weſtward, paſt the foot of ſome rocky hills.

We marched paſt Simoga fort, through the pettah, and pitched in a burying ground, outſide, to the ſouthward; we preferred a burying ground,

ground, as the trees generally planted about ſuch places, afforded our ſepoys ſhelter from the ſun, and the tombs were ſmooth and pleaſant to ſleep on: it beſides prevented our people from mixing too much with the inhabitants of towns, which, when ſuffered, is apt to cauſe diſputes*.

Our friends at Hooly Honore had furniſhed us with letters of introduction to the ſuperiors here, to whom we applied for permiſſion to ſee the fort; which being granted, afforded us the opportunity of making the remarks given in page 163. We found our breach quite repaired, which was the caſe alſo at Hooly Honore.

On the 30th we halted for the purpoſe of viſiting the field of battle, where Captain Little's detachment gained the victory, as detailed in another place. Gadjnoor we found was ſix miles from Simoga; a few inhabitants were returned to the fort and pettah.

We had now an opportunity of examining the ſcene of action at our leiſure, and now it was thoſe obſervations were made that are given in the deſcription, and notes made for laying down the plan that we have annexed of it. From the number of ſkulls, &c. ſtill lying about unburied, we concluded the enemy's loſs muſt have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed: broken down gun carriages, blown up tumbrils, and ammunition boxes, both of ours and Tippoo's, but of his by far the greater number, were ſcattered over the field; the ground was covered with paper, the remains of the cartridges, from the appearance of which we conjectured very little rain or dew had fallen.

On this ground two birds were ſhot of a very extraordinary kind; in ſize like a common fowl, but with a beak of ſuch unweildy dimenſions, that the animal ſeemed quite overloaded with it: and on the top of this enormous beak is a kind of reſervoir, capable of containing half a pint; but whether it ſerved the purpoſe of a reſervoir, or any other, we

* The inhabitants of the peninſula, and we may add, of India, or Aſia, have not the indelicate and pernicious cuſtom of depoſiting the dead in places where the living are often confined; and it would perhaps be as well, if ſome more refined nations, would profit by the example, and their own experience.

could not determine: it was of a tranſparent ſubſtance, and thin as paper. At Paungul, Mr. Emmit ſhot a bird of this ſpecies; it was there called gurrad-huckſha; but the people here knew no name for it. We caught here alſo a red ſquirrel, of extraordinary ſize and beauty, which, being frightened at the report of the gun, fell from a tree, and was taken before he recovered from the fall: we put him into one of Tippoo's ammunition boxes but, he was ſo much hurt, we could not preſerve him.

As we found ourſelves very little refreſhed by this day's halt, if it may be ſo called, we determined on remaining at Simoga another day, when we examined the town and line of intrenchment before noticed: the trench in many places was filled up with carcaſes, by which we ſuppoſed our men who died of their wounds received hereabouts, were among others, buried here. Every thing of value had, by the Bhow's orders, been removed from Hooly Honore and Simoga; while at Hurry Hal we ſaw ſeveral carts of ſandal wood paſs hence to the northward; about the town are many ſandal trees. The large boats were alſo ſent for, but there was not, in the Toom, ſufficient water to float them. All our palankeen bearers ran away at Simoga, and although this might lead to a ſuſpicion of their having been concerned in the robbery at Hooly Honore, we are, from many circumſtances, aſſured they were not.

April 1ſt. We croſſed the Toom, a little diſtance ſoutherly from the fort, at a good paſs, where the river, from bank to bank, is about four hundred and fifty yards, with but very little water. After croſſing the river the road continues for three miles in an avenue of mangoe trees, which being well ſtored with monkeys, accounts for there being very little fruit; the road then falls into a low underwood jungle to the Budra, which river we croſſed at an indifferent paſs near Binkapoor, ten miles from Simoga. Binkapoor, although advantageouſly ſituated, cloſe on the Budra, which river runs round its weſtern and ſouthern ſides, is not a place of much importance or ſtrength. We halted under a clump of trees ſouth of the town

Left Binkapoor the 2d, and continued our route, ſoutherly, two miles along the Budra, which river then turns ſouthweſterly, and is loſt in a thick jungle, through which we marched ſeven or eight miles on a good road; when, croſſing a rivulet, we ſoon after halted under ſome trees to the eaſtward of Tarrakeera, a fort and encloſed town of very little ſtrength, twelve miles from Binkapoor. Sandal trees are numerous in the jungle through which we marched this day. The country around is very pleaſant, being beautified with groves of cocoa-nut and date trees, and tanks; near Tarrakeera are two very large ones, on which were an incredible number of ducks, teal, and widgeon, of which we ſhot a good many; and although we loſt ſeveral, and ſeveral were carried away by the kites, we got fifteen.* The margin of the tanks abound in ſnipes.

April 3rd. We halted, and had an opportunity of attending the funeral of a Canareeſe, which was performed much in the ſame manner as we had before obſerved north of the Kriſtna, where we ſaw an old woman buried, whom they brought, in a ſort of litter, to a hole dug about four feet ſquare and deep, in which, with great care, ſhe was preſerved in a ſitting poſture, with her face to the eaſt. Being ſupported in this poſition with clods of clay, and ſome plantains and beetel put in her lap, ſhe was covered with dirt, all but her head, when a mangoe leaf was put in her mouth, and a little water poured upon it; one of the attendants bawling and ſtriking his mouth during this part of the ceremony. The grave was then immediately filled, and each of the attendants taking a handful of mangoe leaves, continued attentive, while one pronounced

* The bird here called a kite is a very large ſpecies of the hawk, called in India the Braminy kite; their general utility in removing carrion, or any thing tending to putridity, is ſo well known, that they are ſeldom deſtroyed or diſturbed; they are exceedingly bold: we have known ſeveral inſtances of their making a ſtoop and carrying off a piece of meat while bringing from the kitchen to the table, and we recollect having been highly diverted in Tillecherry, by obſerving ſimilar accidents happen to the chief's dinner: it is there cuſtomary to aſſemble ſeveral ſervants, who, with ſticks, eſcort the dinner from the kitchen; but notwithſtanding the guards, theſe daring birds do ſometimes, eluding their vigilance, cauſe a deficiency on the table. About the dinner hour, a number will be ſeen hovering round, waiting the appearance of the victuals and an opportunity of helping themſelves.

a ſhort oration, when they flung them on the grave, cried hara! thrice, and departed. There were not more than eight attendants, and in none of them could be obſerved any ſigns of grief, rather of unconcern and indifference—Perhaps they were not relations.

At Tarrakeera, the defunct was a young man, who was attended to his grave by his father, mother, widow, and half a dozen other relations, moſt of them making hideous noiſes; but it appeared to be mechanical, and not he genuine effuſions of ſorrow: the father placed the deceaſed in his grave, and appeared much affected—he was ſilent; the mother was moſt vociferous, and felt the leaſt; the widow, a very handſome young girl, came unadorned, with diſhevelled hair, and all the external ſigns of woe; but ſhe performed her part of the ceremony, of preſenting plantains, beetel, &c. to her huſband's remains, with ſo much ſtudied and attentive grace, and her lamentations were ſo elegantly modulated, that ſhe ſeemed winning a lover to her arms, rather than bewailing the loſs ſhe had ſo recently ſuſtained.—This funeral was attended by muſic.

Our route on the 4th of April was conſiderably to the eaſtward, and ſometimes to the northward of eaſt, and we ſeemed to emerge from hills which before ſurrounded us. We halted in the pettah of Adjampoor, thirteen miles from Tarrakeera. The fort is weak, and the pettah which is not extenſive, is incloſed by a bad wall and ditch. On this day's march we paſſed a tree on which were hanging ſeveral hundred bells: this was a ſuperſtitious ſacrifice by the Bandjarrahs, who paſſing this tree, are in the habit of hanging a bell or bells upon it, which they take from the necks of their ſick cattle, expecting to leave behind them the complaint alſo. Our ſervants particularly cautioned us againſt touching, even, theſe diabolical bells, but as a few were taken for our own cattle, ſeveral accidents that happened to them were imputed to the anger of the deity to whom theſe offerings were made; who, they ſay, inflicts the ſame diſorder on the unhappy bullock who carries a bell from this tree, as he relieved

relieved the donor from*. A ſmall temple, containing a ſymbol of this divine doctor, is under the tree.

From ſome of the head people here, who paid us a viſit, we learned that Belgoor, a fort before noticed, directly in our route, was ſtrongly garriſoned by Tippoo's troops; but as the accounts of the enemy's ſtrength differed widely, we did not much attend to them.

April 5th. We marched thirteen miles to Herroor, a large reſpectable gurry encloſing a town: we halted under ſome trees outſide, and ſent to the killehdar as uſual, telling him who we were; he returned a very inſolent anſwer, ordered his gates to be ſhut, and would allow no proviſion to be brought out, or ſold to our people. This was rather diſtreſſing, as we had not been able to procure grain at Adjampoor, and being really in want, this was no time to trifle; we therefore ſent to acquaint him that we had the Peſhwa's, the Bhow's, and the Nizam's paſſports, and that if his gates were not opened, or a bazaar, with every thing his command afforded, ſent out to us, we would, after one hour, enter his fort, by force, and puniſh him. He returned no anſwer, and we prepared to execute our threats, when he ſent word his gates were open, and that a bazaar ſhould be ſent out to us. In the evening he made us a viſit, and apologized for his want of reſpect; ſaying, that as the enemy were ſo near, he was obliged to be upon his guard. He confirmed the intelligence of the enemy being in ſome force at Belgoor, and adviſed us to go to Hooſdroog, where we could get better information, and might, perhaps, hear from the army, as the dawk, or poſt, to Poona, paſſed that place: he farther told us that there was a good bazaar in Hooſdroog, where we might get ſupplied with proviſions for our march, which, as we were now entering a country in the hands of the enemy, was abſolutely neceſſary; and as Herroor afforded but little, we determined on following the Killehdar's advice.

The

* A relation ſomewhat ſimilar to this, is made, by Hanway, of the inhabitants of Ghilan, a province in Perſia, famed for agues: perſons leaving the country tie a rag on a tree, expecting to tie their diſeaſe to it alſo.—Vol. I. page 177.

The next day, therefore, inſtead of marching ſoutheaſterly paſt Belgoor, we inclined to the northeaſtward to Hooſdroog, which is about ten miles from Herroor. We paſſed ſeveral towns, the inhabitants of which were ſadly alarmed at our appearance, and, on our approach, drove their cattle into their encloſures, but finding no moleſtation offered, they became more confident. On arriving at Hooſdroog we puniſhed a ſepoy for plundering, which, although he had taken but a few vegetables from a garden, was neceſſary, to prevent others from enlarging on his example; and it had, moreover, a good effect in gaining our party the confidence, and good will, of the people in Hooſdroog. We halted on the 7th, and heard that peace was concluded at Seringapatam, and that the Bhow's army was marching to the northward, but as we could learn no authentic particulars, we determined to halt a day or two, in expectation of hearing from the army.

On the 8th, the Killehdar and head people came out to viſit us; they had no particulars of the peace, but ſeemed to place confidence in the reports: we took this opportunity of aſking permiſſion to ſee the fort, which was granted; and on the 9th at day-break, we ſet off to aſcend the hill, which is indeed formidably high. Our encampment being pitched outſide the pettah wall to the eaſtward, we firſt entered the outer town through a good wall and gate; which having paſſed, another gate leads to the inner town, which, as well as the outer, is pretty extenſive and well built; the latter partly on the declivity of the hill. The paſſage up the hill is very laborious, through ſeveral gates, as there are different walls. The hill is about a mile in length from north to ſouth, with a peak at each end, on which forts are built, with a wall of communication on each ſide of the ſpace between, which is not more than four hundred yards in breadth in ſome places, but of courſe irregular. We went between the walls to the ſouthern peak, which we aſcended with difficulty and fatigue, the paſſage up being ſteep and rugged, and admits but one perſon at a time. The fort on the ſouthern rock, or peak, is very indifferent, indeed every part of the fortifications are badly executed;

cuted; and although the general plan of the defences is the beſt that could have been adopted, very few of the works are conſtructed at all judiciouſly. A good fort on each of the extremities, with a ſtrong communicating wall on the weſtern ſide, would make Hoofdroog a very ſtrong hill; as the ſpace between, where there is plenty of water, would afford accommodation for any number of people. In the ſouthern fort there is water, but it is neither plentiful or good. The hill, in its preſent ſtate, might eaſily be taken by aſſault in the centre of the communicating wall on the weſtern ſide, where the aſcent is not difficult, and where there is a weak gate in bad repair; and if the enemy, driven from their poſts between the walls, were to take refuge in the forts, they could not be of material annoyance; it might be a deſperate attempt to diſlodge them from the forts, but it would not be neceſſary, as they could not receive proviſions, nor preſerve what they carried with them.

Hoofdroog hill is not immediately connected with any other, but to the eaſtward, at the diſtance of ſomewhat more than half a mile, is a range of hills, the ſpace between them affording a ſtrong poſition to a very great number of troops, which makes this poſt appear to us, of conſiderable importance. It ſurrendered to the Bhow's army on its firſt advance to Seringapatam.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

PROCEEDINGS AT HOOSDROOG, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS JOINED THE BHOW'S ARMY.

MANY contradictory accounts were circulated on the 10th of April concerning the army. A private hircarrah paſſing this place to the northward, was, by our directions, brought to us; and although he had no letters for any of our party, it was determined, as our ſituation was ſo uncertain, to open what he had, and endeavour to gain ſome authentic intelligence of the army. This ſtep we took with extreme reluctance, and agreed to acquaint the parties with our reaſons for it. Luckily the firſt letter we opened gave us all the information we required: we learned that peace was finally concluded, and that all the armies had left Seringapatam: that Captain Little, with his detachment, had joined General Abercromby's army, and proceeded with it to Cannanore, whence they were to take ſhipping for Bombay: the Bhow's army we found was coming to the northward as faſt as poſſible, which determined us to remain in our preſent ſituation, until he arrived in the neighbourhood of Hooſdroog.

On the 11th, letters reached us from Mr. Uhthoff, paymaſter and commiſſary to Captain Little's detachment, which confirmed the news of yeſterday; and informed us, that he, with two or three other gentlemen, and a ſmall party of ſepoys, were with the Bhow, whom they purpoſed accompanying to Poona, on their way to Bombay. He deſcribed the Bhow's army in great diſtreſs for proviſions; and mentioned, that notwithſtanding the peace ſo lately eſtabliſhed, they were ſo harraſſed by Tippoo's irregulars, called Beyders, that it had the appearance rather of the height of deſtructive war.

While we were reading, and making our comments on this letter, an alarm was given that the Beyders were at the pettah wall. Our party immediately

immediately got under arms, and as the inhabitants were much frightened, and the garriſon, although numerous, not very ready to move, we marched to relieve them, and found about fifty of the Beyders at the ſouthern ſide of the hill, who, on receiving a few ſhots, preſently galloped away.

The Killehdar, and head people here, we found were greatly alarmed; for in the night of the 12th, we received frequent meſſages to be on our guard, as by their information the enemy were at hand. On the 13th, we again heard from Mr. Uhthoff, informing us the army were advanced to the Hoggree River, and were in very great diſtreſs for grain. Agreeable to his advice, we ſet about collecting all we could; but in conſequence of the robbery at Hooly Honore, our caſh was ſcanty, and there was no poſſibility of receiving any from camp; for the army, now not more than twenty miles off, had brought with them ſuch a ſwarm of Beyders, that not one letter in five, to or from camp, eſcaped, ſo cloſely had they beſet us.

All the night of the 13th, we were kept in continual alarm, with meſſages from the Killehdar, that the enemy were preparing to attack us, and his advice for us to move into the pettah: this, however, we declined, well knowing we could better defend ourſelves in our preſent poſition, than when hampered with his garriſon in the pettah. He then deſired us to ſend our women, cattle and baggage, into the town, and ſaid he would keep the gates open for us to retire, in caſe we were overpowered; but this we poſitively refuſed; for after betraying ſuch a want of confidence in our ſituation, how could we expect our people to defend it? The whole night paſſed in this ſtate of alarm and ſuſpence, without our ſeeing any thing to cauſe their fears: in the morning, however, the Killehdar aſſured us the enemy were at the north gate of the pettah, and carried off the centinel.

The 14th we determined to march, and acquainted the Killehdar with our intention. He much wiſhed us to ſtay, and told us he expected two hundred men from a fort at a little diſtance, and thought it would be beſt

for us all to go together the next day; but knowing their irregular manner of marching, we deemed it preferable to proceed by ourſelves, and we fixed on four o'clock in the afternoon for decamping. We purpoſed marching to a deſerted village two miles to the northweſtward, which we did not doubt but we could defend, and to attempt reaching the army, now partly acroſs the Hoggree, the next day.

At the time the Mahrattas got poſſeſſion of Hoordroog, (ſee page 53) the garriſon entered into their ſervice. About a hundred of them, and two hundred Mahrattas, now garriſoned the fort. The Killehdar informed us, that thoſe of the former garriſon, who had been chiefly in the upper parts of the hill, had revolted, and turned his people down, who were now confined to the lower pettah: we offered, with more bravado, poſſibly, than intention, to retake the hill for him, if he would reward our ſepoys handſomely; which he declined, ſaying, that as he was to leave it the next day, it was not material in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained during the night. He again particularly intreated us to ſtay, until the arrival of the reinforcement he expected would enable us to proceed together in greater ſafety; but we again excuſed ourſelves, as we were of opinion, the Beyders would not moleſt us if we marched apart; for although they are keen after plunder, it is not their object, when manifeſt danger is in the way: as we had not much baggage, we therefore thought they would hardly think it a compenſation for what they well knew they muſt ſuffer in taking it; beſides, it was not a ſmall body who would dare to inſult our party. The Killehdar obligingly furniſhed us with ten days grain for our whole party, taking our order on camp for the amount.

A day or two before we left Hooſdroog, the value of pagodas roſe to an extraordinary pitch; four rupees and a half, and the laſt day five rupees, were given for a pagoda. This, at firſt, had a ſingular appearance; but, on conſideration, we eaſily accounted for it: the bramins and monied men were at a loſs how to get their caſh to camp, and as they were obliged to carry it in ſpecie, that which could be the eaſieſt removed, would

would of courſe be preferred; they were therefore induced to hold out extraordinary inducements to people to part with their gold. It was a lucky circumſtance to our ſepoys, to whom we now gave the laſt of our money; and as they received the pagodas at the Hurry Hal exchange, three rupees and three quarters, the difference was not to be deſpiſed. They ſeldom are, poor fellows, any more than their officers, at a loſs how to convey their caſh.

At noon we ſtruck our tents preparatory to marching, when the Killehdar and head people came out, and ſo earneſtly intreated us to go with them in the morning, that it would have been cruel to refuſe them. They were very thankful for our compliance, and aſſured us they would mention it it in the ſtrongeſt manner to the Bhow. At three o'clock, the two hundred men that the Killehdar expected, joined his garriſon.

We went in the evening to the pettah, to ſettle matters for our march; and as the Killehdar and his people promiſed to be guided by us in every reſpect, we requeſted him to give orders for his men to encumber themſelves as little as poſſible, and to have their arms in perfect freedom and readineſs. Our order of march was thus arranged:—the front being the poſt of ſuppoſed danger, our ſepoys, of courſe, were to lead, our baggage to follow us. After our rear-guard, their baggage was to come, flanked by covering-parties of a hundred men each, and the remaining two hundred to bring up the rear; half of whom were to be in readineſs to move expeditiouſly to wherever they were moſt wanted. They had, including gentlemen, a ſmall party of about twenty horſemen, whoſe poſt was near us, to carry orders and intelligence. They highly approved of this diſpoſition, and promiſed to obſerve it religiouſly. We could not but notice that a long line of baggage was preparing; for, in ſpite of every remonſtrance, theſe people will load themſelves with trumpery. Many heavy things were neceſſarily left behind; among others, we ſaw a great quantity of ſhot, 12, 18, and 24 pounders, that, we were informed, had been depoſited here by the Bhow.

It is evident how little the Mahrattas, and others in theſe parts, know of our cuſtoms, from the offer of ſeveral perſons, on the night preceding our departure from Hooſdroog: ſeveral merchants, who had conſiderable property to convey to camp, came and requeſted us to permit their goods to accompany our party; and for our particular protection, they were willing to make us a handſome compliment. They were told, that as their offer proceeded from their ignorance of the practices of Engliſh officers, we ſhould not be offended at it; but had they not that excuſe, it would have been an affront not to have been overlooked—It was our duty, after promiſing them protection, to extend it as far as was in our power, and that without any bribe, they were deſired to underſtand, Engliſh gentlemen were ſeldom deficient in the execution of it.

Somewhat aſtoniſhed, they gave an anſwer, which, although flattering, it were beſt to omit; leaſt an appearance of want of modeſty might counterbalance any little merit, which, from them, our impartiality claimed a confeſſion of.

Four in the morning was fixed for the time of our departure, and at that hour we found the Mahrattas all ready; as in the night they had been almoſt turned out of the town by the revolted garriſon, and had come to our camp for ſhelter. Agreeable to the plan, we broke ground at four, and no ſooner had the people in the town, who, for diſtinction, we muſt call the enemy, diſcovered that we were on the move, than they fired ſmartly at us. This made it neceſſary to change the order of march; for thoſe in the rear preſſed forward ſo much, that we reſolved to let them paſs, and bring up the rear ourſelves. This point was ſcarcely ſettled, when the Killehdar, much alarmed, informed us, he had that moment received intelligence of a body of horſe immediately in our intended route. This body was, by their fears, multiplied into no leſs a number than two thouſand.

Not having time, or the means, to aſcertain the truth of this intelligence, it was thought beſt to incline to the eaſtward; and orders were accordingly ſent to the front for that purpoſe. This movement brought

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us near the eaſtern hills before noticed, from which we received a fire as warm as from the oppoſite people. Between theſe we continued our route, and had to paſs an aukward defile, which took us up ſome time; and while we halted to cover the baggage when paſſing, the enemy had the audacity to come within ten yards of our party, and fire from behind ſome rocks. It being dark, they had no particular aim: indeed, from no miſchief happening, we are inclined to think their object was to frighten our cattle, and throw us into confuſion, when they would have been able to plunder the baggage with impunity.

The Mahrattas had been poſitively ordered not to fire, on any account whatever, which they, rather unexpectedly, obeyed, except one horſeman, who, on ſeeing the enemy ſo near, fired his piece. This was what we moſt dreaded; knowing, if theſe people once began to fire, they cared little in what direction, and that we might as well have ſo many more of the enemy; it therefore gave us great ſatisfaction to find our orders diſobeyed in one inſtance only.

By day-light we had got pretty clear of the hills, and almoſt out of the reach of the enemy. We marched on half an hour longer, and then halted, to get every thing in proper order; for we had been ſomewhat deranged by the badneſs of the road, and ignorance and fear of our guides. We had now an opportunity of obſerving, how far our directions to the Killehdar, to keep his mens' arms unencumbered, had been followed; and had we before known of their equipment, their would have been but little cauſe to dread their firing:—one man would be carrying, perhaps, three muſquets; the men to whom the ſupernumerary two belonged, driving bullocks, or gone in ſearch of their wives, and baggage: others had huge bundles on their heads, and backs, with their arms tied over them, and in this manner were moſt of our four hundred auxiliaries diſpoſed of.

We now found that the enemy had in part ſucceeded, as many things belonging to the Mahrattas, and ſome of ours, were miſſing. Meſſrs. Emmitt and Rae both loſt ſome part of their baggage. For our part, having

having been ſo recently ſtripped, we had but little to loſe; that little, however, was loſt; but nothing of any conſequence, ſave the ſtock of grain for our domeſtics and cattle, which could not be replaced in camp, but at an enormous expence. Our tents, bullocks, and ſuch things, did not much ſignify.

Mr. Emmitt's horſe was killed under him, which, and a Mahratta or two wounded, were the only accidents from the enemy's muſquetry.

After a conference, we determined to march to Baugoor, about ten miles to the northweſtward, where the Killehdar informed us the Bhow's garriſon then was. It was our intention, if we found any enemy too ſtrong for us, to remain in Baugoor, until relieved by the army. About nine we reached Baugoor, where, inſtead of the Bhow's people, we found the gates ſhut, and the walls lined with men to oppoſe us. The Mahrattas, it appeared, had been turned out as at Hooſdroog. A conference was again held, at which it was propoſed to march to Ramgurry; but as it was uncertain what reception we might meet with there, that propoſal was over-ruled, and it was reſolved to attempt reaching camp. We obſerved a ſmall party of horſe at Baugoor, but as they did not exceed fifty, we left the Mahrattas to bring up the rear; and forming in our original order, we again took the lead.

At this time, a letter from Mr. Uhthoff reached us, dated about the hour when we broke ground in the morning; informing us, the army was ordered to march, and would halt about a large tank, which, by the deſcription, we knew. He adviſed us to remain at Hooſdroog, as the Bhow, after frequent remonſtrances and hints, to take the neceſſary meaſures for withdrawing his garriſons with credit, had promiſed, when the army halted, to ſend five hundred gardees to eſcort the garriſon and ſtores from Hooſdroog to camp. The Killehdar laughed at the idea of the gardees, and ſaid the Bhow had no intention of ſending a man, which we afterwards found was very true.

We now marched briſkly forward to the army, which by this time was in motion, and clouds of duſt pointed out its direction. Our road

laying chiefly over recently ploughed fields, it was rather tireſome marching; and as we were obliged to keep in as compact a body as poſſible, we were almoſt choaked with duſt. It was as hot a day as we ever felt, and we did not find any water, for want of which our people and cattle were nearly exhauſted. A few horſemen accompanied us ſeveral miles from Baugoor, but what might be their intention we could not tell. Once when ſome bullocks ſtrayed from the line, they politely drove them back to us again; and when they found they were not fired at, which we ſtrictly forbade, they came near enough to converſe. They had very good horſes, and wore no martingals.

About one o'clock, after aſcending a riſing ground, we had the happineſs of ſeeing the Bhow's army pitching round the tank before mentioned; and, what was very fortunate, the Goorpara flag, with which Mr. Uhthoff informed us he always pitched, was in the quarter neareſt to us, ſo that before two we had the ſatisfaction to join our friends, and ſoon forgot the little fatigues of the day.

As ſoon as we arrived in camp, our Hooſdroog friends took their leave. On this occaſion, it is not unworthy of remark, the confidence the country people have in our troops. Here we have ſeen a party of horſe, four hundred foot, with eighteen ſtands of colours, ſoliciting the *protection* of forty five ſepoys, and gratefully acknowledging it. Their colours, of which the Arabs in particular are very careful, kept the whole day with our party, whether we were in front or rear.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MUTUAL DEPREDATIONS AND ENORMITIES COMMITTED BY THE MAHRATTAS AND THE MYSOREANS—PROCEEDINGS IN CAMP, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS CROSSED THE TOOMBUDRA.

THE party of gentlemen that we found with the Bhow's army conſiſted of Mr. Uhthoff, Mr. Cruſo, Lieutenant Johnſon ſurveyor, and Mr. Harvey, aſſiſtant to Mr. Uhthoff: a guard of twenty-five ſepoys was with them. Our little party pitched on the flank of the Mahratta camp, and we had not been an hour ſettled, when a ſmall party of Beyders cut in, and attempted to drive off ſome of our cattle, but as the animals, from their fatigue, moved ſlowly, we had time to prevent them: ſeveral of our camels were wounded on the occaſion. A party of about three hundred Beyders now made their appearance, when five hundred Mahrattas mounted and vowed vengeance upon them: to encourage them, Lieutenant Johnſon put himſelf at their head, and they charged to within a hundred yards of the Beyders, who ſtood their ground, and the Mahrattas halted, wheeled about, and galloped back to camp: the Beyders went their way, and we ſaw no more of them.

In the Mahratta cavalry, a reluctance to charge will be frequently obſerved: which does not proceed from any deficiency in perſonal courage, but from this cauſe: a great part of the horſes in the Mahratta ſervice, are, we have underſtood, the property of the riders, who receive a certain monthly pay, according to the goodneſs of the horſe, for their own and their beaſts' ſervices. If a man has his horſe killed or wounded, no equivalent is made him by the Sirkar, but he loſes his animal and his

his allowance; he will therefore, of courſe, be as careful as poſſible to preſerve both.

The Beyders having annoyed the artillery on this day's march, the Bhow found it neceſſary to remain with his body guard of horſe, to protect the park, and did not reach camp until late in the evening.—The artillery cattle were cut from their yokes, and driven off, which detained the guns until others could be procured.

The army halting on the 16th, gave us an opportunity of examining our ſtock of grain, which we found was, with œconomy, ſufficient for our whole party for four days, by the expiration of which time we hoped to reach the Toombudra.

Well might Mr. Uhthoff remark that the proceedings in and about this army, indicated the commencement of a war, rather than the commencement of a peace: on one part we have ſeen enough to cauſe this remark, and on the other to confirm it, for the towns and villages all round were burned and plundered as uſual.

We had the ſatisfaction to learn that Captain Little's detachment quitted the Bhow's army univerſally eſteemed and regretted, and that Captain Little had been complimented with the command of Surat garriſon and caſtle. The detachment joined General Abercromby's army, and marched with them from Seringapatam to Cannanore, where the battalions embarked; the 8th to garriſon Surat; the 9th and 11th for Bombay, where, at their reſpective deſtinations, they arrived before the ſouthweſtern monſoon ſet in.

The army was indeed diſtreſſed for grain: rice was ſelling in the bazaar at two rupees per ſeer, gram at one ſeer, jowary one and a half, and raggee two ſeer for a rupee. On the 17th the army marched about five miles to the northweſtward, and halted in ſight of Adjampoor, the garriſon of which, we learned, were in the ſame ſtate that the Hooſdroog people had been in: they were this day relieved, and the town, as well as all the villages in the neighbourhood, plundered.

Mr. Cruſo had the misfortune to break his arm, which at this time was peculiarly unlucky, as his utmoſt exertions were required with the hoſpital department. The army halting on the 18th, we took the opportunity to viſit the Bhow's park, which was indeed very reſpectable: ſeventeen Engliſh 18 and 24 pounders, well appointed, are a very unuſual ſight in a country army: they were a preſent from Lord Cornwallis to the Mahrattas; and his Lordſhip, we underſtood, made a ſimilar preſent, of fifteen guns, to his Highneſs the Nizam. The total amount of the guns of the calibre juſt mentioned and upwards, was, we think, thirty-eight, at this time in the Bhow's park, beſides ſmaller, and field pieces. The guns that the Bhow originally brought with him into the field, and ſeveral others in his park, were now totally uſeleſs, from having been ſo much uſed, and ſo often repaired:—it was ſuggeſted to the Bhow, that if thoſe guns were deſtroyed, the cattle now uſeleſsly employed to drag them, might with advantage be put to the good ones, by which means the army might proceed leſs heavily; for ſo ſlow were its movements, from the ſcarcity and poverty of the cattle, and the great incumbrance of the park, that ſix or ſeven miles in two days were all it could perform. But this the Bhow would not liſten to: leave his guns in the enemy's country! or deſtroy them!—no, to ſuch a degradation, to ſuch an acknowledgment of diſtreſs, he would never ſubmit; every gun, he ſaid, ſhould croſs the Toombudra if his cavalry dragged them. They were accordingly brought on, although moſt of his own, and ſeveral of Hurry Punt's, who on leaving Seringapatam, had, it ſeems, ſaddled the Bhow with his guns and heavy ſtores, were poſitively not worth the powder that it would take to burſt them.

Rice this evening in the bazaar was three rupees per ſeer. To avoid repetition of the prices of grain, its rate for two months, at different places is annexed, and will ſhew to what an enormous price it was riſen in this diſtreſſed camp. As no forage was to be procured, the cattle died in great numbers, and the followers, as may be ſuppoſed,

were in a ſad ſtate of want: the lower caſts could make ſhift to live on the dead cattle, but many others ſubſiſted chiefly on boiled támarind leaves; theſe, however, were not always to be found. We never before heard of this vegetable being adopted as an article of ſubſiſtence, but it was at this time a conſiderable one with many. It is a pleaſant acid, ſomething ſimilar to, but we think more pleaſant than the Engliſh ſorrel. We have often ate it on a long march, and with bread, found it by no means unpalatable. There is a ſingularity in the tamarind tree, that we have frequently heard remarked, and have frequently felt, which is, that its ſhade is cooler than any other tree: we know of no reaſon why it is ſo, but it aſſuredly is the caſe. Some natives we have heard aſcribe ill effects to this tree; they ſay ſleeping under it cauſes impotency, but it is doubtleſs a vulgar prejudice. We obſerved ſeveral people eat alſo of the fruit of the banyan tree, which out of curioſity we taſted, and found it was, excepting in ſmell and taſte, like the fig: not very palatable or nutritious, but ſtill not to be deſpiſed by people almoſt ſtarving.

On the 19th the army marched, and were, as uſual, peſtered by the Beyders, on whom a gun or two was opened in the rear. We this day paſſed the hill forts of Rungundroog and Ramgurry; to the former, not ſufficiently cloſe, to enable us to form any accurate judgment of its ſtrength; but by what we could obſerve, and by report, the hill is naturally weak, and badly fortified. Ramgurry has been deſcribed; the pettah was plundered, but the inhabitants ſecured their valuables by carrying them up the rock.

As the army moved ſo very ſlowly, we ſaw no likelihood of getting to the Toombudra with our ſtock of grain, which now ran very low; we therefore determined to proceed by ourſelves, and make the beſt of our way to Hurry Hal; and we wrote to Mr. Twiſs, appriſing him of our approach, and the wants we were likely to have by the time we reached his abode. But the Bhow would not conſent to our leaving him, as the Beyders, he ſaid, were too ſtrong for our ſmall party

make their way againſt, and his army would reach the river in two or three days. The army halted on the 20th, and as our ſtock of grain was now nearly exhauſted, we began alſo to feel the wants of the times, which until now we had pretty well guarded againſt. Our wheat was done, and not a grain being procurable in the army, our bread was made of jowary flour, which, without butter or ghee, was rather dry and unpalatable. Rice and gram this day five rupees per ſeer, and the only grain of any kind that was ſold in the bazaar, was brought in by the looties, who continued burning and plundering the towns and villages. The circumſtance of the army being ſupplied with grain, although ſo ſcantily, by the looties, will fully confirm Major Dirom's opinion of their utility, in his ſtatement of the neceſſary number of followers to an army in India; quoted in page 85.

Proceedings ſuch as here noticed, at the beginning of a peace will have a ſtrange appearance, and may ſeem to militate againſt the probability of its being of long duration: but it is not likely that the recently reſtored tranquillity will be at all affected by them. The mutual acts of plunder and devaſtation now committed by the Myſoreans and the Mahrattas, proceed ſolely from a perſonal hatred and deteſtation between Purſeram Bhow and the Sultan, and perhaps there are no two men exiſting who more mortally hate each other. Tippoo, it is ſaid, either by his own hand or direction, was the immediate cauſe of the death of the Bhow's brother. Hurry Punt's army, which left Seringapatam at the ſame time with the Bhow's, and proceeded to Poona by a more eaſterly route, by Sera, Raidroog, Annagoondy, &c. was not at all moleſted.

The bullocks of the Bhow's guns were now grown ſo feeble, as to be ſcarcely able to drag them; the elephants were therefore ſeverely worked: they do not uſually drag guns, but walk behind, and coming to a difficult place, the animal puts his forehead to the muzzle of the gun, and puſhes it over: there is no occaſion for attendants to ſee that he does his duty; whatever he is told to do he will perform, if left to his own honour. As elephants will as long as poſſible be taken care of,

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one of them was able to do the work of thirty or forty couple of bullocks, in the ſtate they were at this time. Elephants have been ſuppoſed to require a great deal of attendance, and ſubject to many accidents unleſs carefully and daintily fed: the idea is erroneous, for an elephant requires leſs attendance, in proportion, than any other animal, and will live where every other, neceſſary for camp equipment, a camel excepted, will ſtarve: in future, therefore, it is to be hoped that, in the movements of our armies, this noble animal, will hold his deſerved pre-eminence, and whatever confidence may be placed in him, in no inſtance will he be found undeſerving.

In all parts of this army nothing is ſeen but deſpondency and diſtreſs; inſtead of ſeeing every one buſied about their concerns, an univerſal langour and indifference prevails, and ſcarcely a ſound is heard throughout this once noiſy camp. Horſes and bullocks are dying in every ſtreet; whole lines of horſes are ſeen picketed in the ſand without a morſel to eat, while their melancholy maſters are ſitting beſide them, unable to relieve theirs, or their own wants, perhaps equally preſſing. With whatever ſcenes of miſery a perſon may be ſurrounded, it becomes more poignant when brought home to his own breaſt; and we now began to feel in our own perſons, what we had hitherto only commiſerated in others. Having the command of caſh, we would not, of courſe, actually want, while money could prevent it; but money now began to have no value, as a common perſon could, at one meal, eat the produce of a whole months pay: to give our people money, therefore, was to give them nothing, and thoſe who brought any thing for ſale, no longer demanded caſh, but grain for their goods.

The army on the 21ſt moved four or five miles to the northward, which ſeemed all that could be accompliſhed in two days; and as at this rate, matters daily growing worſe, it would be ten days before we reached the river, we determined to quit the army. A ſtrong remonſtrance was made to the Bhow, our ſituation explained to him, and the abſolute neceſſity we were under of leaving him. He at laſt reluctantly

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conſented, but pointed out the expediency of our reaching Hurry Hal in one march, as no place nearer was in his hands, and if we halted, the Beyders would diſcover us, againſt whom, he ſaid, we were not ſtrong enough to defend ourſelves. However impoſſible it was for our cattle, in their weak ſtate to reach Hurry Hal in one march, we determined on quitting the army the next morning. As to the Beyders, admitting the worſt, it was as deſirable as ſtarving in camp, which proſpect ſeemed opening in a view not very diſtant.

Forage was not to be procured on any terms, and we had the mortification to ſee our valuable horſes and cattle picketed at our doors without a morſel of food. Toward evening our horſekeeper brought a man who had a bundle of what he called forage to ſell, at four rupees, which on examination proved to be the thatch of a houſe: on expoſtulating with him on ſo unreaſonable a charge, he ſaid he would take whichever was moſt agreeable, four rupees or a ſeer of raggee:—there was reaſon in this, and he was paid the money—but the horſes would not eat the forage, it was ſo old.

Rice and gram for our family and cattle coſt this day five rupees per ſeer, at which rate, grain only, for a ſingle horſe, would in one day coſt upwards of three pounds ſterling.

Will the following ſtory be believed?—It is too true, and when retroſpection brings it to mind, it furniſhes other ſenſations than the poor deſire to excite attention by an improbable tale—other emotions than a wiſh to deceive.—A number of poor creatures, principally aged women and children, having no means of earning a livelihood, (and of whom could they beg?) for ſome days exiſted on the undigeſted particles of gram which they diligently picked from the excrement of the cattle. Now grain was no longer to be procured for the cattle, this wretched reſource was cut off, and they foun done—in death!—Let it not be ſuppoſed that we have painted this picture of wretchedneſs, with the pencil of exaggeration—powerful, indeed, is the pen that could convey an adequate

quate idea of this ſcene of diſtreſs—a power our pen pretends not to poſſeſs.

From ſuch a ſcene of complicated miſery, when there is no poſſibility of alleviating it, one turns with an avidity that would on other occaſions be repugnant to to his humanity: and although we felt ourſelves peculiarly fortunate when about to leave this ill-fated army, we could not but look forward to the diſtreſſes that were daily accumulating for them to encounter: for, as from their feeble ſtate, this unweildy body could not reach the river in leſs than ſix or ſeven days, it was not difficult, although painful, to anticipate the conſequences of the ſcarcity and want, to which, if no ſupplies arrived, they muſt neceſſarily be reduced.

Our departure being fixed at four o'clock the next morning, and as we knew the impracticability of reaching Hurry Hal in one march, being upwards of five and thirty miles, it was neceſſary to make ſome proviſion for the journey. A ſheep was accordingly purchaſed at fifteen rupees, and other neceſſary preparations made. For our own family we made the important purchaſe of two ſeer of rice, which coſt eleven rupees. In the evening the ſtate of the bazaar was as follows: rice, ſix rupees per ſeer; gram five and a half; jowary, five; raggee, four rupees per ſeer; milk, as it was called, one rupee a bottle; mutton, two rupees per ſeer; two or three ſeer of dried cocoa-nuts were expoſed at ſix rupees per ſeer, and half a dozen green ones at a rupee each.

Prices

Prices of grain from the 20th March, at Hurry Hal, to the 20th May at Bejapoor.

Time.	Places.	Pucka Seer per Rupee. Rice. Seer.	Rice. Quarters.	Gram. Seer.	Gram. Quarters.	Jowary. Seer.	Jowary. Quarters.	Raggee. Seer.	Raggee. Quarters.	
March 20 to the 23	Hurry Hal	5		5	2	6				
24	Binkonelly	5	2	6		6	2			
27	Hooly Honore	4				6				
29	Simoga	4	2	5		6				
April 1	Binkapoor	4	2	5		6				
2	Tarrakeera	5		5		6				
4	Adjampoor	4								
5	Herroor	4	2			5				
6	Hoosdroog	4		4		5	2			
8	Ditto	4	2	4	2	6				
14	Ditto	4		4		5				
15	In camp	1		1		1	2	2		Until this time raggee was not noted.
		Rupees per Pucka Seer. Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.	
16	Ditto	1	2	1	2	1			3	
17	Ditto	2		2		1	2	1		
18	Ditto	3		3		2	2	2		
19	Ditto	3	2	3	2	3		2		
20	Do. in the morning	4		4		3	2	2	2	
	evening	5		5		4		3		
21	Ditto morning	5	2	5		4	2	3	2	
	evening	6		5	2	5		4		
		Pucka Seer per Rupee. Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.			
23	Carroor	3	2	3	2	4				Raggee hereafter unnoticed.
25	Rana Bednore	3				4				
26	Moota Bednore	3		3	2	4				
27	Hamery	3		4		4				
28	Shahnoor	3	2	4		5				
30	Kailkunda	3	2	4		5				
May 1	Hoobly	3	3	3	3	4	2			
5	Ditto	3		3	2	4				
6	Darwar	3	2	3	3	4				
7	Doodwar	3	3	3	3	4				
8	Moorgoor	3	2	3	3	4	2			Large measure, 3 equal to 4 of the Bhow's
10	Gocauk	4		4		4	2			Four seer equal to 6 of the Bhow's.
12	Bendwarree	3	2			4	2			
13	Raibaug	3	2	4		4	2			Measure somewhat smaller.
14	Coorsee	3	2	4		4	2			
15	Hutny	5		5	2	6	0			Gocauck measure.
17	Tulsung	5		5	2	6				
18	Oorsung	5		5	2	8				
19	Bejapoor	5	2	5	2	9				

On the 22d at four o'clock we ſtruck our tents, and before day-light were clear of the camp. Several merchants, and others, hearing of our intended departure, accompanied us, which made our line of baggage longer than we expected or wiſhed. Our party was pretty ſtrong, conſiſting of ſeventy bayonets, of whom, beſides gentlemen, ten were Europeans. We reached Santa Bednore in two hours, when we were alarmed by the appearance of a body of horſe coming haſtily toward us, which, although we ſuppoſed them Mahrattas, it was neceſſary to be on our guard againſt, and we drew up our party between a tank and a building, half a mile ſouthward of the town. Two of our gentlemen, well mounted, rode up to them, and found they were the Bhow's induſtrious foragers and looties, who preſently came in crowds, and immediately began to plunder the town.

The tank near which we halted deſerves notice: we had not time to meaſure it, but it is, by conjecture, about a hundred and twenty feet ſquare, with temples of Hindoo architecture at the angles, and a very beautiful building in the ſame taſte in the centre of the tank: ſteps of handſome ſtone deſcend all round to the water, which is now ſeveral feet deep, and pure as any we ever ſaw. To the weſtward of the tank, open only to the eaſt, is a building of the ſame extent as the ſquare of the tank, flat roofed, ſupported by pillars, and from the ſlight view we had of it, appears to be of Mahommedan origin. Near it is a column of a ſingle ſtone, but not, we think, ſo long in the ſhaft as thoſe noticed at Baugoor and Naugmungul, in pages 60 and 75.

The town of Santa Bednore is of note in theſe parts, but neither extenſive, nor, ſo far as we could judge, well built. A large gurry and bound hedge incloſe the greater part of the town, but the Mahrattas quickly ſcaled the wall, and the place was in flames before we loſt ſight of it. We continued our march until two o'clock, when coming to a pleaſant rivulet that offered a ſecure poſition, and our men and cattle, from having been ten hours on their legs, being fatigued, we determined to go no farther, and pitched our little camp in a bend of

the rivulet. We had marched upwards of twenty miles, through an open, uncultivated country, and paſſed ſeveral villages, one of which fired at us, but we took no notice of it, as on the approach of the army, we knew they would be ſufficiently puniſhed for all their tranſgreſſions. Near one village, we believe the ſame that fired at us, were twenty or thirty human carcaſes, recently thrown into a pit.

The ſpot on which we encamped affording little or no forage for the cattle, our ſervants were obliged to dig for the roots of graſs, which, many times during this war, had been the only food procurable; but it is very ſweet and nutritious, and preferred by cattle to every thing elſe. Soon after ſun-ſet it began to rain, and continued violently the greateſt part of the night, which made our preſent quarters rather uncomfortable; but we were cheered by the idea that we were within twenty miles of Hurry Hal, and ſhould certainly reach it the next day. A hircarrah was diſpatched to Mr. Twiſs, adviſing him of our approach, and at what time to expect us; and mentioning the preparations neceſſary to be made for our reception, for in the ſituation of our men and cattle, a few hours delay in procuring food, was a matter of real moment.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 23d we ſet off with light hearts, in the full confidence that it was the laſt day of our inconveniences. Our road took us cloſe paſt a tank, or rather lake of water near a large gurry, ſoon after we marched, which, being much ſwoln by the rain, we were two hours paſſing. We then entered a country covered with low underwood, with frequent ravines, which for ten miles made our march tedious and fatiguing to the cattle. After marching ſeventeen miles, all fatigue was forgotten when Hurry Hal appeared in ſight:—a ſhout of joy ran from front to rear, as the pleaſing intelligence was communicated; the poor ſepoys and followers ſtepped briſkly forward, impelled by the near proſpect of a good meal; nothing now was heard but jokes and merriment; all idea of diſtreſs was ridiculed, our fellow ſufferers in camp for the moment forgotten, and nought

nought was perceptible but happineſs and mirth. Two or three of us, impatient of delay, puſhed forward to the pettah wall, and were informed that Mr. Twiſs and the Mahratta garriſon had been gone ſeveral days, and they knew not where. The walls were now lined with people to oppoſe our approach.

This was indeed a thunderſtroke to us all, and a depreſſion, proportionate to our recently elated expectations, was the immediate conſequence. The people from the walls told us, that if we would croſs the river, no moleſtation ſhould be offered to our baggage. We inſtantly galloped back to halt the advance, until the rear came up, as a great part of the baggage was ſome diſtance behind, not having been able to keep pace with the people, when they quickened their ſtep at the appearance of the wiſhed-for fort. Two or three fatigued ſepoys had alſo lagged behind.

At this inauſpicious moment a party of Beyders charged the ſtraggling rear, and cut off what things were behind the rear guard: the people attempting to defend the baggage were ſeverely handled; eight were wounded, and two or three deſperately. Before any ſupport could arrive the Beyders were off with their booty, and what was an uncomfortable reflection, we well knew that not a muſquet in our line would go off, as from the inceſſant rain, the load in the pieces muſt neceſſarily be wetted, as well as the ammunition in the boxes: this it was impoſſible to prevent, as there was no covering for the men or arms from the rain; or to remedy, as there was no time to dry the ammunition.

Although the people in Hurry Hal denied any colluſion in this tranſaction, we could not but ſuſpect that they would rather have aſſiſted, than prevented it: we had the means of revenge in our hands, being ſufficiently ſtrong to have ſacked the town; but in ſo doing, our baggage, the defence of which was our firſt object, would be left unprotected at the mercy of the Beyders; and as policy on our part did not require the ſemblance of reſentment, nor charity warrant its reality, we de-

termined to croſs the river, which we did immediately, leaving half our party to cover the ford near the grove. Bidding an eternal adieu to this grove, we could not but reflect on the many happy, as well as painful, days and nights that we had paſſed in this once tranquil ſpot; now robbed of its fruit, diveſted of its foliage, and become the ſeat of plunder and confuſion.

The Beyders followed us over the river, and another party we ſaw croſs at the ford oppoſite the fort. Having croſſed the river we aſſembled to conſult what was beſt to be done: it was propoſed to march to Arnee*, as the moſt likely place to find Mr. Twiſs; but as Arnee was out of his and our road, Carroor was thought the moſt eligible place to march to, and as it was impoſſible to determine which route he had taken, we, in a great meaſure, truſted to chance to direct us.

To Carroor then we bent our courſe, the Beyders ſtill following us, but as we moved in a compact body, they were unable to do us any farther miſchief.

After marching a mile, a letter was received from Mr. Twiſs at Carroor, informing us he had been there ſome days, had juſt received our letter of the preceding evening, and was well ſupplied with grain. At five o'clock we arrived at Carroor, and ſoon ſat down to a ſumptuous repaſt, when all our little troubles were quickly forgotten. The ſepoys and cattle Mr. Twiſs had not overlooked, but had equally provided for their more immediate neceſſities.

When it is recollected we had marched forty-two miles in thirty-ſix hours, with empty ſtomachs, and under other circumſtances by no means favourable, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe there was not, in India, a party of people happier than ours: to find our troubles ended, and ourſelves in a friendly country after years of toil and tumult, was certainly as good a cauſe for felicity as can be eaſily imagined. Our ſepoys who were

* Arnee is a reſpectable little fort in the Harpoonelly diſtrict, on the weſtern bank of the Toombudra, five miles from Hurry Hal; it has a town of ſome note, in which a weekly market is held.

were all taken off duty, and the centinels ſupplied by thoſe Mr. Twiſs had with him, were now able to get a night's reſt, which it may be ſuppoſed they were much in want of. The wounded people, two of whom were ſepoys who had lagged behind lame, were not in ſo bad a way as were at firſt ſuppoſed, and all recovered.

Being now out of the enemy's country, we here ſubjoin a liſt of the caſualties among the officers of this detachment.

Caſualties among the Officers of the Britiſh Detachment that ſerved with the Mahrattas during the War.

1790.				
October 13th.	Lieut. Wynne,§	11th battalion,	Cannon ſhot in the knee,	Leg amputated.
	Maxwell,	8th ditto,	Muſquet ball ditto,	Dead.
Dec. 13th.	Captain Little,	8th ditto,	Ditto ſhoulder,	Recovered.
1791.	Lieutenant Forſter,	8th ditto,	Ditto groin, and arrow in leg,	Dead.
January 16th.	Stuart,	engineer,	Ditto in the breaſt,	Killed.
February 7th.	Chalmer,	8th battalion,	Cannon ſhot,	Ditto.
	Price,†	8th ditto,	Muſquet ball, ankle and wriſt,	Leg amputated.
	Mr. Yvon,	irregulars,	Several wounds,	Killed.
	Lieutenant Barry,	2d. Bombay reg.	Ill health,	Died.
March 13th.	Colonel Frederick,	2d. ditto,		Died.
July 13th.	Lieutenant Moor,*	9th battalion,	Muſquet ball in the arm,	Recovered.
	Rae,‡	9th ditto,	Ditto ſhoulder,	Arm deſtroyed.
Dec. 29th.	Brigade Major Roſs,	8th ditto,	Muſquet ball, head and knee,	Killed.
	Lieut. Doolan,*	8th ditto,	Ditto thigh,	Recovered.
	Bethune,	8th ditto,	Ditto body,	Ditto.
	Lauriſton,	11th ditto,	Ditto ſhoulder,	Ditto.
	Moor,*	9th ditto,	Ditto elbow,	Recovering.

§ Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Garriſon Quarter-Maſter of Tillecherry.

† Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Garriſon Quarter-Maſter of Surat.

‡ Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Fort Adjutant of Tanna.

* Neceſſitated to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their wounds; enabled to proceed by the pecuniary aſſiſtance, and favourable recommendation, of General Sir Robert Abercromby to the honourable Court of Directors.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRAVELLING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE MAHRATTAS NOTICED.---A SKETCH OF THEIR DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT AND CHARACTER.---MARCH TO SHAHNOOR, WITH PARTICULARS OF THE CITY AND THE NAWAB.

AFTER ſo much fatigue, it would have been cruel to have marched the next day, as was propoſed: we therefore halted on the 24th, and having received information that ſome of our things, ſuch as carts, tents, and other articles, too heavy for the Beyders to carry away, had been taken into Hurry Hal, Mr. Uhthoff wrote to the head perſon there upon the ſubject; acquainting him, that between our Sirkars peace had been eſtabliſhed, of which he could not be ignorant, and amity was ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt: impreſſed with this idea, we had approached his fort, not with the coward ſuſpicion of meeting treacherous enemies, but with the generous confidence of forgotten enmity, and real friendſhip. In this unſuſpecting ſtate, our baggage, being unprotected, was ſet upon by a band of ruffians, as it were, from under his walls, and eight of our defenceleſs people ſhamefully and wantonly wounded. Although he was not accuſed of openly abetting in the ſcandalous tranſaction, there was room for ſuſpicion, that his connivance had encouraged its perpetration; eſpecially as ſome of the plundered articles had been taken by his people, and were in his town. Of theſe articles, particularly the carts, which were of eminent uſe to us, we demanded immediate reſtitution. He was warned what he might expect from Purſeram Bhow, were he made acquainted with the outrage committed on his friends; and although he, the Killehdar, could not but be ſenſible of our ability to retort the injury, we ſhould refer our complaint to the Bhow for his determination, rather than loſe ſight of that forbearance and lenity, that had ever characteriſed Britiſh troops. He was aſſured, we were charitably diſpoſed to

imagine but few of his people were culpable in the affair, and it would give us pleaſure, were he able to clear himſelf entirely from ſuſpicion; much more pleaſure than could reſult from meaſures of retaliation, in which many innocent perſons muſt neceſſarily ſuffer with the guilty few. Still the Engliſh were never inſulted with impunity; and we repeated we had in our hands the fulleſt means of revenge, and the bloody outrage was ſuch, as authoriſed the moſt ſanguinary ſatisfaction.

An anſwer was immediately returned, with aſſurances, that he was entirely ignorant of the Beyders' rendezvous, and was much alarmed at ſeeing them in his neighbourhood. That he had ſeen, with concern, the outrage of which we ſo juſtly complained, and had ordered ſuch things as the Beyders had not carried away, to be brought into Hurry Hal, whence they might be removed whenever we pleaſed. The carts, tents, and ſome other things were recovered.

Our followers and baggage were now conſiderably increaſed, as Hurry Hal, as well as an hoſpital, had been made a depôt for arms and ſtores: we had therefore thoſe articles, with many ſick and wounded, to carry to Hoobly, from which place, Mr. Twiſs was to proceed with them to Bombay, by way of Goa. The reſt of the party purpoſed marching to Bombay, by way of Poona, a journey of upwards of four hundred miles.

On the 25th, we marched to Rana Bednore, a town already noticed in Captain Riddell's march to Seringapatam (page 51.) The man who was then Killehdar, ſtill held the ſame poſt, and retained all his former inſolence; for, on our approach, he ordered the fort gates, and the bazaar, to be ſhut, and ſuffered us to buy no grain. It was debated, whether or not we ſhould purſue the ſame meaſures that Captain Riddell adopted with ſuch impertinent people (ſee page 52,) but as the inhabitants ſupplied us with ſome rice by ſtealth, and we were not in immediate want, it was thought beſt to deſiſt.

Travelling through the Mahratta country with the Peſhwa's paſſport, every market town is obliged to furniſh a certain number of coolies and bullocks, agreeably to what the paſſport mentions; and to ſupply the traveller

veller with trifling articles, ſuch as milk, butter, wood, ſtraw, &c. Although this is a gratuitous aſſiſtance, being repaid by ſome indulgencie from the Sirkar, in receiving the rents, we always made a point of paying the coolies ſo furniſhed at the uſual rate of labour. On this occaſion, the Killehdar, not only refuſed us conveyance for the ſtores and ſick, but forbad the inhabitants aſſiſting us, who, had they not been prevented, would have ſerved us gladly. In conſequence, on marching the next morning, many of the arms and ſtores were left on the ground: a liſt of them was forwarded to the Killehdar, who was informed, that the Bhow ſhould be made acquainted with his conduct, and himſelf anſwerable for whatever loſs we might ſuſtain. The next day he ſent them after us, but luckily we had the good fortune to outmarch them; we ſay the good fortune, for they really were not worth carrying; but it was neceſſary they ſhould be ſent to Bombay, or properly accounted for, that it might appear no wrong uſe was made of them.

Travelling in the Mahratta country is favourably ſpoken of, and a pleaſing picture of their domeſtic government drawn, in a Diſſertation on the Origin of Deſpotiſm in Hindoſtan, prefixed to the 3d volume of Dow's Hiſtory. "The Mahrattors," ſays Dow, at the concluſion of his Diſſertation, "though chiefly compoſed of Rajaputs, or that tribe of In-
"dians whoſe chief buſineſs is war, retain the mildneſs of their govern-
"ment in their domeſtic government. When their armies carry de-
"ſtruction and death into the territories of Mahommedans, all is
"quiet, happy, and regular at home. No robbery is to be dreaded, no
"impoſition or obſtruction from the officers of government, no pro-
"tection neceſſary but the ſhade. To be a ſtranger is a ſufficient ſecurity.
"Proviſions are furniſhed by hoſpitality; and when a peaſant is aſked
"for water, he runs with alacrity and fetches milk. This is no ideal
"picture of happineſs. The Author of the Diſſertation, who lately tra-
"velled into the country of the Mahrattors, avers, from experience, the
"truth of his obſervations. But the Mahrattors, who have been repre-
"ſented

" ſented as barbarians, are a great and riſing people, ſubject to a regular " government, the principles of which are founded on virtue."

The high character here given to the Mahrattas, although it may not, in fact, be incorrect, muſt not induce travellers to conclude their property ſo inviolably ſecure as to need no caution on their part in guarding it. We have already noticed an inſtance or two of there being rogues among the Mahrattas, and, by way of caution, we will notice another. Major Sartorious, on his march from Darwar to Bombay, had ſtolen from him the box that contained his inſtruments, ſurveys, drawings, and other valuable materials, collected during his ſervice with this detachment. At the time of this robbery, it was ſuſpected, that no common rogue was the cauſe of it, but ſome perſon who had more in view than the mere pecuniary booty. Travellers would do well to convey, in the moſt cautious manner, whatever valuable papers they may have; for we have heard it ſuſpected, from the known jealouſy of the Mahratta Government, that their emiſſaries are encouraged to deprive ſtrangers of the means of acquiring more information, than their ſuſpicious prudence deem inapplicable to ſubſequent purpoſes.

Soon after Major Sartorious's and Captain Riddell's detachments parted at Chickowrie, the officers of the former did not find their property particularly ſafe; for ſeveral experienced unpleaſant deficiencies, and in the latter too, ſome loſſes were ſuſtained. In Tippoo's country we can alſo call to mind ſome rogueiſh tricks committed by our allies; to be ſure they were not then at home, but we have no doubt, but they would have been equally unceremonious, had we been on the northern ſide of the Toombudra.

On the 26th of April, we marched ſixteen miles on a good road, and halted at Moota Bednore, a market town of ſome extent and importance, encloſed by a wall and ditch, but of no ſtrength. We pitched in a field north of the town, where there are ſome handſome ſtone buildings carrying on, which beſpeak the town to be in a flouriſhing condition. We overtook, at Mootā Bednore, a large drove of bullocks, loaded with ſan-

dal wood from Simoga, by way of Hurry Hal. The 27th, we marched twelve miles to Hamery, or as it is ſometimes called Havery, which is alſo a market town, in much the ſame ſtate as Moota Bednore. On the 28th, paſſed between Deevgarry, and the hill noticed in Captain Riddell's march, five miles from Hamery. A mile northward of Deevgarry, we croſſed the Wollah at a good ford, which is a pretty ſtream, about two hundred yards wide, with three feet water; the banks are not high, but it is unfordable in the rains. Wollah, or rather Hwollah, in the Canareeſe language, ſignifies a river; and it is not without frequent interrogations, that any other name will be given in anſwer to enquiries how rivers are called. Travellers, who wiſh to be accurate, had therefore need be cautious how they receive ſuch information from common people, or guides, as they conceive it ſufficient to ſay, there is a river in the route, and will not readily tell its name: perhaps, indeed, they do not know it has any, which is not a mark of particular ignorance, as we, without reflecting, at firſt ſuppoſed it; for how many of our own countrymen are there, who have lived many years near a river, unacquainted with its name. It is not unlikely but this may have a particular name; for why ſhould this comparatively trifling ſtreamlet be dignified with the name of *the* river? Although, aware of the neceſſity, ſome pains were taken to diſcover it.

We marched ſeven miles farther along an avenue of trees, and halted in the Nawab's gardens, a little ſoutherly of Shahnoor, of which city, and its governor, we purpoſe ſpeaking pretty fully; but not having derived all our data on this ſubject from the moſt authentic ſources, we may poſſibly err in ſome particulars.

Shahnoor is the capital of a fertile, rich, and extenſive province of the ſame name, and gives the title of Nawab to its hereditary poſſeſſor. The preſent Nawab, Abd ul Hakeem Khan, is by marriage related to Tippoo, whoſe tributary he was until the war of 1784, between the Mahrattas and that prince. During the negotiations and ſteps preparatory to that war,

the Nawab threw off his allegiance to the Myſorean, and accepted the offers of protection and ſupport from the court of Poona.

Tippoo's army, in a predatory incurſion on the Mahratta territories, diſpoſſeſſed the Nawab of his city, deſtroyed the palaces and public buildings of Shahnoor, blew up and eraſed the ſtrong fortreſs of Bankapoor, called for diſtinction Shanoor Bankapoor, and committed every depredation on this unfortunate province, that an enraged army, impelled by the love of plunder, and encouraged by an exaſperated monarch, can be ſuppoſed capable of. The Nawab, with his family, fled to Poona, where he was received and entertained at the Sirkar expence, in a manner ſuitable to his dignity.

Although he had already felt how little political ſupport or protection he could expect from the Mahrattas, he was now neceſſitated to wait, if not in expectation, in hope, of a change of circumſtances by the events of war. Tippoo, however, not only retained his own, but carried his victorious arms into the enemy's country, took many places from the Mahrattas, laid ſiege to Badamy, which was raiſed, and a peace ſoon after concluded; ſo far honourable to Tippoo, that he, retaining a conſiderable part of his conqueſts, extended his northern frontier to the Manowly baree, (ſee page 15) which, with the Gutpurba, and ſome inferior ſtreams that fall into it from the weſtward, divided, and was the boundary of the two empires.

This peace continued without material interruption until the recent troubles, when the Mahratta army, commanded by Purſeram Bhow, encouraged and aſſiſted by the Britiſh detachment under Captain Little, made repriſals on the ambitious Myſorean, not only recovered what had been wreſted from them by that reſtleſs prince, but traverſed his country, as has been ſeen, even to the walls of Seringapatam; and on their advance, reinſtated the Nawab of Shahnoor in the principality of his anceſtors.

It may appear ſtrange, that the Nawab, who is related to his ſovereign, and bound to his allegiance by the loyalty and peaceful obedience

of his anceſtors, which allegiance was ſtrengthened by the ties of religion, as well as conſanguinity, ſhould ſo imprudently exaſperate his powerful ſovereign, and brother, by diſavowing his dependence, and throwing himſelf on a nation, who were the bitter enemies of his prince, and aliens to his faith. His province, we are to conſider, was ſituated on the confines of the countries of the contending powers, from one of which it was conſequently ſubject to depredations: it was therefore neceſſary that he ſhould declare his intentions unequivocally; and as he had reaſon to ſuppoſe the Mahrattas were the ſtrongeſt nation, he choſe them for his protectors, to which he was not a little inclined by a perſonal enmity to Tippoo: and although the conſequences of that war were not ſuch as he expected, if we admit his political ſagacity to have carried him to contemplate the downfall of Tippoo's pride and power in the event of a future one, we cannot but allow him a conſiderable ſhare; for if he has not the full, he has the quiet poſſeſſion of the remains of his patrimony, which, from his particular ſituation, it is likely he would not have enjoyed, ſubject to the jealouſy of the reſtleſs Tippoo.

Independent principalities, as they are called, ſuch as that of which we are now ſpeaking, are frequent under different forms of government throughout the peninſula; but although their homage, formerly paid to the throne of Dehli, (they then acknowledged no other dependence) was only nominal, they have, ſince the ſubverſion of the Moghul empire, been ſo encroached upon by their more powerful neighbours, that very little elſe remains to the repreſentatives of the families, than the ſame ſhadow of homage that themſelves and anceſtors formerly paid. The family of the Shahnoor Nawab, however, retained a conſiderable ſhare of their territory and power, to ſo late a period as the time of Hyder Ally; ſince which it has been very much circumſcribed.

The following extract is from the ſame intelligent little pamphlet that we before quoted in page 183.

" In the countries ſouth of the Kiſtnah, ſubjected by the Moghul " arms, the families of the actual proprietors have held them as real in-

" dependent

" dependent principalities ſince the virtual diſſolution of the empire of " Hindooſtan, ſoon after the invaſion of Nadir Shah; and two of them, " Khans of Sanore and Karnoul, have been poſſeſſed of their territories " in jageer for ſome generations antecedent to that period. In parti- " cular, Abdul Hakeem Khan, the preſent repreſentative of the Nabobs " of Sanore, or Shanoor, and circar of Buncapoor, is the ſeventh in lineal " deſcent as occupant, and the fourth as ſovereign ruler of theſe forts " and diſtricts. It is chiefly to be attributed to the naturally ſtrong im- " portant ſituation of this Patan's dominions, in the fork of the Kiſtna " and Tumbhudra, that he hath been able thus to maintain his inde- " pendence againſt the repeated powerful attacks of his neighbours the " Merhattahs and Hyder, who have made the circumadjacent territory " the conſtant ſcene of mutual warfare; in like manner as it had been of " old, in a period little ſhort of nine centuries, the common conteſted " frontier between the two nations of Canara and Merhet, under their " reſpective native or foreign princes. In the midſt of theſe more recent " conflicts, however, the eſtates of Sanore have ſuffered conſiderably by " devaſtation and diſmemberment; and the preſent proprietor hath been " forced alternately to pay the demands of chout, exacted on the one " ſide, and contract a family alliance with the other, in order to preſerve " freely the remainder of his inheritance; which, nevertheleſs, muſt ſtill " be pretty extenſive, as yielding a neat actual revenue of near fifteen " lacks of rupees, from a generally deſert uncultivated country." View of the Deccan, page 5. The latter part of this quotation, from what we have ſeen and heard of the Shahnoor province, is not correct; it is, we think, in general, a rich and well cultivated country.

Orme errs when he thus deſcribes Shahnoor and Bankapoor. " The " city of Savanore, or Sanore," he ſays,* " lieth about two hundred " miles ſouth-weſt of Golconda, and about thirty to the north-weſt of " Biſnagar: it is extenſive, well peopled, ſituated in a great plain, and " ſurrounded

* Hiſtory of the Military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in Indoſtan, vol. I. page 426.

" ſurrounded by a wall, with round baſtions and towers. On a rock, " about a mile and a half from the city, is a very ſtrong fortreſs called " Bancapour, whence the capital is generally called by the two names " together of Sanore Bancapour, to diſtinguiſh it from another town " belonging to a Polygar in thoſe countries, which is likewiſe called " Sanore."

The relative ſituation of Shahnoor, with reſpect to Bijnuggur, is more than double the diſtance, in nearly an oppoſite direction, to that given by Orme; and the city is never called Shahnoor Bankapoor; but Bankapoor is ſometimes ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from a place of nearly the ſame name, that we have noticed in this work.

As ſoon as we arrived at Shahnoor, Mr. Cruſo, who is well acquainted with the Nawab, ſent his and all our reſpectful ſalutations, to inform him of our arrival at his city, our deſire of paying our perſonal reſpects to him, and to know when it would be convenient to him to allow us that honour. He ſaid in anſwer, that he was ſenſible of the attention we paid him, and as a proof of his reſpect for us, and the Fringees in general, were he not indiſpoſed, he would himſelf attend, and conduct us to his palace. He fixed the next morning, at ten o'clock, for our audience.

Punctuality being in the Eaſt deemed highly derogatory to dignity, we ſet out ſoon after eleven; and as we had not all palankeens, we agreed to walk, and have our horſes led, giving it out as a compliment intended the Nawab, that we came on foot: we well knew, however, it would have pleaſed him better, had we flattered his vanity by coming on elephants. The palaces, of which there are ſeveral, but chiefly in ruins, are ſituated in the northern quarter of the city, ſo that we had to go through it before we reached the ex-royal reſidence, where we were received and welcomed by the head phyſician, Mr. Cruſo's particular friend.

It could not be expected that we ſhould at once be uſhered to his preſence, that not being the etiquette, be the perſon viſited ever ſo much at leiſure;

leiſure; we were therefore detained about a quarter of an hour, by the diſcourſe and enquiries of the courtiers concerning the war. Several of the Nawab's children, who are remarkably fine boys, were brought from their Perſian and Arabic tutors, to be introduced to the Fringees.

We had to go through ſeveral apartments, before we came to the gardens in which his reſidence is ſituated. It is at the end of an encloſed piece of ground, diſpoſed in flower beds, with a handſome piece of water, and fountain in the centre, round which we had to paſs, as it were in review, before his highneſs, who, with a favourite ſon, about ſeven years of age, was ſitting under an arch of the room, on a ſeat raiſed about a foot above the floor. We were very graciouſly received, ſeated, as uſual, on carpets, and detained about half an hour; during which time, he made many enquiries concerning the war, how it was ended, and what likelihood there was of his being reſtored to the rights of royalty.

Not ſuppoſing he had much to expect from the peace, to avoid wounding his feelings on the laſt ſubject, we were obliged to confeſs our want of information: "which, however, proceeded not from indifference "in his highneſs's concerns, but from that ſecrecy with which matters "of great political importance are always tranſacted by the perſonage "now in power on the part of the Engliſh." He appeared ſatisfied with this, and expreſſed himſelf greatly gratified at hearing how Tippoo was ſubdued and humbled; and ſaid, turning to his attendants, (as he often does, particularly when relating any ſtrange ſtory, which is not unfrequent, and in which his own exploits in hunting, &c. are diſplayed; and are confirmed by them, by an obſequious bend of the neck) "none but the Fringees could have done this;" and pointed to his favourite ſon, before mentioned, to obſerve us.

When ſpeaking of Tippoo, he could not help ſhewing his hatred of him; and we fear he would, if he dared, ſhew equal diſſatisfaction at his preſent ſuperiors, as they muſt be called; for we underſtand his

ſplendour

ſplendour and dignity are ſadly curtailed by the parſimonious oppreſſion of the Mahratta government.

Although no language but Hindvi, or Moors, was ſpoken, he is doubtleſs ſkilled in the learned and polite languages. He has, indeed, the reputation of being a very well informed man; and, from what we could learn, as good as it is uſual for ſo great a man to be. He made ſeveral kind enquiries after the wounds of ſome of his viſitors, how and where they received them, and appeared concerned, when he underſtood there was no likelihood of their recovering the uſe of their limbs. His hookah, which is his conſtant companion, appeared to be of Engliſh glaſs, curiouſly cut. There were ſeveral other pieces of glaſs, of European manufactory, about the room: Aſiatics greatly admire the glaſs of Europe. He never drinks any thing but water of the Ganges; all other kinds, he ſays, diſagree with him; and he has ſeveral camels and abdars conſtantly employed in bringing water from that river *.

At the time of our viſit, being very hot weather, he was thinly clad, had on no turban, but a ſmall cap that is uſually worn under the turban; with Muſſelmans, it is the height of indecorum to appear bare-headed: Europeans, therefore, on theſe occaſions, always keep their hats on. We were, as uſual, perfumed with atr, and when preſented with beetel, which concludes all viſits, took our leave. Meſſrs. Cruro and Twiſs ſtayed

* The Ganges being a ſacred river, its waters are highly revered by pious Hindoos; and in every city in India, Yogees are ſeen carrying about the ſtreets the water of this river, which is readily purchaſed by the ſimple Hindoos, as a purification. A very little is efficacious, being ſimilar, in its ſin-expelling power, to the holy water of the Catholics. Eminent pagodas, however diſtant, are ſupplied from this ſtream of ſanctity, with water for the idols' ablutions. We read in Dow (Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, vol. I. page 76) that Soomnaat, the famous divinity in the temple of that name, in the peninſula of Gudjraat, was waſhed morning and evening with freſh water from the Ganges, although that river is above one thouſand miles diſtant.

It muſt not, however, be underſtood, that the Nawab drinks it from motives of piety: it is with the Muſſelmans, in no more religious eſteem than any other river; but by many it is conſtantly drank, in conſequence of its reputed medicinal properties, and conſiderable ſums are expended to procure it. See Tavernier's Indian Travels, page 52.

ſtayed at the palace, to conſult with the phyſicians on the Nawab's caſe, which, it ſeems, was a ſtrangury.

He was very preſſing for us to make ſome ſtay at his city, but was at laſt convinced that our time was ſhort; and that from the near approach of the rains, it could not be done with propriety. We told him, we ſhould be obliged to make a longer march, on account of the delay the honour of this audience had cauſed.

His ladies, with whom his zenana is well ſtored, as he is, like all Muſſelmans, prone to women, ſtay in gardens northward of the city, whither he repairs in the evening. No man can be bleſſed with finer children, of which he has many: we ſaw ſix, the eldeſt not more than ten years old. He appeared very fond of them; they are indeed his chief happineſs; as he muſt be too wiſe to be much gratified with the empty adulation that courtiers pay to, what he is but too ſenſible of, the pageant of royalty.

His principal ſhow and expence, excluſive of the ladies, is in his tents and ſports. On his former hawking and hunting parties, few ſovereigns in India made a more magnificent diſplay. He ſtill fondly dwells on his exploits at theſe exerciſes; and a man muſt want a ſenſe of commiſeration, if he cannot, in a perſon of his condition, excuſe the garrulity and egotiſm, ſo naturally the attendants on age and misfortune.

The Nawab now very ſeldom takes the field for ſporting; his age and extreme corpulency, being in years, and moſt wonderfully fat, rendering it a labour: beſides, he cannot but feel the difference between his former elevation, when, as he boaſts, he has been known to challenge the ſovereign of Myſore, even, to a ſtrife of arms, and his preſent depreſſion; and would not chuſe it ſhould be often ſeen by his dependants, and the few adherents and friends that follow the fortunes of fallen grandeur, the mortifications to which he is obliged, however reluctantly, to ſubmit. He is a man of vaſt dignity; and when at Poona, imagining compliments of ceremonious enquiry were not properly paid, was very ſevere

upon Nana Furnaveeſe * himſelf; and that too at a time when he was expecting favours from, and indeed dependent on that court.

The city of Shahnoor is neither very extenſive, or well built, having but few buildings of any elegance, excepting the palaces, and they are now chiefly in ruins. It is encloſed by a wall and ditch of no ſtrength, and as there is no fortification of any conſequence, Shahnoor cannot, as has been ſuppoſed, be a principal hold of this province. Outſide the city wall, to the northward and eaſtward, are ſeveral long ſtreets of houſes, but moſtly uninhabited; and to the ſouthward, between the city and the gardens in which our little camp was pitched, is a lake of water. In the gardens are the ruins of a handſome palace, and elegant wells, bowries, fountains, &c.

The country hitherto from the Toombudra, is rich, particularly about Shahnoor, where there was more cultivation proceeding than we had yet ſeen.

Before we take leave of Shahnoor, we wiſh to ſtate the probability of having committed ſome errors, reſpecting the time of the Nawab's flight to Poona, and the deſtruction of the palaces, and the fort of Bunkapoor. We do not know that we are wrong; but being in this caſe obliged to ſupply by conjecture the place of poſitive hiſtorical facts, it may not be ſuperfluous to hint at the probability, and the cauſe of error.

* Prime miniſter, or regent, at the court of Poona, during the minority of the Peſhwa.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROUTE FROM SHAHNOOR, BY HOOBLY, KHOOSHGUL, MOORGOOR, &c. TO GOOAUK; WITH A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES—OBSERVATIONS ON THE GHAUTS, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A GRAND CATARACT.

WE left Shahnoor the 30th, and marched thirteen miles to Kaikunda, a ſmall village. Mr. Cruſo, deſirous of getting to Hoobly as ſoon as poſſible, prevailed on his coolies, by an extra allowance, to ſet off in the night with the ſick, wounded, &c. in his department; the reſt of the party marched, as uſual, at day break, and not finding Hoobly ſo far as was expected, reached it with eaſe by three o'clock: it is twenty-one miles, by the road, from Kailkunda.

Arriving at Hoobly, we found our old friends, the Simoga priſoners were juſt leaving it, and as our camp was in their way, they called and acquainted us that they were proceeding by eaſy marches to Bagwary, where they were to be confined. The old man was very highly exaſperated againſt the Mahrattas, and gave free ſcope to his indignation: in vain did his companions check him; he was not to be pacified;—he could not bear the idea of being confined for life, by a faithleſs people, as he called the Mahrattas, for having done his duty. The others liſtened a little to reaſon, and ſeemed to underſtand that the miſeries of ſubjects, is one among the many evils ariſing from want of faith in princes. We told them, ſo far as we knew, of the reaſon of their, and Budr ul zuman Khan's detention; which was, that in a former war, after the capture of the provinces of Gooty and Balhary from the Mahrattas, by the arms of Myſore, the family, or heads of the family, of Goorpara, the then proprietary of the former province, were carried into captivity, and notwithſtanding an expreſs article in the treaty of peace, to that effect, were not liberated. Until this family are

reſtored, or ſatisfactory accounts given of its members, which have not hitherto been received, it is ſuppoſed that Budr ul zuman Khan, &c. will, in contradiction to an article in the late treaty of peace, (ſee the appendix) be detained by the Mahrattas.

Although the detention of the Goorpara family, by the Sirkar of Myſore, may be, and we believe, has been urged by the Mahrattas, as the political cauſe of their retaliating on the perſon of Budr ul zuman Khan and others, yet in the eye of reaſon and equity, it cannot be admitted a juſtification for ſo flagrant a breach of faith: if, however, in exoneration of many of the proceedings of Aſiatic courts, we ſeek a cauſe in reaſon and juſtice, the ſearch will frequently end in diſappointment; for not knowing the intricate movements of the ſprings by which their political machine is regulated, their deciſions appear ſo contrary to our notions of ſound policy, that conjecture is bewildered in the inveſtigation; and many others being alſo repugnant to the feelings of humanity, reflection ſeeks the motive with amazement.

We are not clearly informed on the ſubject of the capture of the province of Gooty, by the arms of Myſore, or whether in reality there exiſts, in this caſe, any cauſe for the retaliating meaſures of the Mahrattas:—we firſt hear of Gooty as a Sirkar under the adminiſtration of Allum Geer, when we find it forming part of an independency held by the predeceſſors of the Shahnoor family, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it in the year 1758, by the Mahrattas; and Moorah Row, an anceſtor of the preſent Raganauth Row, and Dowlut Row, of the Goorpara family, eſtabliſhed in it; with the government of other contiguous provinces, formed, we believe, into a Rajahſhip.

In the three years war between Hyder and the Mahrattas, from 1776 to 1779, the province of Gooty was captured by the former, and Morah Row carried away priſoner; of whom, as noticed, no ſatisfactory account has been rendered: ſo long back, therefore, as thirteen years, if this is really the cauſe, have the Mahrattas to look for a vindication of their preſent proceedings reſpecting Budr ul zuman Khan; as in the

treaty

treaty of 1779, the reſtoration of Moorah Row was, it is ſaid, one of the ſtipulated articles. It is alſo ſaid, that in the treaty of peace of 1784, this article was revived and again inſiſted upon, but being again broken, the detention of Budr ul zuman Khan was adopted, in the hope of effecting by retaliation, what by treaties and negociations had been ſought in vain.

After endeavouring to ſoften, by reaſoning, the hard decree againſt our fellow ſoldiers, we took our leave of them, and Mr. Uhthoff made them a preſent of a hundred rupees, and a promiſe of intereſting himſelf in their behalf at Poona. None of the priſoners were now in irons, nor had they any harſh treatment to complain of: their allowance for ſubſiſtence was, however, on the ſame inſufficient plan that we before noticed.

Hoobly, by all our geographers and hiſtorians is ſpelled Hubely, or Hubly, and pronounced Yubely, but it is not correct, as we never heard it pronounced, by the inhabitants, otherwiſe than Hoobly, or Oobly; ſometimes, indeed, it came nearer Hwoobly: it has for many years been a place of great trade, as appears by Orme's fragments, and other authorities; and now is a very extenſive, populous, and reſpectable town; the moſt ſo we may ſay, of any in this part of the country.

Around Hoobly the country is well wooded and watered, and, allowing for the time of the year, in the higheſt cultivation; in ſhort, the general appearance of this place indicates induſtry and happineſs.

An extenſive inland traffick is carried on, and a conſiderable trade with the coaſt, principally through the medium of Goa; whence, in return for ſandal wood and elephants teeth, they receive raw ſilk, cotton, woollens, rice, &c. the former are manufactured here and ſold to a large amount, chiefly for the dreſſes and convenience of the country people, the ladies in particular, for whoſe apparel, Hoobly exhibits the moſt taſtey, and varied, diſplay of any town in this country. The market day is Saturday, when there is a great ſhow of horned cattle,

beetel

beetel-nut, grain, cloths, and the articles above named: merchants from a conſiderable diſtance flock here with their merchandize, which makes the ſtreets ſo full of people on this day, that they are with difficulty paſſed. The ſurrafs are numerous and very rich; their commercial intercourſe, by means of houſes of agency, extends northward, to Surat; eaſtward, to Hydrabad; before the war, and perhaps now, to Seringapatam and Bangalore, ſouthward; and weſtward, to the ſea. Bills of exchange may be negociated on places ſtill farther diſtant, and the ſurrafs of Hoobly do, by their monied influence, in a great meaſure determine the exchange, and regulate the currency of a great portion of the neighbouring country.

Notwithſtanding this is ſo rich and flouriſhing a town, there is not one building, public or private, that can be ſtiled ornamental: all the houſes are merely convenient, as theſe people are too wiſe not to prefer the uſeful to the agreeable.

On the approach of the Bhow's army Hoobly was ſummoned, but refuſed to ſurrender until a gun or two was brought againſt it; when by paying a large ſum of money the inhabitants eſcaped being plundered; but this, perhaps, would not have ſaved them, had not the Bhow expected a long ſtay in the neighbourhood, in which caſe he foreſaw the advantages of being near a well ſupplied town. As a fortification it is of but little ſtrength; the inhabitants are ſo numerous, that their forts, for they have two, on the weſtern and northern ſides, are now ſurrounded by houſes, which can receive no protection from the forts; ſo that refuſing the Bhow's ſummons was a ridiculous piece of temerity, for which they may deem themſelves fortunate that they were not ſeverely puniſhed. The two forts, although now in one town, were formerly diſtinct defences, one town, we have heard, being called Hibly, the other Hoobly; but the increaſe of population has joined the two in one.

Orme, in his fragments, pages 47, 49, and 203, notes XXIII. XXIV. ſpeaking of Sevajee's depredations, ſays "Sevagi's troops deſtroyed every thing

" thing they could not carry away; their booty was great, but in no one " place ſo valuable as at Hubely, where they found a great ſtore of cloth " for exportation, and all kinds of imported commodities, of which Hube- " ly was the depoſit." This was in 1673, at which time the Engliſh factory at Carwar had a reſident here, who, in the plunder, ſuſtained loſſes equal to eight thouſand pagodas. Hoobly was again taken by Sultan Mauzum, in 1685.

On the 4th of May the ſick and wounded, with the heavy baggage of our party, proceeded to Goa under charge of Meſſrs. Cruſo and Twiſs: Lieutenant Johnſon alſo went to ſurvey another route to Goa, and thence to Poona, by way of Tajgom and Meritch.

In our detachment there had been a ſtory long in circulation, that an Engliſhman's tomb was to be ſeen at Hoobly, and having now ſo fine an opportunity, we determined to enquire into the truth of it.—The ſtory ran, that a great many years ago the defunct had been agent here for acompany of Chriſtian merchants at Carwar; that during a long reſidence he had lived in great eſteem among the inhabitants, and that as he had ever expreſſed great affection for a faithful dog, it had been buried beſide him. Coming to the tomb in queſtion, which is a little weſtward of the town, among many others, we found it exactly on the ſame plan with the other Muſſelmans of inferior note, and ſaw no reaſon to aſſent to the ſtory.

Suppoſing, as the tale is, that the Muſſelmans erected a tomb to his memory, they would hardly have buried an infidel in the ſame place, and manner, as thoſe within the pale of the faith, nor would their intolerance have eaſily admitted ſuch an interment by any other people; and the mild practices of Hindoos are too inoffenſive to allow a ſuppoſition that they would intrude an abomination among the ſacred monuments even of their religious foe. Beſides, the idea of ſepulchral honours being paid to a dog, is alone ſufficient to overturn the hypotheſis, there being no animal on earth, except a Chriſtian and a hog, that the Muſſelmans ſo much deteſt.

Near Hoobly, and many other towns, Mahomeddan burying places, and temples of worſhip, remind us that there were formerly, in this country, a great many inhabitants of that religion; but the ſanguinary intolerance of that people being ſo repugnant to the benevolent tenets of Hindoo theology, we cannot wonder at the want of proſelytes, and the conſequent downfall of the Mahomeddan ſway in matters of religion. So thin are the followers of Mahomed ſown in this part of the peninſula, that twenty towns might be ſearched without finding one; and where there are a few of them, they ſubſiſt on alms, and live in a miſerable ſtate of poverty, pride, and contempt. Not even the zeal of the pillar of the faith, Tippoo, can ſupport the tottering fabric of Iſlamiſm, or reſtore the doctrines of Mahomed to any reſpectability; for although, it is ſaid, he boaſts of having made more converts in a day, than ever his predeceſſor, the arch prophet, did in the ſame time, it is ſtill inſufficient to ſtamp the orthodoxy of circumciſion on the minds even of his own ſubjects.

A Yeed-gah, a place of Mahomeddan worſhip, is a little northward of Hoobly; there is one alſo near Micondah, and many other towns, but all, like the faith that reared them, decayed and neglected.

Mr. Uhthoff having buſineſs to ſettle at Hoobly, we remained there until the 6th of May, when the ſepoys and followers proceeded direct to Darwar, but the gentlemen of our party being deſirous to ſee the fort of Khooſhgul, rode round to the eaſtward for that purpoſe. It is a very handſome, well built, little fort, ſtrongly ſituated on the ſummit of a riſing, in the midſt of an extenſive plain; ſo regular as to form a kind of glacis, for ſeveral miles, in every direction. The fort, from its regularity, appears to have been built by a man of ſcience, and we were told that thoſe parts which we thought moſt deſerving of notice, were conſtructed under the direction of Budr ul zuman Khan. The outer defence is a ditch of twenty feet wide and deep, carried all round; in this ditch dams are ſlightly carried acroſs, to reſerve water for the inha-

inhabitants of a ſmall village, three or four hundred yards ſoutherly from the fort, which is the only interruption to the evenneſs of the plain, there being ſcarcely ſo much as a tree within ſeveral miles, nor any water but in the fort, which is well ſupplied by ſprings and reſervoirs. Behind the outer ditch is a breaſt work, with a parapet and embraſures, and a bound hedge (as theſe hedges are generally called) but not yet very thick: between the bound hedge and covert way is a ſecond breaſt work, irregularly thrown up at the foot of a narrow glacis, and unfiniſhed:—as we were not admitted through the outer gate, and there being ſo many unuſual external defences, we could not judge of the covert way and ditch, but they are ſaid to be good, particularly the latter:—the curtain is of ſtone, flanked by baſtions, well conſtructed, and commanded by cavaliers, in which, as well as in the baſtions, the embraſures are planned with more than common judgment, and, excepting being rather too frequent, are judiciouſly arranged:—the curtain has no embraſures, it being in this country very uncommon to mount guns on the rampart, which is generally very narrow, ſerving for little elſe but as a paſſage to the baſtions or towers; or for firing with ſwivels and jinjals through loop-holes in the curtain; ſo that the parapet and banquet are ſeldom regularly conſtructed. Riding round the outer ditch, we conjectured it to be leſs than a mile and a half in circumference; the fort muſt therefore be very ſmall, and not requiring more than a thouſand men to garriſon it: the entrance is through four or five ſtrong gates on the ſouthern ſide, oppoſite the little village.

Upon the whole, Khooſhgul is one of the ſtrongeſt little forts we have ſeen, and would, if well defended, coſt great trouble to reduce, as there is no water for the beſiegers. The outer ditch, breaſtworks, and hedge, according to the rules of fortification, are certainly injudicious, but as native troops depend more upon the ſuppoſed ſtrength of their ſituation than their alertneſs, they would on no account willingly diſpenſe with them.

We are not certain, but believe, and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe ſo, that Khooſhgul was inveſted at the ſame time with Darwar, and it did not, as we obſerved in page 41, ſurrender until the fall of its parent fort; which from the length of its ſiege, was diſtinguiſhed in the Eaſtern papers by the appellation of the INDIAN TROY.

Khooſhgul is eight miles northeaſterly from Hoobly, and twelve ſoutheaſterly from Darwar.

Going toward Darwar, we ſaw four hyænas baſking in an open plain, which was very extraordinary, as theſe animals, as well as jackals and foxes, generally keep in hilly, rocky places: as we had unluckily ſent our dogs with the people, we loſt good ſport. Several herds of deer we ſaw between Khooſhgul and Darwar, which animals, of various kinds, are ſeen in flocks in every open part of this country.

We halted at Darwar between the fort and pettah, on the ſame ground occupied by Captain Riddell's battalion, on their march to Seringapatam: the fort was in much the ſame ſtate as when we laſt left it, at this time twelvemonth, very few repairs having been made; the traces of the Bhow's trenches were ſtill viſible, and our approaches and batteries heaps of rubbiſh:—the town was filling with inhabitants, who had repaired many of the houſes, and again eſtabliſhed their weekly market:—the firſt of May was market day.

May 7th we marched through Beetgarry to Doodwar, places noticed in pages 15 and 45; and paſſed a drove of bullocks loaded with ſandal wood, going to Goa from Hoobly; but this is not their direct route, although we believe it is preferred to proceeding directly by the Konnapoor and Keela ghauts, which are very rugged, of great continuance, and rendered ſtill more difficult to paſs by frequent nullas and ravines, branches, or rather the ſources, of the Malpurba river.

On leaving camp Mr. Uhthoff had taken care to ſupply himſelf, for the uſe of the party, with a ſufficient number of Chandowrie rupees, as that was the rupee moſt in demand in camp, and had the whole war

been of the greateſt value in currency: we began already to find that other rupees, of intrinſically leſs value, had the preference; even the Hookrie, which in camp was ſometimes eight or ten per cent lower than the Chandowrie, we found in ſome places was moſt in demand. This is to be attributed to the influence of the ſurrafs, in matters of exchange, which influence they, as before noticed, exert in raiſing the value of the coin of which they have moſt in hand, and debaſing that they are deſirous to accumulate.

May 8th.—Inſtead of inclining to the weſtward, by the route before deſcribed, we kept to the northward, and marched ſixteen miles to Moorgoor, a market town of ſome extent and importance, encloſed by a wall and a ditch. The road from Darwar is very good, and the country all round, in point of ſoil, very rich; no garden mould, indeed, can be more ſo. A little northward of Moorgoor are ſome gardens, with a well of moſt excellent water, near which we pitched.

Half way between Doodwar and Moorgoor we croſſed the Malpurba at a good paſs, near Kurrycup, a ſmall village on its northern bank: the river here is about two hundred yards from bank to bank, with but little water. After croſſing the river, a range of hills is ſeen extending, until loſt, to the ſouthward, through which the Malpurba winds its courſe to the Kriſtna, and in which the Manowly baree ends.

May 9th.—We marched north five miles, when inclining to the eaſtward, we entered the Manowlee baree, which continuing rugged and ſtoney for ſeveral miles, fatigued our cattle ſo much, that we went no farther than Jumnahal, a very poor village, three miles from the entrance to the jungle, near which we paſſed a rugged rivulet.

After leaving Jumnahal the 10th, we found the road continue for two miles equally rugged, but not ſo cloſe and confined by trees and jungle as the latter part of yeſterday's march:—four miles from Jumnahal we paſſed Hanmapoor, a ſmall village, and after marching ten

miles farther, halted a little eaſtward of the town of Gocauk. We again overtook the Simoga priſoners, who were about leaving this town, and expected to reach Bagwarry the next day, which town, by their accounts, we conjectured to be about fifteen miles diſtant in a northeaſterly direction; but we have not inſerted it in our map.

Gocauk is a town of conſiderable extent and importance, ſecond, indeed, only to Hoobly in theſe parts, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſtern acclivity of a hill connected with the range mentioned yeſterday, and is watered on its northern ſide by the Gutpurba river, which immediately oppoſite is deep of water, but has a good ford a quarter of a mile eaſtward of the town. The town of Gocauck is encloſed by a wall and ditch round its eaſtern and ſouthern ſides; to the weſtward it is commanded by the hill, on which is a fort in ruins: there is alſo a fortification on the bank of the river, which, with the town, makes an agreeable landſcape from the oppoſite ſide, but is not of much ſtrength.

Here is an extenſive manufactory and ſale of ſilk and cotton, both in the form of dreſſes, and in piece goods:—at Gocauck, and ſeveral other places, we enquired of the weavers whence their raw ſilk was procured, but they could give no ſatisfactory accounts; we ſuppoſed it came from Bengal by way of Goa, Hoobly, &c. but the motive of our enquiry was, to aſcertain if Tippoo's care in the improvement of his revenue, had yet brought his nurſeries of worms to any perfection; and the reſult was, that in the centre and northern parts of his country, we found the inhabitants knew not of there being any ſuch nurſeries: in ſeveral places, however, we read of them, in the accounts of our grand army, in tolerable forwardneſs; but as they were, of courſe, all deſtroyed, it will be a great while ere they can be recovered ſo as to be at all productive; and perhaps, as our government in the Carnatic have taken up the cultivation of the mulberry, and are by every method encouraging the propagation of worms, with ſo much ſpirit and liberality,

berality, Tippoo will never be able to number ſilk among the items that increaſe his revenue.

There are no buildings of any eminence in Gocauk, or ruins, denoting it ever to have been of conſequence with regard to appearance; as a commercial town, however, it has been reſpectable for a great length of time. Orme, in his fragments, page 203, and note LXIX, where he ſpells it Gocuck, mentions it to be the head place of a Sirkar in 1685, when it was taken by Sultan Mauzum.

The range of hills on which Gocauk is ſituated, is one of the eaſtern Ghauts of the peninſula: we find it neceſſary to explain this term, which explanation, on a ſubject that has been ſo ably handled by eminent writers, we offer with becoming deference. That vaſt chain of mountains, known by the name of the GHAUTS, running from Cape Comorin through thirteen degrees of latitude to Surat, is frequently in ſight from the weſtern ſea at the diſtance of from twenty, and leſs, to ſixty miles: the country in general between the ſea and the Ghauts is hilly: above the Ghauts it is called the table land, but muſt not be underſtood as a level flat country; on the contrary, many parts of it are very mountainous. If the table land, or upper country, is ſuppoſed to be level, it is evident there muſt be an abrupt deſcent to the eaſtward, proportionate to the elevation of the weſtern range:—this, however, is not the caſe, as the ſurface of the land declines to the eaſtward, which is proved by the rivers, with partial exceptions, all taking that direction.

It is, we believe, Major Rennell, who, with happy boldneſs calls the upper country an inclined plane; the inclination of the plane is, however, very trifling, and is interrupted by ranges of hills of abrupt deſcent, running parallel with the weſtern range:—how many there may be cannot, perhaps, from their irregularity, be aſcertained. As the Ghauts themſelves are not uninterrupted, Major Rennell informs us (Memoir page 276) there is a break in their continuity oppoſite Paniany, ſo theſe inferior Ghauts, in ſome places admit rivers to wind through them;

them; in others they are precipitated from the upper country to the lower; of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak preſently.

A traveller journeying, let us ſuppoſe, from Maſuliputtun to Goa, would have to aſcend the whole way from the eaſtern ſea, to the weſtern Ghauts; ſometimes by gentle acclivities, ſometimes theſe abrupt ranges; then to deſcend the Ghauts abruptly, and by a gentle declivity reach the weſtern ſhore: this will be farther explained by an account of a cataract to the weſtward of Gocauk.

A mile weſtward of Gocauk, the Heron Caſſey river, from a ſouth-weſterly direction falls into the Gutpurba: a mile farther weſtward (the road aſcending) commences a ſteep winding paſs up a hill, and although aſſiſted by pretty good ſteps, it is a very laborious walk. Soon after gaining the ſummit, a moſt ſtriking ſcene preſents itſelf of the whole Gutpurba river, perpendicularly rolling from the upper to the lower country. From the extent of the rocky bed, and pieces of weeds, and the like, left on its buſhy ſides, this river, in the rains, we found to be one hundred and ſixty nine yards broad, which volume of water is precipitated perpendicularly one hundred and ſeventy-four feet two inches*.

At this time, from the unuſual dryneſs of the ſeaſon, the breadth is comparatively ſmall, and there are two ſeparate falls, but it even now exhibits a ſcene very ſublime and ſtriking. The river comes, as far as we could ſee, from the weſtward, with conſiderable declivity, and ruſhes with ſuch impetuoſity over the edge of the precipice, that the curve of the deſcending torrent is, by its projectile force, ſo great, as to carry itſelf quite clear of any interruptions; and ſomewhat more than mid-way there appears to be a ſhelving ledge, formed by the fall of a rocky fragment, beyond which the river pours, and where a perſon, except from his apprehenſions, might ſit or walk in ſafety.

The

* Niagara, the famous cataract in Canada, between the lakes Erie and Ontario, on the river Saint Lawrence, falls one hundred and ſixty two feet: it is aſſerted that the miſt ariſing from it forms a beautiful appearance like a rainbow, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of ſixteen miles.

The cavern, or baſon, as it may be called, into which the river falls, is very capacious, with rugged ſides, formed entirely of rock, and of greater height than the water falls, owing to the declivity of the rivers bed above the cataract; which declivity ſeems to have been cauſed by the inceſſant action of ſuch a vaſt body of water moving ſo rapidly over its rocky bed. The ſpeculatiſt, who derives the cauſes of preſent appearances from remote origin, may indulge the idea that this cataract, ſome thouſands of years back, might have been conſiderably farther eaſtward than it is at this time.—The ſides of the river, in that part that we have called a baſon, is a continued rock for ſeveral hundred yards, and ponderous fragments are ſeen lying beneath, which have been rent from the ſolid ſide by ſome cauſe equally laſting and violent: and that the rocky precipice over which the river rolls, is continually wearing away, very clearly appears, for in it are ſeen deep, large holes, ſpirally and circularly formed by the friction of eddies: the edge too, of the precipice ſhews in ſome places, the incomplete remains of theſe friction-formed holes, whence the rock has fallen.

It is indeed terrific to look from the edge of the precipice into the cavern below, which we accompliſhed by laying on our bellies and creeping until the eye juſt peeped over; but the ſtrongeſt head could bear ſuch a ſight but a very few ſeconds. We had no opportunity of examining the depth of water below, but could ſee that, throughout the extent of the cavern, from ſuch a violent concuſſion, it was always in a ſtate of ebullition.

When at the bottom, the ſpray is felt to a great diſtance, and the noiſe may be heard ſeveral miles; but we do not clearly underſtand how a miſt could ariſe and produce the effect mentioned in the laſt note, to be obſervable from ſo great a diſtance.

From the top of the cataract the country opens to the eaſtward, free from hills, with the Gutpurba winding in majeſtic ſilence through it, a ſtriking contraſt to its ſublime turbulency at this ſpot, affords a proſpect highly beautiful and pictureſque; and how would the bold adventurer

be

repaid who would deſcend behind the falling torrent, and through ſuch a magnificent priſm behold the riſing ſun!

The country eaſtward of this place has not a ſingle hill; to the northward, ſouthward, and weſtward nothing elſe is to be ſeen. A perſon travelling from Padſhahpoor to Gocauk, would deſcend theſe hills abruptly; a little farther to the ſouthward, from Doodwar, we met with no abrupt deſcent, but a gradual, perceptible declivity; and paſſed through a break in the range, the ſubject of our preſent remark, between Moorgoor and Gocauk, at the place where we noticed the Manowly baree.

Mr. Emmitt, with his uſual induſtry and accuracy, made drawings of the cataract, from above and below. The breadth of the river was carefully meaſured, and the ſpace through which the water falls aſcertained by dropping a plummet from the top, to the water in the baſon.

To ſatisfy our curioſity with this ſingular ſcene, we found it neceſſary to ſpend the whole day here, and a pagoda* (of which there are ſeveral on both ſides the river) oppoſite the fall, afforded us good accommodation to dine in; and the day being exceſſively hot, we were greatly refreſhed by a ſevere hail ſtorm, about four o'clock: the hail ſtones ſerved to cool our beer, a few bottles of which, at this time, rare beverage, having for a long time been reſerved for ſome jubilee day.

Delighted with the excurſion and adventures of the day, we obſerved not that it was already ſpent before we thought of leaving the gratifying ſcene, and had to find our way home in the dark, and having no guides, it was attended with ſome adventures and difficulties. Although we ſaw the cataract at a very unfavourable time, being the dryeſt part of a dry ſeaſon, it was ſtill ſufficiently grand to convey to our minds a very exalted

* The pagoda in which we dined, is dedicated to MAHADEO in his *generative* character, and has a gloomy receſs with the efficient organ, as uſual, ſymbolized as an incitement to the ardour of the deluded devotee, in the performance of theſe dark and myſterious ORGIA. Having ſomething in addition to our remarks in page 57 to notice, it ſhall be made the ſubject of note VIII.

exalted idea of its wonderful ſublimity in the monſoon, when the river is at its plenitude; and we will venture to recommend it to any traveller, viſiting theſe parts between the months of July and December, to make a point of ſeeing this cataract, as the moſt magnificent ſpectacle afforded to the contemplative eye, throughout the whole peninſula of India.

Captain Little's detachment ſoon after joining the Bhow's army, halted ſeveral days in the neighbourhood of Gocauk, which afforded the gentlemen an opportunity of ſeeing the cataract: Mr. Uhthoff then ſaw it, and obſerved a much greater body of water than at the time of which we are now ſpeaking, but the river was not then by any means at its greateſt breadth.

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CHAPTER XX.

ROUTE FROM GOCAUK BY RAIBAUG TO COORSEE, ON THE KRISTNA.---AN ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, THE RIVER, &c.---AND A HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRAIT.

MAY 12th. We croſſed the Gutpurba, at the paſs before noticed to the eaſtward of the town, where it is about two hundred yards broad; and marching three miles farther, paſſed Aarbyengh, a ſmall village, near which is a beautiful mangoe grove, encloſing a handſome building, and a noble bowrie of excellent water, well conſtructed of ſtone, and ornamented with many ſculptures in the Canareeſe taſte, which will be noticed hereafter. Theſe buildings and plantation were done at the expence of a Canareeſe, of Chickowrie, named Seetapah Gawaree, who has piouſly dedicated them to one of the Hindoo divinities, of whom there is a figure in the building. A handſome flight of ſtone ſteps lead up the eaſtern ſide of the building, which appears for the intention of accommodating travellers. We continued our march eight miles farther, and halted near Bendwaree, a ſmall village. The country paſſed this day was pretty good; our march rendered heavy by recent rain, which had ſwoln two or three rivulets that croſſed our route.

May 13th. We marched a little out of our way, for the purpoſe of ſeeing Raibaug, which town is nine miles from Bendwaree, with a ſtoney barren tract between, and the road croſſed by ſeveral nullas or ravines: we paſſed cloſe on the eaſt ſide of the town, and pitched a little to the northward, near ſome gardens, with the dry bed of a ſmall nulla between us and the town.

We were ſomewhat diſappointed at the appearance of Raibaug, as from the accounts we had heard, and read, of it, and being the head of a Sirkar, we expected to have found it greatly ſuperior to its real ſtate. It is

neither extenſive, well built, or well inhabited; nor is the country about, at all adapted to induce inhabitants to ſettle here: and as there are no buildings, or remains of buildings, denoting it ever to have been a place of much importance, we, with others who thought ſo, aſſuredly erred. The town is encloſed by a bad wall, with entrances on the north and weſt ſides. Oppoſite, and near the gate of the former, are ſome Mahomedans tombs.

Near our ground was a fine meadow of graſs, into which we took the liberty of turning our cattle, intending to have paid for it, had any demand been made. It was at firſt propoſed to pitch in this meadow, which was fortunately over-ruled, apprehenſive of what really happened; for in the afternoon, ſo violent a fall of rain came on, that in a very few hours the meadow, from its low ſituation, was ſeveral feet deep of water. The nulla between us and the town, juſt mentioned to have been dry, was impaſſable, and overflowing its banks, came with great violence into the only tent we had left ſtanding, (the others being beaten down by the rain) into which we had all creeped for ſhelter, and in which there was three feet water in as many minutes. We preſently adjourned to the top of the riſing, and about eight o'clock, the ſtorm having abated, we got part of a tent put up, and ſlept all together very comfortably. Luckily there were among us ſome pieces of wax-cloth, which we ſpread to lay upon, fearing bad effects might ariſe from ſleeping in the water, or on the wet ground.

Our tents and every thing being ſo much wetted, we remained at Raibaug to dry them until near noon of the 14th, when we continued our route, and ſix miles from Raibaug paſſed a rivulet running to the weſtward, which had the appearance of a phænomenon, but it probably was very partial. It runs between two good-looking little towns, the ſouthern Beird, or Beerdy, the other Chinchnee, which, in our march through it, we obſerved to be a neat village, or town, well inhabited, with an elegant bowrie in it. The rivulet juſt noticed, is, by the Canareeſe, called Hal-Hwollah; but the Muſſelmans in theſe parts, too proud

to adopt a Canareeſe name, have tranſlated it into their own language, and call it Dood Nulla, that is to ſay Milk River; which name, they ſaid, was given it, becauſe its waters are white; but we cannot ſay that we remarked that particularly. Five miles from the Hal Hwollah, we halted at Coorſee, or Coorche, on the Kriſtna's ſouthern bank, which was formerly a Mahommedan town of ſome note; but by Braminical intrigue, headed by Purſeram Bhow, it has been diſtreſſed, and moſt of the Muſſelmans have in conſequence left it: there are ſtill, however, a good many of them, who have ſeveral moſques, and are ſubſiſted by a revenue ariſing from ſome charitable lands, ſecured to them by grants to their anceſtors, when by the decline of its power, the Moghul government of Bejapoor was virtually diſſolved. The Muſſelmans, or Moghuls, in Hookrie, are ſubſiſted in a like manner, as they are alſo in other towns in this country: it is, indeed, we believe, their only dependence, as they are too proud and indolent to work. How this revenue is ſecured to them, or how collected, we are ignorant: to leſſen it, however, and conſequently increaſe their own, ſeems to be the determination of the proprietors of thoſe diſtricts, in which ſuch towns are ſituated.

Near the Kriſtna is a burying ground, where the remains of ſeveral Muſſelmans of great eminence are depoſited, and fakeers have ſtationed themſelves to ſupply the graves with white linen coverings, and to receive the donations of perſons coming to pray at theſe revered ſhrines. The encloſure of the burying ground, although out of repair, will conveniently accommodate travellers to the number of forty or, fifty, who, by giving a few rupees to the fakeers, will be welcome gueſts. On the door-way, entering the place where the graves are, were nailed ſeveral ſilver creſcents, horſeſhoes, &c.

Eaſt of the town one mile, on an iſland in the Kriſtna, is a beautiful mangoe grove, ſanctified by the aſhes of Shaikh Mahomed Sooraj ul Deen, whoſe tomb is there. He was a peer of eminent ſanctity, and had travelled to remote parts, for the purpoſe of converting infidels to the true faith. Having in his peregrination converted a princeſs of

Balkh, (or poſſibly ſhe might have been a Muſſelman before) however, ſhe accompanied the holy man in his perambulations, and to this peaceful retreat on the Kriſtna, where they reſided many years, performing acts of charity and benevolence, and pouring the genial balm of conſolation into the mental ſores of many pilgrims; and by applying the healing plaſter of converſion to their wounds, eradicated the ſinful cicatrices of multitudes, who from all parts flocked hither for their benediction. His royal pupil ſoon followed him to the tomb, and, by her particular deſire, was interred beſide her pious paſtor.

The Kriſtna here runs in nearly an eaſterly direction, and is from bank to bank about five hundred yards. The paſs is not a good one, being rocky, and of irregular depth, and had at this time too much water to admit loaded cattle to croſs.

Approaching the Kriſtna from the ſouthward, the Mahratta tongue will be obſerved coming every day more and more into uſe: leaving the river, the Canareeſe declines in a ſimilar proportion; ſo that the Kriſtna may be deemed the dividing boundary of the two languages. The Canareeſe is, however, we think, more ſpoken to the northward, than the Mahrattas is to the ſouthward of the river.

The Kriſtna is alſo remarkable for dividing different ſtiles in building: ſouthward, the houſes of the poorer ſort of people are flat roofed, covered with mud or clay: northward, the roofs are pitched and thatched, but not in the manner of thatching in Europe. The thatched covering, called chuppa, or chupra, is completed on the ground, and raiſed bodily, and placed on the houſe. It requires to be renewed every year.

We are not clear, that our method of ſpelling the name of this river, is to be preferred to ſeveral other methods adopted by different writers: we have, we think, heard it called the Kriſhna, Kriſtna, Kiſtna, Kiſhna, Kuſhna, Kruſhna, &c. and are therefore in doubt, although the way we uſe is, upon recollection, the neareſt to the general pronunciation. Among the Hindoos of Canara, it is a common name with the females, who are, in a familiar way, uſually called Kuſtna, or Kurſhna.

Naming

Naming women after rivers, is not uncommon in India: as well as the Kriſtna, we find the Gunga (Ganges) Jumna, Bahwanee, &c. have the honour of giving their names to many a beauteous damſel. It is not perhaps critically, or mythologically correct, to give the name of Kriſtna to a woman, becauſe CRISHNA, as Sir William Jones ſpells his name, is much the ſame to the Hindoos as APOLLO *Nomios*, or the *paſtoral* was to the Greeks, a god, amorous, beautiful, and warlike, and is to this day the darling god of the Hindoſtanee females. GUNGA is fabled to have ſprung, like armed PALLAS, from the head of INDRA, the JOVE of the eaſtern mythology, and JUMNA to be the daughter of the Sun. In BAHWANEE, or BHAVANI, the wife of MAHADEO, or SEEVA, we recognize the JUNO *Cinxia*, or LUCINA of the Romans, and VENUS *Urania*, of whom we have had occaſion to ſpeak before in page 58, as the goddeſs of fecundity and generative love. BHAVANI alſo is ſeen graced with attributes ſimilar to thoſe of VENUS *Marina*. One of the commoneſt names of the females of Canara is LUCSHME, or LUXIMEE, as it is generally pronounced, who is the goddeſs of abundance, and beſtower of riches; and in the Indian Pantheon the wife of VISHNU, the JUPITER of ours. This gooddeſs correſponds in attributes and character with CERES; and one of her names is SREE, or in the firſt caſe SRIS, which has a near reſemblance to the Latin, and means fortune or proſperity.

It is not, however, in our intention, and much leſs in our power, to dive deep into the fathomleſs ocean of eaſtern mythology; that heretofore inexplicable ſubject has, as far as poſſible, been unravelled by the profound reſearches of the indefatigable Sir William Jones, in whoſe Diſſertation on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, in the ſecond volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, will be found many ingenious conjectures and concluſions.*

From

* The wildneſs of the Hindoo mythological myſteries ſtill appears very great, although reduced to ſome form in the Diſſertation mentioned in the text. Their chronology, blended with the other,

is

From the accounts we had heard of the famed city of Bejapoor, we were very deſirous to viſit it; and as it would not be much out of our way, we determined to ſeize the preſent opportunity. Major Rennell makes it lie nearly north-eaſt from this place, but we found it more to the eaſtward.

Before however, we croſs the Kriſtna, which river we ſhall conſider as the ancient northern boundary of Canara, we purpoſe to give the ſubſtance of what we had opportunities of noticing of that kingdom, and its inhabitants, which, after ſoliciting the reader's favourable conſideration, we ſhall lay before him in the following chapter.

is apparently more romantic. Sir William Jones, in his Diſſertation on the Chronology of the Hindoos, in the ſecond volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, makes many curious obſervations, and among others, on the following wild ſtanza, (page 114) which will tend to ſhew the immenſity of their conceptions on the ſubject of the infinite duration of the Deity. "A *thouſand* great ages" (a great age is 4,320,000 years, of which a thouſand) "are a day of BRAHMAH; a *thouſand* ſuch days, "are an hour of VISHNU; *ſix hundred thouſand* ſuch hours, make a *period* of RUDRA; and a *million* "of RUDRAS, (or two quadrillions, five hundred and ninety-two thouſand trillions of lunar years) "are but a SECOND to the Supreme Being." The theologians, we are told, deny the orthodoxy of the latter part of the ſtanza, as inadequate: "for time," they ſay, "exiſts not at all with God."

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF CANARA AND THE CANAREESE.

TO trace the exact boundaries of the ancient kingdom of the Canareese, would require the laborious research of the accurate Rennell: a sketch of their history would be as fit a theme for his elegant pen, as the geographical delineation of their country for his pencil: but as it is impossible for the most indefatigable hand to grasp every thing worthy of its exertion, this theme may not, perhaps, readily come under his particular description. The following hints, imperfect as they are, will, it is hoped, amuse the reader, and may possibly be of some little avail to a future writer: in their present state no one feels their insufficiency more than their author; but as particulars relative to people very little known, are in general favourably received, indulgence, will, it is hoped be extended to these.

The general extent of Canara, and the outline of the principal events that forwarded its decline, we give from a pamphlet, to which on other subjects we have had occasion to acknowledge our obligation.

"That part of the Decan, or peninsula of India, south of the river "Kistnah, in latitude 16 and a half degrees north, and extending in a tri- "angular form to Cape Comorin, between the two coasts of Malabar and "Coromandel, comprehends in all an area of one hundred and forty "thousand square geographical miles; of which the British dominions, "including the Circar of Guntour, the Carnatic Payengaut, and its de- "pendencies of Tanjore, Trichenopoly, Tinevelly, Travancore, &c. may "comprise about 50,000; the districts of Carnool, Raichore, &c. un- "der the protection of the Nizam 4000; and the Nabobship of Sa- "nore, with the independant Rajaships of Bari, or Bounselo, of Koork "and others of the Balagaut Hills of Malabar, at least 6000 more;

"leaving

"leaving 80,000 for the ſquare dimenſions of all the actual poſſeſſions "of Tippoo.

"The whole of the country thus deſcribed, hath been immemorially in-"habited by the two Indian nations of Malabar and Canara, which "though intruded upon by thoſe of Merhat and Telinga from the north, "are ſtill diſtinguiſhable from theſe, and from each other, by a remark-"able difference of language, religion, diviſions of caſt, manners, cuſ-"toms, and interior policy. Until the middle of the ſixteenth century "it formed one great undivided empire called, from its capital on the "Tumlibudra, Bejanagur, and ſometimes improperly, by travellers, that "of Narſinga; the ſtates of Malabar, ſouth of the river Caveri, on both "coaſts, though under the immediate hierarchy of the Samery or Za-"morin of Calicut, being conſidered only as tributary dependencies on "the ſuperior Canarine monarchy.

"It is to be obſerved alſo, that about the period now mentioned, the "deſcendants of five Muſſulman princes, who had uſurped the dominion "of their reſpective governments north of the Kiſtnah, under the Bamineah "Mahomedan kingdom of Beder, ſtill held in participation that portion "of the Decan, peopled chiefly by the Hindoo tribes of Merhat and Te-"linga, but partly by thoſe of Oria or Oriſſa, and Goondwaneh, towards "the frontiers of Bengal and Bahar: of theſe princes, the Adil-ſhahy, "ruled the ſouth-weſt diviſion in their capital of Bejapoor; the Nizam-"ſhahy, the north-weſt in Ahmednagur; the Amaud-ſhahy, the north-"eaſt in Berar; the Bureed-ſhahy, the remains of the empire of Beder in "the centre; and the Kootub-ſhahy, in Golconda or Hydrabad, on the "ſouth-eaſt, and ultimately along the coaſt northerly to the Chilkalake be-"yond Ganjam. The two former dynaſties were thus in poſſeſſion of "the greater portion of Merhat; the third held the remainder, with part "of Goondwaneh; and the fourth and fifth ruled over the inhabitants "of Telinga, to which were afterwards added, under the latter, thoſe of "Oria, in the circars of Rajemmundry and Sicacole. Stimulated by the "ambition of conqueſt, and the intolerant ſpirit of their religion, they

" waged perpetual war in confederacy, againſt Ramraje the Hindoo mo-
" narch of Bejanagur, who at length was ſlain in a pitched battle near
" Tellecottah on the banks of the Kiſtnah, A. D. 1565.

" In conſequence of this event, and a diſputed ſucceſſion internally to
" the throne of Bejanagur, the naicks or governors of the larger pro-
" vinces became independent. Such was the origin of the modern Hin-
" doo principalities of Myſore, Ikeri or Bidenore, Ginjee, Trichenopoly,
" Tanjore and Madura; and then it was alſo that the tributary Nair
" ſtates of Malabar, viz. Travancore, Cochin, Koork, &c. with the Sa-
" mery of Calicut at their head, threw off the yoke of the Canarine
" empire; and that the repreſentatives of the latter, removed the ſeat of
" their government from Bejanagur to Penekonda, as a more retired or
" ſtronger ſituation, to oppoſe the attacks of their Muſſulman neigh-
" bours on the one ſide, and reſtrain the rebellious ſpirit of their own
" ſubjects on the other.

" After many fruitleſs attempts and treaties of partition between the
" five Mahomedan powers to conquer the feeble remains of the Canarine
" empire, this object was at laſt accompliſhed by two of them, thoſe of
" Bejapoor and Hydrabad, by means of their reſpective generals, Muſta-
" pha Khan, and Meer Jumlah, between the years 1650 and 58. The
" former aſſiſted by Sahoo Boſla, father of the famous Sewa, who laid
" the foundation of the preſent Merhattah ſtate of Poonah, reduced the
" Carnatic-Balagaut, afterwards denominated Bejapoury; then deſcended
" into the Payengaut, and over-run ſucceſſively the new principalities of
" Ginjee, Trichenopoly, and Tanjore, in behalf of their maſter, Adil Shah;
" but eventually for the family of Sahoo, whoſe ſecond ſon Eckojee, be-
" came the founder of the actual Tanjorean dynaſty, in 1675. Meer
" Jumlah, on the other hand, croſſed the Kiſtnah, and annexed to the
" former dominions of the Kootubſhahy, that portion of the Carnatic-
" Balagaut, hence called Hydrabady, including the five circars of the
" recent Nabobſhip of Kerpah or Cuddapah; and penetrated into the
" Payengaut along the coaſt as far ſouth as Canjee or Conjeveram, re-
" ducing

"ducing as he went the intermediate country, ſometime before diſ-
"membered from Bejanagur, by the Telinga, or Oria rajah, of the race of
"Narſinga, then reſiding at Chundergheery,

"Theſe two princes, however, of Bejapoor and Hydrabad, enjoyed
"but a ſhort time the fruits of their acquiſitions on the ſouth of the Kiſt-
"nah; for in 1686—7, their ſtates in turn were entirely ſubverted by
"the more formidable Mahomedan power of the Mogul Alemgeer,
"and reduced into the form of ſoubahs, or provinces, according to their
"actual names and limits; with this difference only, that when Zulfecar
"Khan in 1698 had completed the conqueſt of the Carnatic-Payengaut,
"by wreſting Ginjee from its Merhattah chief, Ramrajah, the ſecond
"ſon of Sewa, the dependant diſtricts, being ſeven in number, were
"annexed to the ſoubah of Hydrabad, inſtead of that of Bejapoor. But
"generally under the deſcription of both provinces the Moghuls includ-
"ed, in the financial regiſters of the empire, territories to which their
"ſway never in fact extended. Thus the recent Hindoo uſurpers of
"Tanjore, and Trichenopoly were reckoned tributaries to the Carnatic-
"Hydrabady; while thoſe of Myſore, Bidenore, Soonda, Chittledoorg,
"Raidoorg, Herpanhely, Kennagheery, Anagoondy, &c. were conſi-
"dered dependencies on the Balagaut-Bejapoury. As to the Malabar
"ſtates, they were ſcarcely known in name to Alemgeer, or any of his
"Miniſters; otherwiſe they certainly would have been rated like the other
"conquered countries on that emperor's books, and at a tribute exorbi-
"tantly large, no doubt, with the deſign of tempting the cupidity of
"his generals, or ſucceſſors, to accompliſh the accounted meritorious
"undertaking of ſubjecting the whole of Hindoſtan, and forcing ſo
"many more, denominated infidels, within the pale of Muſſulman au-
"thority."

Throughout the whole extent of the country thus deſcribed were ſpoken, the languages, called Canareeſe, Tellingee and Malabars; the two former in that portion of Canara denominated Balagaut; the latter between the Ghauts and the weſtern ſhore: that ſpoken on the eaſtern coaſt is alſo

called Malabars; but ſhould, we believe, in ſtrictneſs be called Tamul or Tamulic, and is a mixture of Canareeſe and Tellingee. All theſe languages, indeed, bear ſo ſtrong an affinity to each other as to carry ſatisfactory evidence of being ſcions of the ſame root; and of having even been the ſame dialect, although in a time perhaps too remote for preſent enquiry to adduce proofs from.

The corruptive intruſion of other tongues, when Canara has been, on the part of her enemies, the ſeat of victorious warfare, has not a little contributed to deſtroy the original purity of the Canareeſe language; although the tenacity with which all ſects of Hindoos are known to adhere to the cuſtoms and prejudices of their forefathers, has prevented a like influence on their general character and domeſtic œconomy.

The manner in which we travelled through Canara, it muſt be acknowledged, does not in appearance promiſe many opportunities of obſerving their unbiaſſed traits; tranquillity in the infancy of its renovated exiſtence, had not yet inſpired the breaſts of the forlorn inhabitants with confidence: they looked with ſuſpicion on their unknown neighbours; with jealouſy on newly acquired friendſhips, and with fear on a form of government, of whoſe influence not ſufficient had been experienced to enable them to be competent to judge of its principles, or how far under its protection, their perſons or property might be in a ſtate of ſecurity.

Yet, from circumſtances, we have reaſon to think that what little we have remarked will be characteriſtic of their general feature; for it has fallen to our lot to ſee the inhabitants of thoſe parts, whoſe good fortune it was to live diſtant from the ſcenes of ſorrow occaſioned by this deſtructive war, and to live in towns undiſturbed by its horrors; and notwithſtanding the drains neceſſary to ſupport ſuch unweildy multitudes as were gathered together in the field, had cauſed a general ſcarcity little ſhort of actual famine, ſtill the perſonal diſtreſſes were not brought ſufficiently to their own doors to make any material alteration in

the domeſtic concernments of the inhabitants, ſo far as relates to hereditary cuſtoms or prejudices.

The characters uſed in writing by the Canareeſe and Malabars, appear, as well as their dialect, to be derived from the ſame ſource: they write from the left, as we do; the Malabars, with an iron ſkewer, on leaves of a ſpecies of the palmyra, commonly called the brab tree: the leaf is about two inches broad, has many folds, ſtrung looſely by a loop at the end, and is held in the left hand, the thumb-nail of which, in thoſe who profeſs writing, has a nick in it to receive and direct the ſkewer: the writing is performed with inconceivable quickneſs, and not only trifling occurrences, but public records of diſburſements and events are thus written and preſerved.

On public or important matters, the Canareeſe, we believe, write on common paper; but their ordinary accounts and writings are done with a white pencil on black paper, or rather a cloth, which is prepared ſomething like our ſlate paper, and the pencil is a foſſil, very ſimilar to French chalk. A large book has but one piece of this paper, which is folded backward and forward, and will open out to ten or twelve yards in length. We are not certain if their records are written on common paper, for in a pagoda at Dooridroog, and in other places, we ſaw a quantity, perhaps a waggon load, of the manuſcript books; two or three ſmall ones we brought away, but they contained little elſe than accounts of ſums expended for the ſervices of the pagoda; the whole, however, could hardly be on the ſame ſubject.*

In times of peace this country abounds in oxen and ſheep, the latter for food, the former for the purpoſe of labour, for the Canareeſe eat no beef, or ſwines fleſh. Grain and fowls are alſo in abundance; but no geeſe, turkies, or tame ducks. The jungles and hills are inhabited by tigers, bears, and other carnivorous animals: of the cat kind, as well as the

* Orme, in the xxv. note to his fragments, on the authority of M. Anquetil du Perron, ſays, the Mahrattas and Canareeſe, "Morattoes and Canarins," uſe the ſame character and regulate their chronology by the ſame cycle. As to their chronological regulations we cannot ſpeak, but their characters, to us, appear to differ materially; that uſed by the Mahrattas ſeems very ſimilar to the Nagri, the ordinary character common to Hindoos.

the tiger, here are leopards, cheetas, and, we believe, the lynx is ſometimes ſeen, but no lions. Of the canine ſpecies, wolves, hyænas, jackals, and foxes are on every hill, and afford good ſport in chace; the antelope, and ſeveral other kinds of deer, in an open country, are ſeen every day in herds; ſome of them are very large and beautiful, having long branching antlers, and black ſkins ſpotted white: they are ſo fleet, it is in vain giving chace, and withal ſo ſhy, and keeping moſtly in a clear country, it is difficult to ſhoot them. Elks are ſaid to be in this country, but we never ſaw any, and a ſpecies of deer not unlike the elk, called in India the ſamba.

For the gun here are peacocks, partridges, quails, ſnipes, doves, plover, and other delicate birds: the pheaſant is not eatable, and has not the beautiful plumage of the Engliſh, or Chineſe pheaſant; but the jungle cock is, in every reſpect, but little inferior. The curmoa or florakin is highly eſteemed, and here is another bird, whoſe name we cannot recollect, larger than the turkey, and for the ſpit equally good: it flies ſlowly and heavily, and being ſhy, and lighting only in clear open places, is difficult to ſhoot. Hares are in plenty, but no rabbits. The tanks abound in ducks, teal, and widgeon, of the former a variety, and ſome very large. Fiſhing affords but indifferent ſport, for although the rivers and tanks ſeem to have plenty of fiſh, they will not take bait. We have lived ſeveral months together in a populous town, on the bank of the fineſt river in Canara, and were ſeldom able to procure fiſh, although had any been caught, they would moſt likely have been brought to us, as ſo much more than the uſual price would have been paid: from this we conclude the Canareeſe are very indifferent hands at the net. In times of peace this fair country, at ſo reaſonable a rate, affords every neceſſary of life, that the natives are not conſtrained to drain the water of its inhabitants for a ſubſiſtence, and their ſimplicity in food cauſes no demand for luxuries.

We learned that in times of plenty, the ordinary price of proviſions was in this proportion: a bullock load of jowary for a rupee, or four

ſheep, or twenty fowls: ſheep we have frequently picked at half a rupee each. A bullock load is eighty pucka ſeer, which, at a liberal allowance, will ſerve a family of ſix perſons a month.

Fruit and vegetables are neither in ſuch variety or quality as might be expected, where they form ſo conſiderable an article in the diet of the people: plantains ſhould, we think from their utility, and perhaps flavour, rank firſt on the liſt of fruits; mangoes are in abundance, but very inferior to many kinds of that exquiſite fruit in Bombay, Goa, and other places on the Malabar coaſt. Mangoes when green give a reliſh to the ſimple food of the natives; they are alſo ſalted and uſed as an acid, the only one indeed, the Canareeſe have, excepting tamarinds, for they make no vinegar, although it might be ſo eaſily procured, as it is in moſt parts of India, by ſuffering the juice that exudes from the cocoa-nut or date tree to ferment a few days in the ſun, with a little coarſe ſugar mixed in it. This liquor, called by natives in different parts of India, tarree, neera, or ſindee, by the Engliſh toddy, is procured by hanging an earthen pot on a ſtem whence the embryo fruit has been cut: when drank before ſun-riſe it is ſweet, of delicious flavour, and of medicinal properties; keeping the body cool and ſoluble. In a few hours, by violent fermentation, it becomes intoxicating, and is drank to exceſs by the lower claſſes of people in moſt parts of Hindooſtan: a ſpirit is alſo extracted from it by diſtillation. The liquor is gathered twice a day, in the quantity of half a pint, about the time of ſun-riſing and ſetting.

The other fruits are muſk and water-melons, pomegranates, grapes, pine-apples, limes, cuſtard-apples, jacks, guavas, and a few other inferior kinds common throughout India: grapes and pines ſeldom come to market. Cocoa-nuts and dates are in great abundance, and are ſent to the coaſt as an article of merchandize. Heretofore it has been a received opinion, that the cocoa-nut tree would not flouriſh but near the ſea; we have, however, ſeen very extenſive groves, or rather foreſts of them, about

about the centre of the peninſula, a hundred and fifty miles from the ſea, in as fine order as any on the coaſt*.

The vegetables are bendys, brinjals, purſlain, cucumbers, raddiſhes, carrots, yams, ſweet potatoes, &c. peas we ſaw but once, and then, if we recollect right, it was below the Ghauts, north of the Kriſtna:—cabbages were alſo once ſeen, as we noticed, at Hooly Honore, but they were growing behind a ſhed, and apparently without culture or attention:—a kind of bean or vetch, not a bad vegetable to thoſe unuſed to the production of the garden, we frequently found in fields, where it is ſown in large quantities, from which an oil is expreſſed:—there are alſo ſeveral kinds of greens common throughout the peninſula, by the general name of badjee or turkareh.

Rice is not commonly cultivated in Canara, nor gram; theſe kinds of grain are brought from the coaſt and the northward: the grain in general uſe for the ſubſiſtence of the natives is jowary, which is the ſame with that called Guinea-corn in the Weſt Indies, where it is given to the negroes, and deemed very nutritious. Horſes, inſtead of gram, their common food in Bengal and moſt of the countries north of, perhaps the 19th or 20th degree of latitude, are in this country fed with coolty, which is alſo ſubſtituted on the eaſtern coaſt, and we believe throughout the Carnatic, and thought to be but little inferior: but horſes accuſtomed to one, will not for ſome time eat the other.

India-corn and ſugar-cane thrive well, and would, as noticed before, if properly cultivated, attain the perfection of more induſtrious climes. We do not recollect to have ſeen wheat growing ſouthward of the Kriſtna, but in all probability it is cultivated, although, from the unſettled ſtate of the country it might not, at the time of which we ſpeak.

No birds, or animals, peculiar for the beauty of their plumage, or other ſingularities, occur to us as natives, particularly of the part of the peninſula that we ſtill call Canara, although from the cauſes related in the

* See note IX.

the beginning of this account, it has ceaſed to be known by that name in the political hiſtory of the Eaſt. Monkies are numerous, and ſquirrels, of both a variety of kinds; the former diſguſting by their ſize, and too near approach to the human figure; the ſquirrels are ſome of them very diminutive and pretty, and by being fed and cheriſhed, become quite domeſticated and free. That beautiful little bird, called baya, ſo frequently mentioned by travellers to ſuſpend its neſt on the extreme branches of trees, is very common here, and we mention its name purpoſely to gain an opportunity of introducing an account of its ſingularities and ſagacity; which particulars are given in note X.

In common with what other people we have viſited, living remote from our ſettlements, and out of the influence of our cuſtoms, the Canareeſe imagine every white man a phyſician; and as we occaſionally appeared in that character, it was eaſy to diſcover their entire ignorance in what relates to compounds: in ſimples their information has been dictated by nature, and is not deſpicable; it is, indeed, ſufficient for their purpoſes, for being moderate in living, and ſituated in a temperate climate, few people have leſs occaſion for phyſicians. In caſes of fever nature has furniſhed them with a medicine that grows in every hedge; it is a common ſhrub, the leaves of which being dried and reduced to powder, was, by our profeſſional gentlemen, in intermittent caſes, given in preference to bark. Antimony is uſed, but their confined knowledge in chymiſtry prevents any elegance in the preparation; nitre and allum appear to be favourite medicines, and are adminiſtered in a variety of caſes. In thoſe complaints where mercury is ſo freely given in India, particularly by Europeans, the Canareeſe are obliged to truſt more to nature and the temperature of their bodies, than to any aid from medicine: the ſyphilis, although for reaſons before noticed, it does not come in ſo frightful a form as in other countries, is yet their moſt formidable foe, as the Canareeſe ſeem to have ſo very little ſkill in the treatment of it:—caſes of gonorrhæa are in the ſouthern, and perhaps other parts, ſucceſsfully treated by the infuſion of a

certain herb in water, which it preſently turns to a thick mucilage, and being given with nitre, ſoon effects a cure:—the name of this herb we do not recollect, nor can we deſcribe it, having noticed it but ſlightly; it is, we believe, known in the Carnatic.

Inoculation for the ſmall pox, we think, is not practiſed, nor is the diſeaſe much dreaded when it does make its appearance, which is not unfrequent, but without any extenſive effects: from the ſame favourable cauſes already mentioned, the temperature of the climate, and their ſimplicity in food, theſe people have it in ſo benign a form as to create very little alarm: ſome, however, we have obſerved, both men and women, marked with the confluent kind. Opium is taken, not as a medicine but a luxury, in the way of inhalation; laudanum is unknown:—they make and uſe ſal ammoniac, but know not much of its properties.

In ſurgery, the Canareeſe, it may be ſaid, have no ſkill or knowledge; were a man's finger in a ſtate of mortification they could not remove it. In bruiſes and contuſions nature is again kind to them, as on every road a ſhrub grows, the leaves of which being boiled in water, the fumes, or the water, is a moſt excellent emollient: it is common in moſt parts of India, and by us called the fomentation-leaf. We have before had occaſion to obſerve there being ſcorpions in this country; they are the largeſt we have ever ſeen, and quite black, but their ſting is more painful than dangerous: in theſe caſes the Canareeſe ſcarify the affected part, and rub it with hot cocoa-nut oil, and encruſt it with cow-dung: the latter is a common application, and is not a bad poultice. The only ſnake whoſe bite, that we know of, is mortal, is the cobrâ de capello, ſo called by Europeans from having a membrane round its head, which, when irritated, it expands like a hood, as the Portugueſe name denotes:—it is a very beautiful ſpecies, five or ſix feet, or more in length, and is the only inſtance within our knowledge, of a ſerpent of that ſize being mortally venomous; as we have ever remarked the ſmaller the reptile, the more dangerous its bite. In India

there are ſnakes, or rather worms, not more than four inches in length, nor thicker than a tobacco pipe, whoſe bite is almoſt inſtant death: in Tillecherry, many years back, we recollect the death of an eleplant was imputed to the bite of one of theſe apparently inſignificant reptiles.

The idea that venom decreaſes in animals in an inverſe proportion to their ſize, is natural; for as nature, we are taught, never works in vain, it would appear a ſuperfluity to have beſtowed on creatures the faculty of killing by inciſion, whoſe ſtrength alone is a ſufficient defence againſt its enemies, and whoſe contact is abundantly mortal for the purpoſes of procuring food.

The cobrâ de capello is, in a ſingular manner, charmed by muſic, rearing its head, and expanding its hood to the ſhrill ſound of any wind inſtrument; and many people get a livelihood by carrying a parcel of them about in baſkets, and making them dance to muſic for the entertainment of any curious perſon. The ſnakes thus ſhown are perfectly harmleſs, and may be ſafely handled by any perſon; it is ſaid their impotence proceeds from a ſtone being removed from under their tongue, that ſupplied their teeth with venom: theſe ſtones were formerly, and indeed are ſtill, highly prized as antidotes againſt the poiſon of their former poſſeſſors; they are in ſize, ſhape and appearance not unlike a tamarind ſtone, and may be found genuine, if by immerſing them in water, ſmall bubbles continue to ariſe from them. Whether or not they are found in the ſerpent's head, or have any virtue as an antidote, we do not determine; but the facts are univerſally known and admitted. Tavernier in his Indian Travels, page 155, has a tolerable good portrait of the cobrâ de capello, and he there mentions theſe ſtones.

It is not uncommon for people who frequently loſe fowls, or any kind of poultry, to ſend, ſuſpecting the thief, to a ſnake ſhower, who by piping about the premiſes, will preſently call forth the cobrâ de capello, if there be one, and with all imaginable ſang froid ſeize it and

put it in his baſket, deſiring no recompence but the ſnake for his pains. This ſpecies is held in high veneration by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and ſubmits only to thoſe its ſuperior in ſize; for the merits of theſe creatures ſeem to be meaſured by their magnitude, and if it were for the reaſon before given it would be rational enough, but this does not appear to be the motive, for the people who cheriſh theſe ſtrange companions, have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of danger. Old fakeers, or ſuperannuated Hindoos, retired from the buſtle of the world, frequently nouriſh in, or about their huts, one of theſe monſtrous ſnakes, which becomes quite domeſticated, and is ſuppoſed by its doating maſter to be the guardian genius of his life and fortunes.

Accidents frequently happening from the bite of this ſnake, it muſt be a great gratification to the perſon that diſcovers the means of preſerving the lives of his fellow creatures, who may have the misfortune to be bitten, and ſnatching them from the jaws of death by a method ſo ſimple, that every perſon is capable of procuring and applying it. This has lately been diſcovered in any volatile alkali ſpirit, which has been proved by a variety of caſes, to be a ſpecific in counteracting the effect of this poiſon on the ſyſtem, which it would appear to do by ſtimulating the fibres, and preſerving the irritability, more than in reſiſting the diſeaſe of the poiſon.

Eau de luce, anſwers as well as the pure cauſtick alkali ſpirit, if, allowing for the eſſential oils in its compoſition that tend to diminiſh its powers, a larger quantity is adminiſtered; and ſo long as that retains its milky white colour, when diluted, it is ſufficiently efficacious.

So immediate are the effects of this ſpecific, that if it is given ſoon after the ſubject is bitten, in a few minutes a cure will be effected; and at any period, if the medicine can be ſwallowed, the mortal effect will be prevented. From fifty to ſixty drops, or nearly a tea-ſpoonful, in a ſufficient quantity of water, is a doſe, and if given immediately the poiſon is received, its effects will be prevented; if at a conſiderable

time after, the doſe muſt be repeated, until the effect is produced. If ſome of the cauſtick alkali be applied on a pledget to the wound, it will heal the ſooner.

As well as againſt the bite of this ſnake, the volatile alkali appears to act as a repellent to the venom of other kinds, and may poſſibly be found equally efficacious againſt moſt animal poiſons: at any rate the experiment is worthy of a trial. This ſpecific was firſt made known by Mr. Williams, of Calcutta, in the Aſiatic Reſearches; whence moſt of theſe particulars are borrowed; vol. II. page 323. Inſtances of ſucceſsful treatment have alſo occurred in Bombay, and one has come particularly under our notice: indeed the medicine was never known to fail. As oil is frequently adminiſtered as a remedy in the bite of ſnakes, it may not be unneceſſary to caution againſt the uſe of it with the volatile alkali, as it blunts the ſtimulating quality, and renders it uſeleſs.

There are in Canara, and we believe all over India, the cent'pied, whoſe bite or ſting, like the ſcorpion's, is painful, but not dangerous. The practice of cauterizing is in vogue, moſtly in rheumatic complaints, and ſometimes in fevers. Phlebotomy is, we believe, all over India, a part of a barber's buſineſs; it is generally done in the foot with a razor. We have before noticed the Guinea-worm being more frequent in this country than any other that we can ſpeak of: its nature and cure will be found in page 123. No other complaint occurs to us as prevalent among the Canareeſe. The elephantiaſis, with which their neighbours on the Malabar coaſt are ſo frequently afflicted, is rarely ſeen above the Ghauts. It is no where in India ſo common as at Cochin, where a very conſiderable number of the natives are diſfigured by it; and ſometimes it has been known to attack Europeans. It is a well known complaint all along the weſtern coaſt, where it is by us called the Cochin-leg; in Hindvi, it is called khorah; in Arabic, judham, which name is alſo uſed in India, a little corrupted into juzam. This moſt extraordinary diſorder appears peculiar to hot climates. Hillary, in his Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of Barbadoes, mentions it particularly, and gives inſtances of ſucceſsful

treatment.

treatment. It was known to the Greeks by the name of the leontiaſis, which correſponds with the daúl aſad of Arabia, where it is likewiſe ſo called. In the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. II. page 149, will be found an account of the diſeaſe, and a method of cure practiſed in India, which appears to be the moſt promiſing of any hitherto made public.

Architecture appears the only ſcience in which the Canareeſe have made any conſiderable advancement. Some of their pagodas are judiciouſly conſtructed, and elegantly ornamented; and by the accounts of the famed city of Annagoondy, their excellence in this art would ſeem with reaſon to claim an acknowledgment. That city is, however, unrivalled by any modern execution. The troubles of their country, of late years, when it has almoſt always been the ſeat of war, will plead an excuſe for the inhabitants, in not having turned their thoughts to the ſofter employments of peace and tranquillity. We before noticed the funeral ceremony of a Canareeſe, and ſhall in a future chapter obſerve their ſtile of architecture, &c. which we preferred to giving all the particulars of them in this place, as they ſerve, when interſperſed through the Narrative, to relieve it from the tedium that might attend it, if uninterruptedly continued.

Refinement in muſic beſpeaks a degree of civilization that cannot be expected in a people ſituated like the Canareeſe, often changing maſters, always ſubject to a foreign yoke, and labouring under the diſadvantage of frequent ſtrife and troubles, general and domeſtic. Their muſic is indeed barbarous. Their wind inſtruments reſemble the bagpipe, in very unſkilful hands; which, with a three ſtringed violin-like-thing, tinkling cymbals, and a kind of drum, compoſe their concert, and produce horrible diſcord.

Poetry, like muſic, flouriſhes only among a quiet people, under a free and ſettled government. This temperate climate, bleſſed with beautiful women, beautiful proſpects, and a ſerene ſky, ſhould take the lead in amatory and paſtoral poetics; but ſo it is, from the cauſes already ſtated,

and

and the indolent turn of the men, the muſes are entire ſtrangers, and Canara's copper-coloured beauties muſt remain unſung.

Where neither muſic nor poetry exiſt to harmonize the ſoul, the poliſhed attentions of gallantry are of courſe unknown. Here the unfeeling Canareeſe ſees, without emotion, the lovely partner of his bed toiling all day unaſſiſted in every ſpecies of domeſtic drudgery; and having prepared his meal, he eats by himſelf in ſulky ſilence, and leaves her to her ſolitary repaſt. If they live on the produce of a garden, the labour of cultivation falls to her ſhare: he ſits at home, and ſtupified with opium, deigns not, when ſhe returns from her work, one ſmile of approbation, or one cheering word, to lighten the labour of the day. On a journey, he mounts a bullock; ſhe, with a child in her arms, pants after him to drive it; while he, regardleſs of her fatigue, conceives it not his duty to eaſe her of the additional load, the produce of the only paſſion he appears capable of feeling. Were it not his having enough of the animal in him to excite an obſervance of wedded rites, the Canareeſe might be ſuppoſed not ſuſceptible of emotion in the preſence of beauty, and marrying from motives of eaſe and convenience, as void of choice, whether his wife were handſome or not.

The females are, we think, lower in ſtature than the generality of Aſiatics, are remarkable for the ſymmetry of their perſons, and have a delicate animation in the features of the face, that renders them more than uſually attractive and intereſting. Black hair, and an eye "black "as the raven-tinctured robe of night," are univerſal throughout Aſia; and if the fair of Canara do not boaſt pre-eminence in the former, to the latter they aſſert that claim; and their complexion being fairer and clearer than moſt others, the contraſted blackneſs of the eye is more conſpicuous, which ſeems to ſwim in a delicious languor of ſuperior brilliancy.

It is ſuſpected they are not particularly conſtant in connubial connexions: this failing, however, if admitted, would not bear ſevere condemnation, were we to conſider, that the tie by which they are united is feeble,

feeble, not being drawn close by the interest of the heart, and must be easily loosened by attention and flattery, gratifications to which they are strangers; their novelty will therefore the more powerfully enforce them; and almost destitute of the restraints of education or instruction, those prejudices will be of little weight, opposed to the impulse of the constitution. It is, however, allowed, that when removed from the degrading indifference of their slothful superiors, and placed in situations becoming their sex, they are fully sensible of kindness and attention, and none more susceptible of the benign emotions of grateful affection.

The custom of blackening their teeth with antimony, which is prevalent among the female Canareese, will not for a long time, indeed never, appear a beauty in the eye of a European; it will, doubtless, require a long residence among them, ere he will be at all reconciled to a practice so apparently unnatural. That the custom is in so much repute is greatly to be lamented, as the females who have not complied with it, are as much to be admired for the beautiful enamel of their teeth, as those in any part of India. It is not, however, the taste or blame of the younger ones, as the ceremony generally takes place, when the unfortunate victim to this barbarous custom is at a very early age. We have had opportunities of remonstrating with the parents on the folly of it, but with very little effect. The argument they use, is, that it preserves the teeth; and truly it may be a just one; for we have frequently seen the sable rows of aged matrons quite perfect and good; it is, moreover, thought a beauty.

The men again are in the opposite extreme; as by the immoderate quantity of chuna they chew with their beetel, the enamel is corroded, and their teeth are brought to a premature decay; so that a man with good teeth is as rare to be seen as a woman with bad.

In common with most other sects of Hindoos, the women wear an ornamental ring or jewel in their nose, called in Hindvi, nutt. A great deal of money is sometimes expended, and a great deal of taste sometimes displayed, in the execution and design of this favourite appendage, which,

which, whatever mere Europeans may think, muſt be allowed a very becoming, and almoſt irreſiſtible addition to the noſe of a pretty face. This ornament is ſometimes, but here not very frequently, affixed to the ſeptum of the noſe; but it then aſſumes a different name and form, and, we think, loſes all its effect, there not being an equal opportunity of diſplaying either taſte or judgment, as in the circular trinket, ſuſpended in the uſual ſtile.

Tavernier ſays, the Arabian women bore the ſeptum only for the admiſſion of the ring. "The Arabian women only bore the ſeparation be-
"tween the two noſtrils, where they wear hollow rings, as well to ſpare
"coſt as for lightneſs; for ſome are ſo big, that you may almoſt thruſt
"your fiſt through them. Beyond all this, the more to beautifie them-
"ſelves, they make a round ring around their eyes with a certain ſort
"of blacking; and as well men as women, in the deſert, put the ſame
"near their eyes to preſerve them, as they ſay, from the heat of
"the ſun." *

Hanway † ſpeaks irreverently of the nutt, as it is worn by the Perſian ladies, but he was too little of an Aſiatic to feel its faſcinating effects; and from the unpleaſant circumſtances attending his journeyings in Perſia, it would not be ſurprizing if he were ſo diſpleaſed with every thing in that quarter, as to ſpeak irreverently of the ladies alſo. He likewiſe mentions ‡ the cuſtom of tracing a circle with a pencil dipped in the powder of antimony as prevalent in Perſia: we believe it is practiſed by both Hindoo and Mahomedan females throughout India as well as Perſia, and is celebrated by every amatory poet of either country.

In the notes to the Hiſtory of the Caliph Vathek, page 234, the learned tranſlator particularly mentions this cuſtom: he ſays, "It was an ancient
"cuſtom in the Eaſt, and *ſtill* continues, to tinge the eyes of women,
"particularly thoſe of a fair complexion, with an impalpable powder,

* Tavernier's Perſian Travels, page 86.
† Travels in Perſia, vol. I. page 230.
‡ Travels in Perſia, vol. I. page 185.

" prepared chiefly from crude antimony: this pigment, when applied " to the inner ſurface of the lids, communicates to the eye, (eſpecially if " ſeen by the light of lamps) ſo tender and faſcinating a languor, as no " language is competent to expreſs." In illuſtration of this apparently unimportant charm, quotations are taken from, and, among others, reference made to Ebni'l Motezz, Sir William Jones, Homer, Heſiod, Winkleman, Grævius, Taſſo, Shakeſpeare, Anacreon, Chaucer, Ezekiel and other books of Scripture, Lady M. W. Montague, Herbelot, &c.

The ladies of Canara perforate and adorn their ears with rings and jewels, agreeable to their fancy and circumſtances; but we do not recollect to have ſeen any with the hole of an unbecoming ſize, by no means approaching to that prepoſterous diſfiguration in faſhion among the Niarchees (females of the Nair caſt) on the Malabar coaſt, where the ear is ſo overloaded, that it is ſometimes brought down to the ſhoulder, and gave reaſon to a traveller to remark, that he could, with eaſe, put his arm, ſleeve and all, through the hole of an ear. *

Montaigne, in his Eſſays, † ſays, " Indians paint in black and tawny, " with great ſwelled lips, great and flat noſes, and load the cartilage be- " twixt the noſtrils with great rings of gold, to make it hang down to " the mouth; as alſo the under lip with great circles, enriched with " ſtones, that weigh them down to fall upon their chin; it being with " them a ſingular grace to ſhow their teeth, even below their roots. In " Peru, the greateſt ears are the moſt beautiful, which they ſtretch out " as far as they can by art; and a man now living, ſays, he has ſeen in " an eaſtern nation, this care of enlarging them in ſo great repute, and " the ear loaded with ſo ponderous jewels, that he did, with great eaſe, " put his arm, ſleeve and all through the hole of an ear. There are elſe- " where nations that take great care to black their teeth, and hate to ſee " them white, whilſt others paint them red."

In no part of India, we can confidently ſay, do the females load their lips as here deſcribed; but it is in vogue among the inhabitants of Nootka,

* See note XI. † Vol. II. page 170.

ka, on the north-weſt coaſt of America, where the nobility (for the plebeians dare not aſpire to ſuch a diſtinction) have an *ornament* in the lower lip of extraordinary ſize. We have ſeen one, which a friend aſſured us he purchaſed from a noble lip, that meaſured upwards of nine inches in circumference: it was of plain hard wood, and, except being of an oval form, exactly like the ſheave of a pully.

We are inclined to think, that in ſome parts of India, the females ſtill retain the cuſtom of dyeing their feet red: we are led to ſuppoſe ſo, from the rigid adherence with which the Hindoos are known to abide by their ancient habits and prejudices; and that it was once practiſed, appears from Sir William Jones's tranſlation of Sacontâla, or the Fatal Ring, an ancient drama, from the Sanſcrit of Calidâs, a poet who flouriſhed centuries before the epoch of Chriſtianity.

But of all the ſingularities that we have ever obſerved or read of, none has appeared to us ſo ſtrangely unnatural, as that adopted by the Chineſe females, of pinching their feet, ſo as to render them unfit for their original purpoſe, which, we apprehend, was to walk upon. In infancy, by ſwathing their feet tightly with cloths, or as ſome ſay, putting them in wooden machines conſtructed for the purpoſe, they are prevented from growing in proportion to their other parts; ſo that a full grown woman has feet of no larger dimenſions, than when ſhe was, perhaps, but four or five years old. This ſwadling is never diſuſed; by ſome, indeed, it is ſaid, never taken off; but we have been aſſured by ſeveral Chineſe gentlemen, that the better ſort do very frequently remove it for the purpoſes of cleanlineſs. We could not but obſerve, however, that they did not bear being rallied on this ſubject with their uſual good nature, which made us ſuſpect that ſomething was hidden, that would not redound either to the credit of them or their ladies, were it revealed.

We have been told by thoſe who have ſeen a Chineſe woman's naked foot, which was a favour, notwithſtanding all our ſolicitation, never extended to us, that it is a very diſguſting, nauſeous ſight. Their ſhoes are really inconceivably ſmall: we have a pair that we purchaſed in Can-

ton, which no one would believe could be worn by a full grown perſon; nor ſhould we, had we not been an eye witneſs, be induced to credit it.

The cuſtom of dyeing their finger nails red, by an application of the herb hinna, is not very much practiſed in Canara: in thoſe parts of India where it is a habit of the females, it is ſuppoſed a ſign of being betrothed. "When females in the Eaſt are betrothed, their palms and fingers are "tinged of a crimſon colour, with the herb hinnah. This is called the "crimſon of conſent." Tales of Inatulla, vol. II. page 15, cited in the notes to the Caliph Vathek, page 310.

The dreſs of the Canareeſe females, is in the uſual ſtile of Hindoos, conſiſting of the ſaree, which is a piece of cloth, or ſilk, perhaps thirty feet long, and four broad, wrapped firſt round the waiſt three or four times, falling to the ground like a petticoat: it is gathered in half a dozen folds after the firſt round, to prevent the wearer being circumſcribed in walking: being carried diagonally acroſs the breaſt, and ſometimes round the body, it falls over the head, and forms a veil for the face. The ſaree are, of courſe, of all colours, and of variety of prices. The chulee is a ſhort ſmall robe, coming juſt below the breaſts, which it braces and conceals; it is tied in front, and is made very tight and open, but juſt coming over the ſhoulders, and comes no lower down in general than half way to the elbow, where it is girded by a bracelet, if properly ſo called. The better ſort wear a lungee, or petticoat, under the ſaree, but it is frequently omitted. The chulee is a Hindoo name; Muſſelmans, by whom it is alſo worn, call it mohurrum, but it is not its common name, ſignifying ſacred, forbidden, holy.

The ſaree is certainly a very majeſtic dreſs, and appears very much the ſame as we ſee on ſome of the ſtatues of Greece and Rome. The Canareeſe, in addition to the ornaments already noticed, wear alſo the uſual ones round the neck, wriſts, and ankles; rings of courſe on the fingers and thumbs, but not often, as ſome other Hindoos do, upon the toes. Another ornament is here worn, that we do not recollect to have

ſeen

ſeen on the coaſt, which is a zone of ſilver, two or three fingers broad, bound round the waiſt over the ſaree, and faſtened in front by a ſpring or claſp. *

On the coaſt, the dreſs of ſome of the caſts is very ſingular. The Teatees and Muckatees (females of the Teah and Muckwa caſts, the former huſbandmen, the latter fiſhermen) are in their appearance very immodeſt to the eye of a European: their dreſs conſiſts of a ſingle piece of cloth like the ſaree, and wrapped round the waiſt in the ſame manner, but not brought any higher; and as nothing elſe is worn, the boſom is entirely expoſed. The cloth is generally white, or a light blue, with a broad perpendicular border of a deeper colour, or of gold or ſilver flowers, and bound round the waiſt by a ſilver chain, from which, on the right thigh, a ſmall ſilver box depends by a ſmaller chain of many folds. This box holds the chuna, which all ranks chew with their leaf and beetel-nut. They wear alſo ear-rings and bracelets, but no ornament in the noſe, or round the ankles. Their moſt extravagant decoration is the necklace, which, of thoſe who can procure them, are moſtly compoſed of gold coins, and ſometimes two or three rows deep. Venetians are in great eſteem, and chiefly worn; but we have ſeen half-joes of Portugal, and guineas of England, mixed with them, and ſtrung profuſely round the neck of a female of Malabar, receiving in that envied ſtation a value ten times tripled.

The Teatees are in general tall, uncommonly graceful in their gait, and very cleanly in their perſons; for a day never paſſes with the better ſort, and votaries of pleaſure, without one general, and ſeveral partial lavements: and although a European will at firſt be ſcandalized at ſeeing the breaſts expoſed, the novelty ſoon wears off, and he becomes familiarized to the luxurious, but immodeſt diſplay.

One

* We have read, that in ſome parts of India, a ceſtus of ſilk is worn by the ladies, of ſuch peculiar elaſticity, that although it may be ſtretched to four or more feet, it will of itſelf contract to the ſize of a ring.

One univerſal cuſtom to us had a ſingular appearance: the Teatees all wear falſe tails; be their hair ever ſo beautiful and long, they add this ſtrange appendage. No ornament whatever is uſed in dreſſing their hair, it is rolled up in a club behind, and ſmoothed with perfumed oils.

Diſtant countries have cuſtoms and prejudices as oppoſite as their ſituations: to notice thoſe cuſtoms, and to record them faithfully, is the duty of a traveller, and is perhaps to thoſe who read merely for amuſement, the moſt acceptable part of his labours. Thus the brighteſt gem in the dowry of a Britiſh fair, is here held in no eſtimation; the Teah cares not for a wife while burdened with virginity; and we have been aſſured (which we have no reaſon to diſcredit, although we do not poſitively aſſert it) that, on the part of the female, initiation in the myſteries of Venus, is a neceſſary preparation to a Hymeneal connexion. After marriage, however, chaſtity is expected, and deviations from the narrow path of virtue are held in high diſcredit.

Although while among theſe people, nearly two years, we were not particularly obſervant or inquiſitive, ſuch a ſingularity in the dreſs did not go without ſome enquiry, as to its origin and cauſe. We were told, that many years ago, during the reign of a princeſs, the men were addicted to practices ſo vile, that a diſtant hint of them only can be given, and to wean their minds from ſuch intercourſe, and turn them to their proper object, ſhe cauſed the upper part of the females garments to be lain aſide; ſuppoſing ſuch a continual diſplay of attractive charms, could not but have the wiſhed for effect.

Objections may be made to this ſuppoſition; for if the politic princeſs was deſirous to work a reformation by theſe means, ſhe would have ordered females of a certain claſs only to bare their beauteous boſoms; for it muſt be admitted, that if looſe minded men, and ſuch there are, feel a gratification at the illicit ſight of budding beauty, ſenſations widely different are excited, by an expoſition of the ravages made by time on age and infirmities. Another authority informed us, that a treaſonable in-

ſurrection was nearly effected by the aid of the females, who carried arms under their garments, and ſupplied the men with them at a ſeaſonable period; and from this cauſe proceeds their preſent nakedneſs. At the time, this appeared but an allegorical repetition of the other, although we cannot now recollect all the figures that gave it that appearance.

From what has been ſaid of the Teatees, it will readily be concluded, that their morals are corrupted at a very early age, which in juſtice ought not to be ſpoken of ſo much to their ſhame, as to the ſhame of their indifferent ſuperiors; and perhaps the immoral example and participation of Europeans, may, in ſome degree, tend to keep up this ſyſtem of depravity: its origin is, doubtleſs, from times more remote than European example could influence.

Although were the general ſuffrages of mankind taken, a majority would in all likelihood be found in favour of thoſe Cyprian damſels, of whom we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak pretty largely, under the name of dancing girls, in the northern parts of the peninſula, &c. where ingenuity is tortured to diſcover refinements for the purpoſe of attracting and gratifying the other ſex; yet by ſome it is aſſerted, that their ſtudied elegance ſinks before the unaffected grace, and unadorned charms of theſe thoughtleſs beauties, who, unconſcious of their ſuperiority, are the Paphian Queen's moſt powerful advocates.

So far is it from our deſire to affect the information neceſſary to decide on this matter, that we would not be underſtood to ſpeak from any but the moſt ſuperficial obſervation, authorized by the reſult of ſuch enquiries as circumſtances enabled us to make, and which not to have made, would confeſs an unuſual want of curioſity.

Another ſect we muſt notice on this coaſt, as a ſtriking contraſt to the Teatees: this is a race of Muſſelmans, called Maplas, who, it is ſaid, owe their origin in this quarter to the circumſtance of a ſhip having been wrecked upon the coaſt; for they have been navigators from remote ages, and are now the beſt in India. The Mapla women ſeem as if ſtudiouſly contraſted to the Teatees; as inſtead of ſhewing their breaſts, they go ſo muffled

muffled up, that not a feature of their face can ſcarcely be ſeen; and they carefully avoid meeting any other caſt, Europeans particularly, to ſhun whom, they will turn, and run back, or down a lane. The Teatees, when they meet a European, ſhould they have any thing covering their breaſts, which ſometimes, when walking in the ſun, happens accidentally from a handkerchief they frequently carry on their head or ſhoulder, they entirely remove it; and this action, trifling as it may appear, affords an opportunity of diſplaying a movement of inexpreſſible gracefulneſs.

We have before mentioned the Teatees' extreme cleanlineſs, and we need not perhaps particularly mention, that they are not ſcrupulouſly virtuous: the Maplas are here directly oppoſite; for they are chaſte to a proverb, and filthy to a degree, ſeldom changing either their maſters, or their linen.

Strange it is, but equally true; and melancholy, the more ſo for being almoſt unexceptionable, that the purity of mind, at leaſt in practice, of Indian females, may be weighed by the ſcale of their perſonal uncleanlineſs, and *vice verſa*; as if purity of perſon and mind were incompatible. No women in the world are ſo particularly attentive to cleanlineſs and ſweetneſs as the eaſtern votaries of pleaſure, and the looſer claſſes; and none perhaps more filthy than the rigid adherents of morality. As well as of the Maplas, we have noticed chaſtity to be a characteriſtic of the Bandjarahs, of the Parſees of Bombay, &c. negligence of perſonal cleanlineſs is their characteriſtic alſo.

The ladies of Canara, although very cleanly in their perſons, have not, nor that we know of, have any ladies of the Decan, that refinement in the hummam, which in Hindoſtan is called gil é khooſhboë. This is an earth ſo prepared, as not to have more roughneſs than our fineſt ſoap, leaving a peculiar delicacy and ſoftneſs on the ſkin; and being ſcented with the moſt grateful perfumes, may be conceived a high ſeaſoning to the voluptuous palates of the ſalacious ſons of circumciſion. This earth is noticed by many eaſtern writers, in divers ways: one well known fable makes the earth to have imbibed its ſweetneſs by aſſociating with the

the roſe; evidently, and elegantly, inculcating the advantages of good company.

Tobacco is not ſo much uſed by the Canareeſe as by moſt Eaſtern nations; in thoſe parts, however, where it is uſed to exceſs, ſo much attention is paid to cleanlineſs, that it is leſs diſagreeable than the ſmaller quantity more groſsly uſed by the Canareeſe. The women ſeldom ſmoke, but the inferior people chew a ſmall quantity of tobacco with their beetel. It muſt be obſerved, that the ladies, or females above the common claſſes, of India, although accuſtomed to both ſmoking tobacco, and chewing beetel, do them with ſo much attention to cleanlineſs, as not to offend the moſt punctilious nicety. The extreme elegance of the ſmoking apparatus not leaving the ſmalleſt indelicacy in the breath, and the beeri, or beetel, in moderation, is highly eſteemed as a ſweetener of it. Nothing indeed can be a greater proof of their utility, and agreeable effects, than being grateful to the ladies of Hindooſtan; for no females on earth can be more attentive to their perſonal attractions, nor readier to reject any thing that might have the moſt minute tendency to leſſen them. To an Engliſhman, it may poſſibly be a ſtronger argument, informing him that his own countrywomen, ſo famed for delicacy and ſweetneſs, do not ſcruple to partake of the refined luxury of inhaling tobacco in the Eaſtern ſtile; nor do they deſpiſe the beeri, although, perhaps, it is not in ſo much, nor ſo deſerved eſtimation as the hookah.

To conclude our imperfect account of this country, and its inhabitants, we ſhall give the reſult of obſervations made on the weather, during a period of a year and a half that we were in the upper country; but it muſt be kept in mind, that exact correctneſs cannot here be expected, both on account of the rough manner in which the account was neceſſarily taken, and the loſſes that we ſuſtained of a great part of the data, as noticed in the narrative.

In the month of January, the mornings are very cold, with conſiderable moiſture from the dewy vapours, until they are diſpelled by the ſun, which brings alſo a light breeze, that decreaſes after noon. The ther-

mometer is ſeldom higher than 75° at the hotteſt part of the day. The winds prevail chiefly from the north-weſt. Rain is uncommon in this month.

The mornings of February are not ſo cold as in January, and the heat of the day is greater, otherwiſe the weather is much the ſame.

In March, hot weather, with lightning, and now and then a ſhower of rain may be expected. Toward the end of March, the thermometer will ſometimes be above 80°; but if not expoſed to the ſun, the heat of the day is not oppreſſive.

April is the hotteſt month in the upper country, in which the thermometer fluctuates between 75° and 85°; but it is ſometimes much more, as a letter received lately from Poona, mentions, that on the 9th of April 1793, the Mercury at 3 P. M. was at 100°, and had for ſeveral days been as high.

Rain is frequent in this month, particularly in the evening, and early part of the night. Thunder and lightning, with blaſts of wind, in the evening.

May is alſo a hot month, but the air is rendered cool by the moiſture of the atmoſphere, as rain is in this month very frequent, from the near approach of the ſouth-weſt monſoon on the Malabar coaſt.

In the month of June we have felt ſevere rain at Poona, and at Seringapatam; but it does not rain continually, and ſeldom in the day, as upon the coaſt. Indeed all our remarks tend to confirm the idea, that this region being ſo much elevated above the ſea, partakes of both monſoons, but feels not the violence of either. June is not ſo hot a month as April and May, but it is ſtill rather unpleaſantly ſo, and the nights are alſo cloſe and ſultry. Thunder, lightning, and wind, are frequent in this month.

July is a wet month, but the ſhowers are rather frequent than ſevere. The weather, in regard to heat, is much the ſame as June. Thunder and lightning is not uncommon in this month.

The

The rains abating on the Malabar coaſt, there are not many ſhowers in Auguſt, and the weather in general is moderate and ſettled. Fogs are ſeldom ſeen in the upper country, nor are the dews very heavy. Toward the end of September, the days are hot, but ſomewhat refreſhed by morning and evening breezes, which are of longer continuance in October, and renders that month the pleaſanteſt of the two. Some rain may be expected in this month, but no very heavy ſhowers. The monſoon on the Coromandel coaſt, extends its effects to the upper country, and cauſes ſhowers.

November is a temperate, pleaſant month; the mornings in the latter part rather cold; a few ſhowers of rain may be expected. The weather continues to increaſe in coldneſs all December, and is in the mornings rather too ſevere: the evenings are very pleaſant. This and the next month appear to be the drieſt and coldeſt of the year.

The nights, the year throughout, are clear to a degree unknown in Europe, or, perhaps, in the lower regions of India, and, when moonlight, are inexpreſſibly ſerene and pleaſant; for very ſeldom does a cloud intercept the rays of a ſingle ſtar. The days are likewiſe in general very clear.

CHAPTER XXII.

ROUTE FROM THE KRISTNA TO BEJAPOOR, BY WAY OF INAPOOR, HUTNY, TULSUNG, OORSUNG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, AND REMARKS ON THE TASTE OF THE CANAREESE, &c. IN USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

OUR little party we left on the Kriſtna's ſouthern bank: that river was croſſed on the 15th of May, and had too much water in it to admit loaded cattle to croſs; we were therefore obliged to unload the camels, and tranſport our baggage acroſs in baſkets, which took up three hours. There was in the deepeſt part, near the northern bank, almoſt five feet of water; and the paſs is not a good one, being rugged and rocky. The banks of the river are high, but the river is not ſo broad as the Toombudra at Hurry Hal; being here, we conjecture, under ſix hundred yards. The Kriſtna is greatly increaſed near Meritch, by the junction of a river which takes its riſe from a variety of ſtreamlets that fall from the Ghauts, about the part that our detachment aſcended them: it is called the Warnah, and is of courſe loſt in the Kriſtna, which takes its riſe farther northward, and coming nearly ſouth paſt Tajgom and Meritch, receives the waters of ſeveral ſmaller rivers: then bending eaſtward, it receives alſo, in the courſe of three degrees, the Malpurba, Gutpurba, Beemah, Toombudra, and winds its way to the Eaſtern Sea, or Bay of Bengal, as noticed in another place.

Our road for a mile continued near the river; when leaving the little pleaſant iſland before mentioned, we paſſed through Inapoor, a pretty large, but not an important town, two miles from Coorſee, in which there are, as well as at the latter place, many Muſſelmans, who are ſubſiſted in a ſimilar manner. Several neat buildings, both in the Hindoo and Muſſelman taſtes, we obſerved in paſſing through Inapoor; and outſide,

outſide, to the ſouthward, is a tomb of a man of note, near a large tank.

Leaving Inapoor, our road continued very good, and we paſſed Huttral, a ſmall village on our right, and Tangree on our left, the former three, the latter five miles from Inapoor. A rivulet, about eighty yards acroſs, called the Haugrannee, runs between Tangree and Chinal, a ſmall village, half a mile ſouth-eaſterly from Tangree. If we ſuppoſe theſe places to have been named by Muſſelmans, and trace their ſignification in Hindvi, they might be fancied ſomewhat indelicate; Chinal, is a proſtitute; Tangree, the thigh, &c.

Hutny, where we halted, is ſix miles from Tangree. Our road this day very good; country rich, but from the ſeaſon of the year, not yet much cultivated.

This town, by ſome writers, is called Hutteney; our orthography, however, in many caſes, as well as this, is determined by the manner in which the inhabitants themſelves expreſs the names of their own towns. Where it is by them differently pronounced, we have ſometimes put down the different ſpellings; and if we are obliged to differ from other writers, or to take liberties with their relations, we beg it may be underſtood we do it with due deference, and not with a view, or wiſh, of ſuperſeding better authorities. This remark adverts to a variety of inſtances in this work.

We have made a practice, and we could almoſt venture to recommend it to others travelling in this quarter, of eſtimating the trade, wealth, and even merits and manners of a town, by the extent and appearance of its durrumſalla; which, in the Mahratta country, is the ſame with the ſeraë of the Moghuls, and the choultree of the Carnatic; namely, the accommodation of travellers.

Every town of conſequence, indeed almoſt every village, proportionate to its ſize, has a durrumſalla, which, being open to all ranks and religions, is, in a country where there are no inns, very commodious and convenient to travellers. In towns where there are no public buildings of

of this deſcription, or if it is inadequate to the number requiring accommodation, the hoſpitable Banyans ſupply the want, and furniſh the houſeleſs wanderer with a habitation. What we have to ſay on the ſubject of durrumſallas, comes with propriety from this place, where we were accommodated in a very magnificent one; and as it afforded our party a pleaſant repoſe, we ſhall, in return, be particular in deſcribing it.

It is ſituated about half a mile eaſtward of the town, in a grove of trees, that prevents its being ſeen at any diſtance. The figure is a ſquare, and it will, when finiſhed, be ſufficiently capacious to contain five hundred perſons. At preſent the ſouthern and weſtern ſides only are completed, in which our party, in number about two hundred, were comfortably diſpoſed of. In common with moſt of the buildings of this kind, it is of one ſtory, open inſide only; the outſide, excepting the gates, preſenting a blank wall. There are ſtone ſteps leading from the gates to the top, which is a flat terrace, and will, when finiſhed, be a delightful ſeat of a moonlight night. In the centre is a religious building, apparently ancient, covered by a dome; it faces the ſouth, and is, as to the whole deſign, neither a moſque nor a pagoda, but partaking of the character of both; in devotion, however, it is uſed only by Hindoos.

Raſter, to whom the town of Hutny belongs, and to whom too much praiſe cannot be given, for his attention to the intereſts of his tenants, expended twelve thouſand rupees on the weſtern gate, which ſtill is not ſo handſome as the ſouthern. On the right of the latter, is a pretty apartment, about twenty feet in length, and fifteen in breadth, (the uniform depth of the building) the front formed by three arches, of which we, five in number, took poſſeſſion. Although ſo ſmall, the excellence of the workmanſhip made the expence of building it amount to ſeven thouſand rupees. Our horſes and camels were picketed round the religious building, in our ſight, which cuſtom is adopted by merchants, who on market days come from too great a diſtance to return the ſame night; to whom this building ſerves as a place of depoſit for their goods, and

abode

abode for themſelves. The whole building is of elegant hewn ſtone, and is carried on by the voluntary contributions and exertions of all religions. Mr. Emmitt made a drawing of the ſouthern gate, the arched apartment, and ſome adjacent buildings, including part of the temple.

We ſhall take this opportunity of ſaying a word on the taſte of the Canareeſe, (for ſo we muſt ſtill call theſe people, although to the northward of our imagined boundary) in uſeful and ornamental architecture. They are very laviſh of the chiſſel, and ſpare no pains to vary the ornaments, ſo as to have no two alike. Under a ledge, which projects about two feet, to throw off the rain from the apartments of the building juſt noticed, are inſerted ſtones for its ſupport, handſomely ſculptured into lions, tigers, men, birds, &c. and no two correſponding. If the Canareeſe were ſuppoſed to underſtand the Grecian orders, without any refinement in their knowledge of architecture, and had occaſion to ſupport a roof by columns, we ſhould ſee the Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic, blended in all the confuſion of taſteleſs irregularity.

Even in windows, which we will, for inſtance, ſuppoſe requiſite on each ſide of a gate, they will diſplay this talent for diverſification, and make one a ſquare, and the other perhaps an oval. This certainly, to thoſe whoſe architectural ideas are formed on rules and regularity, has an unpleaſing effect, but from habit it ceaſes to be hurtful to the uncritical eye; and it moreover gives frequent opportunities of obſerving, how near in their ſculptures they imitate the objects to be repreſented, on which ſcore, we cannot, in juſtice, withhold from them an acknowledgment of conſiderable merit.

Nor if their execution only be conſidered, will a ſcientific admirer of this art deny his approbation; and if taken unconnectedly, their deſign is ſometimes found far from inelegant. The column before noticed at Naugmungul, page 75, appears to be perfectly regular and beautiful; not regular, indeed, if examined by the rules of any one order, but ſo arranged in its different parts, as not, ſo far as we can judge, to offend a critical eye. Reſpecting the elevation of the ſhaft proportioned to its diameter,

diameter, this column approaches nearer to the Ionic than any other order, being as one to eight; and its form is alſo octagonal. Neither this, nor the pillars noticed at Baugoor, or Santa Bednore, (pages 60 and 230) had any diſtinguiſhing chapiter, or capital; but ſometimes we do ſee an entablature, and volutes generally reſembling leaves of the cocoa-nut, or the palmyra ſpecies of tree, from which it would appear, that theſe people borrowed their firſt ideas of proportion and ornament in architecture, from that natural and noble column; as the more accurate Greeks did the oldeſt order from the ſtill nobler column, man himſelf: for we learn, that "taking the meaſure of the human foot, and finding it to be "in *length*, the ſixth part of the *height* of the whole body of man, they "fixed on that proportion for their columns, and made thoſe of the "DORIC order, the firſt invented, ſix times as high as the diameter, in-"cluding the capital. The conception was in every reſpect accurately "juſt; for indeed man may be truly denominated a noble column, of "which the ſquare baſe of his feet forms the pedeſtal, his body the ſhaft, "his head the capital; and thence it aroſe, that an order having the "*proportion*, *ſtrength* and *beauty* of the human body, was univerſally "introduced into the more ſubſtantial edifices of the ancients."

Still improving, as the ſun of ſcience diffuſed its broader and more extenſive rays, "the Ionic owed its exiſtence to an enraptured contempla-"tion of the delicacy and beautiful proportions of the female form; for, "of this order, it is the eſtabliſhed maxim, that the diameter be exactly "one *eighth* part of the height of the whole column."

In Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities, (page 461) theſe intereſting ſubjects are purſued, and thence the quotations above marked are borrowed.

It is certainly foreign to our work, to enter into any critical diſquiſition on the ſtile of building in India, and were it not, it is foreign to our intention to impoſe an idea of our poſſeſſing the requiſite abilities to throw any ſatisfactory light upon the ſubject; but we muſt notice, that if ſome of the columns do convey an effect, combining elegance and ſtrength,

ſtrength, others ſeem to be totally repugnant to the rules of art, and the dictates of nature. In Mr. Hodges's Travels in Aſia, a curious plate is given of a column, but as we have not the work at hand, cannot refer immediately to it, in which a degree of beauty is annexed to its ſtability; but in ſome parts pillars will be ſeen poſſeſſing neither. We have before noticed the probability of Indian architects borrowing the rudeſt ideas of their art from the palmyra; and it would ſeem that thoſe of later ages, blind to the propriety that guided their predeceſſors, although they have, like them, taken nature for their original, have perverted and miſapplied the copy. We now allude to ſome pillars and repreſentations that we have ſeen, in which it would appear, that, inſtead of the palmyra, the cypreſs is taken as a model; which tree, however graceful and majeſtic as ſupporting itſelf, is an unhappy archetype to be guided by, in forming a ſupport for any thing ſuper-incumbent.

Columns framed from this imagined model, ſwell out at about one eighth of their elevation, and riſe in a conical form to the capital. Between the baſement and the increaſed diameter, which part ſhould, by every geometrical rule be, at leaſt equal in circumference to any other, is therefore the ſmalleſt and weakeſt portion of the column, excepting perhaps, where the ſhaft approaches the entablature: this evidently muſt produce ſuch an effect, as ariſes from contemplating what poſſeſſes neither grandeur, ſimplicity, or ſtability. If we miſtake not, the pillars ſupporting the lofty portico that forms the entrance into the palace at Bangalore, come under the laſh of criticiſm in this reſpect.

One word more, on the ſubject of ſtairs, and architectural remarks are dropped. The people of the peninſula, Hindoo and Mahomedans, ſeem to have no idea either of elegance, propriety, or even convenience, in raiſing their ſtaircaſes. Leading up to pagodas, or deſcending into bowries, the ſteps are ſufficiently correct; but in their habitations, their palaces, their moſques, ſo injudiciouſly are the ſtaircaſes conſtructed, that a perſon is obliged to feel his way almoſt in the dark: and ſhould he meet another, is ſcarcely able to paſs. The Peſhwa's palace at Poona, is, we

underſtand, (we ſpeak from hear-ſay, as we never were in it) aſcended by theſe kind of ſteps, which are generally of ſtone, a foot and a half high, and as much in breadth, which meaſurement makes them very incommodiouſly ſteep.

Had we not already employed ſo much time, and that poſſibly not advantageouſly, on this topic, we ſhould be induced to ſeek for a cauſe of this inconvenience, in the prudence, or policy, or perhaps it might be called, fear of the former enthroned tyrants of the Eaſt; but apprehenſive of fatiguing the reader's patience on a ſubject, that, underſtanding very imperfectly, may lead us into errors, we return to Hutny, which is a large town, well peopled, and in a very thriving ſtate: its commerce is extenſive; from Surat, Bombay, Rachore, Narronpet, &c. various merchandizes are imported. The merchants, who are very attentive, obliging people, informed us, they had commercial correſpondents and connexions in the former of theſe places; which is a great diſtance for ſuch concerns, when we conſider the difficulties of conveyance, and other inconveniences. The manufactures are ſilk and cotton ſarees, piece goods, &c. but their ſtaple is grain, with which this fertile diſtrict furniſhes them in abundance. The town is encloſed by a wall and ditch of no great ſtrength, and there is a ſtone building, which they call a fort, but as a fortification, Hutny is not worth ſpeaking of. The entrances to the town are on the northern and eaſtern ſides, through pretty well built gates; but there are no buildings in or about Hutny worthy of particular notice, excepting that already deſcribed. An avenue of mangoe trees, planted by Raſter in 1785, reaches from this town, in a ſoutherly direction, nine or ten miles to the Kriſtna. This being ſo favourable a place for us to procure all we wanted, it was determined to give our cattle a day's reſt, and we accordingly halted on the 16th.

Several merchants came out to us in the morning, and invited us to return their viſit, which in the evening we did, and were very politely received. We ſaw ſeveral of their beſt and moſt valuable manufactures and wares; and although they knew we ſhould buy but little, they with great

great readineſs expoſed their moſt coſtly things, as if with a view to impreſs us with a favourable idea of their commercial opulence.

Hearing there were ſeveral Europeans in the town, who, by the deſcription, we knew did not belong to our party, we ſent for them, and, among them, recognized a deſerter from the 2d Bombay regiment, while at Darwar; as he was in other reſpects a notorious character, we determined to carry him to Bombay. As it would have been a great incumbrance and hindrance to us, to have taken the other three, and as we knew them not, they were ſuffered to go their ways.

It appeared ſtrange that a party of vagabonds ſhould be thus ſuffered to wander about a country, whoſe government is known to be ſo jealous;—we noticed this to the merchants, who gave no deciſive anſwer: indeed it appeared, that ſo long as they moleſted no one, no one would moleſt them.

By Orme we find "Huttany" mentioned as a very conſiderable mart in 1679, in which year it was taken from Sevajee, who had before reduced it, and ſacked by the confederates in Bejapoor, by whom it was propoſed to ſell the inhabitants for ſlaves; but this meaſure was warmly oppoſed by Sambajee, Sevajee's revolted ſon, who could not, however, carry his point, and in conſequence, from the deteſtation of co-operating with allies who ſold people of his own religion, he returned with the troops under his command to his father, and was reconciled.

The Engliſh factory at Carwar, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century had conſiderable traffickings with Hutny, but it ſo frequently changed maſters, and being immediately in the ſcene of the troubles of thoſe times, it was found neceſſary to drop the intercourſe*.

We left Hutny the 17th of May, and marched ſix or ſeven miles over a ſtoney, but pretty good road, and paſſed Burchee, a ſmall village; five miles farther we paſſed Igly, a good looking village, and a

* Conſult Orme's Fragments, pages 121, 193, Note LII.

few miles farther halted in ſome buildings on the ſouthern ſide of Tulſung, a reſpectable town, encloſed by a good wall eighteen miles from Hutny. The road this day was pretty good, over an open country, apparently well inhabited, and capable of cultivation. We ſaw ſeveral herds of antelopes. Hurry Punt, with his army, returning from Seringapatam, lately paſſed Tulſung. A very ſevere ſqually night, with much lightning and rain.

May 18th we left Tulſung, five miles from which we paſſed Hoonwar, not a very large, but a reſpectable, town, ſeemingly in a thriving ſtate: a high broad road runs in a northeaſterly direction from Hoonwar, to, we believe, Punderpoor.

No village occurs between Tulſung and Hoonwar, nor is a hill or tree, or buſh to be ſeen, nor any water between thoſe places: a ſtreamlet of water runs cloſe eaſterly of Hoonwar, and a few miles farther we paſſed another rivulet with ſome gardens and a bowrie, and ſoon after ſaw Oorſung in a low ſituation; it is a reſpectable place, encloſed by a good wall, and ditch, and has a fort of ſtone; over the gates of which, in the eaſt and weſt faces, are two monſtrous buildings:—there are gardens and a fine bowrie of excellent water, cloſe north of the town, which is on the weſtern ſide of the fort. Half a mile from the fort, to the ſouthward, is the durgah and tomb of Hajee Mackaë, a man formerly of ſome note for piety, where there being pretty good accommodation, we put up. Near the encloſure is a large bowrie, but not of good water, and an aqueduct, ſupported by arches, out of repair. Oorſung is twelve miles from Tulſung; country between very open, no hills or trees being ſeen the whole way: ſoil pretty good. Oorſung, Awurſung, or Ireſung, is ſo called by Hindoos; Muſſelmans call it Teekotta.

After leaving Oorſung on the 19th of May, we marched over a very open country the ſame as yeſterday, about ſeven miles, when the outer wall

wall of the city of Bejapoor appeared. This city having drawn us ſo far to the eaſtward, being to Europeans unknown, and being in itſelf highly deſerving of particular notice, we ſhall readily deſcribe ſuch parts and objects as came under our obſervation:—but cannot be ſo full as we could wiſh, and indeed have promiſed, on account of being diſappointed in not receiving from India ſome papers, that the kindneſs of our friends there, led us to expect.

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CHAP. XXIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF BEJAPOOR.

THE firſt view we had of Bejapoor, was from a riſing half a mile weſt of the outer city-wall, from which point a large dome is the principal object, and on coming nearer, an incredible number of ſmaller ones make their appearance. The outer wall, on the weſtern ſide, runs nearly north and ſouth, and as we could ſee no end to it in either direction, we concluded it to be of great extent:—it is a thick ſtone building, about twenty feet high, with a ditch and rampart: capacious towers built alſo of large hewn ſtone are at the diſtance of every hundred yards, but are, as well as the wall, much neglected, having in many places tumbled into the ditch, from which, and receiving other rubbiſh, that name cannot now with much propriety be applied to it. The towers are curiouſly conſtructed: it appears, that after they were originally built, an additional covering, or caſing, of large ſtones, was applied, which from ſeveral has fallen off, and left the ſuppoſed original tower quite perfect.

A mile and a half from the weſtern wall is a town called Toorvee, built on the ruins of the former city; and although, as to the number of inhabitants, this is now but an inconſiderable place, the ruins around it denote it to have been a ſuperb reſidence. About a mile beyond Toorvee, the intermediate ſpace being filled with magnificent piles of ruins, we paſſed a noble building, the burying place of Chinga Sahib: it will be noticed hereafter. Mr. Rae and the writer of this narrative had ſeparated from the party, and were cordially invited into a habitation, by the fakeers of Chinga Sahib's kubr or tomb: obſerving we were travellers, and ſtrangers, they preſſed us to repoſe at their abode, and offered

us meat and drink. They had never ſeen a European before, and were, as may be ſuppoſed, very inquiſitive. After ſtaying with them a ſhort time, we took our leave; thanking them for their hoſpitable offers, we excuſed ourſelves in not accepting them, as our party was too large for their accommodations, and it was inconvenient to ſeparate. We promiſed to viſit them again before we quitted Bejapoor.

Continuing our route eaſtward, we rode two miles farther, and found our party conveniently accommodated in the buildings about the burying place of Ibrahim Padſhah, a former ſovereign of this kingdom. Seeing the fort at a little diſtance, we agreed to ride round it, and firſt paſſing through a pretty little clean town to the ſouthweſtward of the fort, we entered the covert way, which we found a hundred and fifty, and in ſome parts upwards of two hundred yards broad: the ditch, which in many places is now filled with rubbiſh, was originally a formidable one, excavated out of the rock, on which, ſerving as a foundation, the fort is built:—the curtain is of great height, perhaps from the berm of the ditch forty feet, entirely built of huge ſtones, ſtrongly cemented, and frequently ornamented with ſculptured repreſentations of lions, tigers, &c.—The towers flanking the curtain are very numerous, and of vaſt ſize, built of the ſame kind of materials, and ſome of them have ornaments at top reſembling a cornice, and otherwiſe in the ſame ſtile with the curtain. We had no conception of the ſize of the fort when it was propoſed to ride round it, and as it took us upwards of two hours to accompliſh its circumference by the counterſcarp of the ditch, the medium of our conjectures was that it is eight miles; if meaſured by the glacis it would, of courſe, be a great deal more:—the curtain and towers in the ſouthern face are in the worſt ſtate, and ſeem to have been battered; the ditch there is filled with ſand, &c. and we were ſhewn the places where Allum Geer erected his batteries againſt this fort; the ſpot for which does credit to his judgment as an engineer.

On

On returning home, that is to ſay, where our people put up, we examined the elegant buildings in our neighbourhood, and as they are as much deſerving notice as any that we had opportunities of examining, ſome of them we ſhall deſcribe particularly.

The moſque and mauſoleum of Ibrahim Padſhah are built on a baſement one hundred and thirty yards in length, and fifty two in breadth, raiſed fifteen feet; it is encloſed by buildings of one ſtory, open both out and inſide, for the accommodation of viſitors, travellers, &c. The entrance to the incloſure is on the north ſide, by an elegant, lofty gateway, with minarets of great height at the corners:—oppoſite the entrance a handſome flight of ſteps lead through a curious gate, up to the raiſed foundation, on which the moſque and tomb are built.

The moſque inſide is a plain building, one hundred and fifteen feet by ſeventy-ſix, covered by an immenſe dome raiſed on arches, five in the long eaſtern face and three in the depth:—a ſtaircaſe leads to the top of the moſque, round which there is an elegant railing with lofty minarets at the angles: a ſecond railing higher up forms a balcony round the baſe of the dome, and is finiſhed in the ſame ſtile of elegance, with correſponding minarets. On the top of the dome is a column, crowned with a creſcent.

Fronting the moſque, at the diſtance of forty yards, having a piece of water and a fountain between, ſtands the ſtately mauſoleum of the king and his family:—it is a room fifty-ſeven feet ſquare, incloſed by two virandas; the inner thirteen feet broad, and twenty-two feet high; the outer, twenty feet broad by thirty, ſupported by ſeven arches in each face:—the interſtices of the ſtones at top are filled with lead, and clamped together by ponderous bars of iron, ſome of which have been wrenched from their holds by the deſtructive Mahrattas, ſuppoſing, perhaps, that they were of a metal more precious. The ſtones are ſo neatly joined as not to be perceptible in the inſide, where the tops of the virandas are ornamented with beautiful ſculptures, chiefly paſſages

from the Koran: but the ſides of the room are in the moſt elaborate ſtile:—it is indeed wonderfully ſo.

A black ſtone, but not, we believe, marble, is the chief material on which chapters of the Koran are raiſed in manner of baſſo relievo, and poliſhed equal to a mirror. The part cut out to give a due degree of prominence to the letters, has on the northern ſide been beautifully gilt, and adorned with flowers on a blue ground in imitation of enamel. The doors, which are the only pieces of wood in the building, are handſome, and ſtudded with gilt knobs; around the door ways in each face are a variety of ornaments exquiſitely executed. There is a window on each ſide of the four doors, and over them arches of open work, ſo contrived, that what is not cut out expreſs paſſages from the Koran. Round the ſouthern door is a tetraſtich containing an account of the expenditure for this building, by which it appears to have coſt fourteen lacs, and thirty-one thouſand pagodas: it is not thus expreſſed, but in a myſtic manner, to bring in as often as poſſible the number NINE, which is of virtue in aſtrological calculations; the lines conclude thus:—one hundred and fifty-nine thouſand pagodas, nine times told *. Eſtimating the pagoda at its higeſt value, the amount is nearly ſeven hundred thouſand pounds ſterling; which ſum we were informed was expended on the tomb alone, but we apprehend it includes the moſque and adjacent buildings, and even then, is an enormous ſum in a country where labour is ſo cheap:—ſix thouſand five hundred and thirty-three workmen, we were told, were employed on this elegant ſtructure, thirty-ſix years, eleven months and eleven days †.

After ſome examination we diſcovered two dates in the open work of the windows in the ſouthern face; one was the year of the Hejra 1029, which the fakeer who has the care of the tomb ſaid, was

* It is alſo a myſtic number with the Hindoos, being not only one of the lunar cycles, but conſidered by them, among other myſterious conceits, to be an emblem of the Deity, becauſe if multiplied by any other whole number, the ſum of the figures in the different products remains always nine; as the Deity, who appears in many forms, continues one immutable eſſence. Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. II. page 113.

† See note XII.

the epoch of the completion of the building, and that he knew of it before, but did not like to diſcover it; his anſwers to our enquiries on that ſubject were, however, widely different, and before the date was found out, he declared there were no inſcriptions to that effect. Not being read in Arabic, we could not clearly underſtand the ſubjects of theſe dates, and the fakeers who ſhew theſe places are, in general, deplorably ignorant, and too abject to correct any error in an obſerver, ſhould their ignorance admit of ſuch a diſcovery: we cannot therefore ſpeak very intelligibly on this point. The other date was 23, and may be the number of years in which the building was completed; or the age of the king at ſome particular period; or, what is moſt likely, the year of his reign. Should any perſon ſkilled in Arabic, after reading this account, viſit this tomb, we recommend him to be particular in examining theſe dates, as in the firſt a letter renders the 2 rather obſcure, almoſt confounding it with a 3. If our copying is right it anſwers to A. D. 1619.

The only inſcription we ſaw in Perſian, is to the memory of a daughter of the king's, paying a pretty compliment to the infant virtues of the deceaſed. One expreſſion we recollect was, that the name of Zoran Sultan, honoured in virtue, being engraven on this building, dignified every pillar, and was the ſureſt perpetuity of its fame. We write from memory, as this inſcription was not copied.

All the door frames, windows, and every part are ornamented with innumerable conceits, executed in the moſt maſterly manner; indeed from the deſigns, fancy ſeems here to have opened her richeſt, and from the variety, her exhauſtleſs ſtore: in point of execution the artiſt was certainly worthy of ſuch an exquiſite delineator; every excellence of architecture ſeem here united, and makes this tomb ſurely one of its nobleſt productions.

The room, the external ornaments of which we have attempted to deſcribe, is inſide, a dark gloomy place, lined with black ſtone, perhaps marble, and contains ſix graves, which are always covered with a fine white

white cloth. The graves are north and ſouth; the eaſtern one contains the body of Hajee burra Sahib, the Padſhah's mother; next her Taj Sultan, his queen; thirdly the king himſelf; on his left Zoran Sultan his daughter, ſhe died at ſix years of age; next, her brother, the king's youngeſt ſon, Boran Shah; leftermoſt Shah Inſhah, the king's eldeſt ſon.

Over this room a dome is reared forty-four feet diameter, with minarets and railing the ſame as the moſque. Mr. Emmitt made a drawing of the moſque, mauſoleum, the gate, and ſome of the adjacent buildings, which we much wiſh was in our power to give with this account, as it would convey to the reader a clearer idea of the elegant appearance of theſe beautiful buildings, than mere deſcription is capable of.

The gentlemen of our party reſided in a neat little moſque appertaining to the kubr of Ibrahim's wet nurſe: that monarch had, it ſeems, ſhewn his gratitude for the faithful ſervices of his foſter mother, by erecting a handſome tomb over her remains. It is the general plan to all ſepulchres of conſequence, to have a moſque, with a piece of water and a fountain between them, but all we ſaw here are neglected, and the ſources that ſupplied them with water dried up.

On coming to Bejapoor we were cautioned againſt the thieves with which it was ſaid to abound, and were therefore on our guard, poſted ſome extra centinels, and picketed all our horſes near our own habitation. In the night, notwithſtanding, ſome villains had the addreſs to convey one of the horſes from the line, and although they were diſcovered almoſt in the act, and an alarm immediately given, under favour of the night, they got off with their booty.

May 20th. An application was made to the Killehdar for permiſſion to ſee the fort, and to our great ſatisfaction obtained. About ten o'clock we entered the fort, through three gates in the ſouthweſtern ſide, one of which was handſome and ſtrong. Soon after paſſing theſe gates, we ſaw on our right an elegant bowrie of capital water, by our conjectures one hundred yards in length by ſeventy-five: ſteps down

to the water are built all round, and it is ſurrounded by a regularly built encloſure of houſes, that look upon the bowrie, two ſtories high and ſupported by arches, all of fine ſtone:—the paſſage to the bowrie is under an arch fifty feet wide, which, as well as the bowrie and buildings, was conſtructed at the expence of Sund ul Moolk, a eunuch of Ibrahim's court: he is buried in a handſome tomb at Oorſung.

At a little diſtance from this piece of water are two very elegant lofty domes, erected over the remains of Abd ul Rizak and ſon, fakeers in the reign of Ibrahim: there are vaults below them, into which we deſcended. Although theſe tombs are not ornamented ſo profuſely as ſome others, ſo far as we can judge, a ſcientific eye would be as much pleaſed with theſe as with any building in Bejapoor, they are ſo elegantly neat. Notwithſtanding their age, and being neglected, they are in perfect repair; nor is there any appearance or likelihood of decay, elegance and durability are ſo happily blended.

Not far from Abd ul Rizak's, is the ſepulchre of Allum Geer's queen; we believe, the mother of his favourite ſon Kambuckſh, but cannot in this place enter into any inquiry on the ſubject of his family, but which, as before hinted, we have in view for another part. A ſquare range of buildings of one ſtory and conſiderable extent, open inſide only, incloſes the tomb, which is raiſed a few ſteps in the centre, built of white marble, beautifully cut and poliſhed: the teſſelated pavement is alſo of marble, with agates of divers colours inlaid between the ſtones. This monument has ſuffered from ſacrilegious hands.

Near the encloſure of the monument of Allum Geer's queen, is the ſepulchre of Ali Adul Shah, one of the ſovereigns of this kingdom; it has been an elegant ſtructure, but is in a ſtate of decay. Adjacent to this is a burying ground, containing a number of promiſcuous graves, not worthy of particular attention here, but which would, viewed comparatively, eclipſe the ſuppoſed magnificent repoſitories of the proudeſt kings of Europe.

We

We went next on the rampart, which being too narrow, the guns are in the towers; ſome of the guns were meaſured, and will be particularly noticed hereafter. We were then taken to the jamai-muzjid, or great moſque, which is indeed an auguſt ſtructure. We cannot but feel how inadequate we are to deſcribe the meaneſt of a thouſand buildings in this wonderful city, and would be very glad to ſee the pen of a perſon ſkilled in theſe matters ſo worthily employed: ours was but a tranſient view, and for our own part, totally unuſed to ſuch ſights, we were ſo loſt in admiration, that we ſcarcely believed what we ſaw to be realities.

The large moſque was begun by Sultan Mahmood Shah, king of Bejapoor, and continued by his ſucceſſors to the fourth generation, but never completely finiſhed. The front has been ſhivered by lightning; otherwiſe it is in tolerable repair. It is ninety-ſeven yards north and ſouth, by fifty-five: wings, fifteen yards broad, project ſeventy-three yards from the north and ſouth ends, encloſing, on three ſides, (with the body of the moſque) a large reſervoir for water, and a fountain. Five lofty arches ſpread the whole extent of the eaſtern front, under the centre of which a few ſteps lead up into the moſque; and the wings, open only toward the centre, are ſupported by wide and lofty arches. Oppoſite the entrance is an arched niche, hid by a curtain, which being drawn aſide opens a ſcene of vaſt elegance:—the artiſts here ſeemed to have exerted their ingenuity to the utmoſt, and have diſpoſed of their gilding and enamel with great taſte. The prevailing embelliſhments in moſt of the ornamented buildings are paſſages from the Koran, the names of God, Mahomed, and the Khalifs, with ſome of the favourite religious apophthegms from the writings and ſayings of Mahomed: they are generally protuberant, poliſhed or gilt, with the ground work enamelled. Beſide the niche are a few ſteps againſt the wall, of beautiful alabaſter. The floor of the moſque is terraced, and divided by a different coloured chuman, into partitions of three feet by two. The dome is very large, with a railed balcony round its baſe, which, however,

ever, cannot be ſaid to reſt on the body of the moſque, as the dome riſes from a kind of baſement, and not from its own greateſt diameter, as it increaſes to the centre; ſo that all below that part is what is not commonly given to the cupolas in Europe, and ſeem added for the intention of ſhewing from the ground the greateſt magnitude of the dome, which would otherwiſe be hidden by the body of the building. We made but a very ſhort ſtay on the top, as the ſun, reflected by the terrace and dome, made it inſufferably hot. The wings, which are alſo flat and terraced, are ſeveral feet lower than the moſque, and have ſteps leading down to them from the top. We were invited to ſit; carpets were ready ſpread under the centre of the dome; and as the day was exceſſively hot, the coolneſs here was very refreſhing.

The ſacred grandeur, united with ſimplicity, that is ſo ſtriking in this building, appears to us as better calculated to inſpire the devotee with ſenſations ſuitable to the purpoſe of prayer, than the eye-diſtracting elegance of ſome of the magnificent temples of Chriſtianity. Minds expanded by ſcience, and illumined by the ray of reaſoning morality, can make the neceſſary diſcrimination; but others, unenlightened and uninformed, might be loſt in admiration of the works of mortals like themſelves, and forget that humility which all religions inculcate as eſſentially requiſite, when man, impotent and inſignificant, enters into the preſence of his Creator. The internal ſenſes, by which alone man knows his Maker, inſtead of being abſtractedly abſorbed in the contemplation of his attributes, are divided in viewing the ſplendour exhibited by the pride of his weak brethren, and diverted from their right direction, by attention arreſted to bewildering ſounds.

A handſome young man, ſon to the ſuperior fakeer of the moſque, was ſitting on the carpets, and aſked ſeveral pertinent queſtions: he was a very well bred man, and deſired our guides to ſhew us what he called the burra gombuz, the great cupola, which is the burying place of Sultan Mahmood Shah, and well indeed does it deſerve the name given it by the fakeer.

It is one room, fifty-one yards ſquare inſide: at each corner, on the outſide, is a circular building joining the angle, of the ſame height with the wall, which, by our conjecture, was a hundred feet. Theſe buildings, at the angles, are of eight ſtories, about twenty feet diameter, and appear for little elſe than to aſcend by, to the bottom of the dome.

This mauſoleum is a plain building, excepting the grand entrance on the ſouthern ſide, where there is a very lofty door-way, richly decorated with ſculptured inſcriptions, gilding, &c. Above the door, under a projecting range of ſtone, are ſome well executed ornaments: the inſide is alſo plain, having but a few decorative deſigns, ſuch as urns, pines, &c. over niches in the wall, but they are peculiarly beautiful. The body of the king is in a vault under the centre of the dome. This room, which we before noticed to be one hundred and fifty-three feet ſquare, has a dome reared over it of one hundred and ſeventeen feet diameter in its concavity;* ſo that between the bottom of the inſide of the dome, and the wall that ſupports it, is a ſpace of eighteen feet, which is occupied by an arch, there being no intermediate ſupport. This immenſe cupola has been much neglected; in ſome places it admits the wet, in others ſhrubs are growing from it, which will cauſe a premature decay.

The muzjid, or moſque, is in the ſame plain ſtile of elegant grandeur with the mauſoleum, but its minarets are the handſomeſt we ſaw. Neither the jamai muzjid, nor Sultan Mahmood's tomb, have any external ornaments above their domes; the latter is almoſt the only one we obſerved on the uſual plan in other parts, of half a circle, or as it is commonly deſcribed, a bowl inverted: all the others are in the form of a globe, with the bottom ſegment only cut off.

Although we have particularly given the dimenſions of this building, and the jamai muzjid, they cannot be very exact, as we had no opportunity of meaſuring them, but in the rough way of pacing over them; but the dimenſions are not perhaps very erroneous, as we took the medium of our meaſurement, and being in the practice of pacing ſhort diſtances,

* This is between St. PETER's at ROME, and St. PAUL's, of LONDON; the internal diameter of the former being about 140, of the latter 100 feet.

diſtances, we ſeldom erred very much. Ibrahim Padſhah's buildings were meaſured.

The houſe of Ubbee Sahib is an elegant building, having a lofty, open front, ſupported by pillars, looking upon a noble piece of water.

Although we had now been ſeveral hours walking about this wonderful fort, we had not yet ſeen the inner fort, or citadel, nor perhaps ſhould we have found it in a whole day's examination. It conſiſts of a ſtrong curtain, frequent towers of a large ſize, a fauſſe-braye, ditch, and covert-way, the whole built of maſſey materials, and well conſtructed. The fauſſe-braye is very wide, in ſome places ſufficiently ſo to admit of gardens and reſervoirs of water, and has on the weſtern ſide the only pagoda we ſaw in Bejapoor. The ditch is, in moſt parts, a hundred yards wide;* its original depth cannot now be aſcertained, as it is chiefly filled with rubbiſh: the covert-way is a good deal deſtroyed. The entrance into this fort is through ſeveral gates, at one of which a ſmall guard was placed; it is called the iron gate, but it is of wood, and only caſed with iron plates.

The fort inſide is a heap of ruins, none of the buildings being in any repair, except a beautiful little moſque, built by Ali Adul Shah, Ibrahim's father. The cutcherry faces this moſque, at the diſtance of two hundred yards, having gardens between. Near the cutcherry are the remains of a reſidence, or much frequented place, of Ibrahim's; it is particularly ſtriking for the beauty of the ſtones, which are of a fine black colour, and wonderful preciſion in the execution. All the arches in this city, which being the general ſtile of building are very numerous, are of that deſcription called by us Gothic; excepting in this beautiful retreat of Ibrahim's, where they are of eliptic and other forms.

No buildings but the palaces of the kings, and accommodations for their attendants, are in this fort, which is nevertheleſs almoſt filled with their ruins. One of the palaces was on fire, and had, we were told, been burning

* This appears a very great width, but it is ſo marked in our memoranda taken at the time, and which our recollection does not induce us to alter.

burning for fifteen days, but it moſt likely was an exaggeration." Theſe palaces are the only buildings among thoſe we have noticed, that can ſuffer much from the effects of fire, as none of the others have any periſhable materials in their conſtruction. The front of one of the palaces is formed of three arches; that in the centre, although twenty-nine yards broad, is ſtill ſo lofty as to be out of proportion. Near the ruins of the palace of Ali Adul Shah, is a dupper of extraordinary ſize, made in the uſual ſhape, the contents of which, by our conjecture, were equal to two hundred gallons. We were told, it was uſed to contain ghee for the royal houſhold.

Leaving this fort or citadel, we paſſed through ſeveral neat bazaars, in our way home, and viſited a tower near the weſtern ſide of the fort, called the ooperee-boorj, or lofty-tower; and from the top, to which there are ſixty-nine ſteps winding on the outſide, it commands a view of the whole fort, which we could ſee was an irregular circle; the angles of the curtain being very obtuſe, with an immenſe tower at each, which we were aſſured amounted to three hundred and ſixty; but although we were not inclined to diſcredit it at the time, we, on reflection, think the number muſt have been exaggerated. The fort has ſeven entrances, only five now in uſe, the other two, one of which is an iron gate, are ſhut. The number of gates, they told us, was meant to correſpond with the days of the week, and the number of towers with the days of the year. The fort, we obſerved, contained ſeveral diſtinct towns; and although ſo great a part of it is covered with ruins, there is ſtill room for corn-fields and extenſive encloſures; in ſhort, it appeared in itſelf a nation. The inner fort, which muſt be much more than a mile in circumference, appeared but as a ſpeck in the larger one, which, in its turn, is almoſt loſt in the extent occupied by the outer wall, deſcribed in the beginning of the account of this moſt wonderful city.

The enormous ſize of the guns we ſaw, correſponds with the magnitude of the fort; they ſeem, indeed, made for each other: three only came under our obſervation, which were particularly meaſured: and we

learned, that although the towers were formerly well ſtored with ſuch guns, only twelve now remained. Here follow the dimenſions of three guns, which may be depended upon as correct, as they were meaſured by us with great care.

On the ſouth-eaſtern ſide of the fort, in an immenſe tower, is a Malabar gun, the firſt we ſaw.

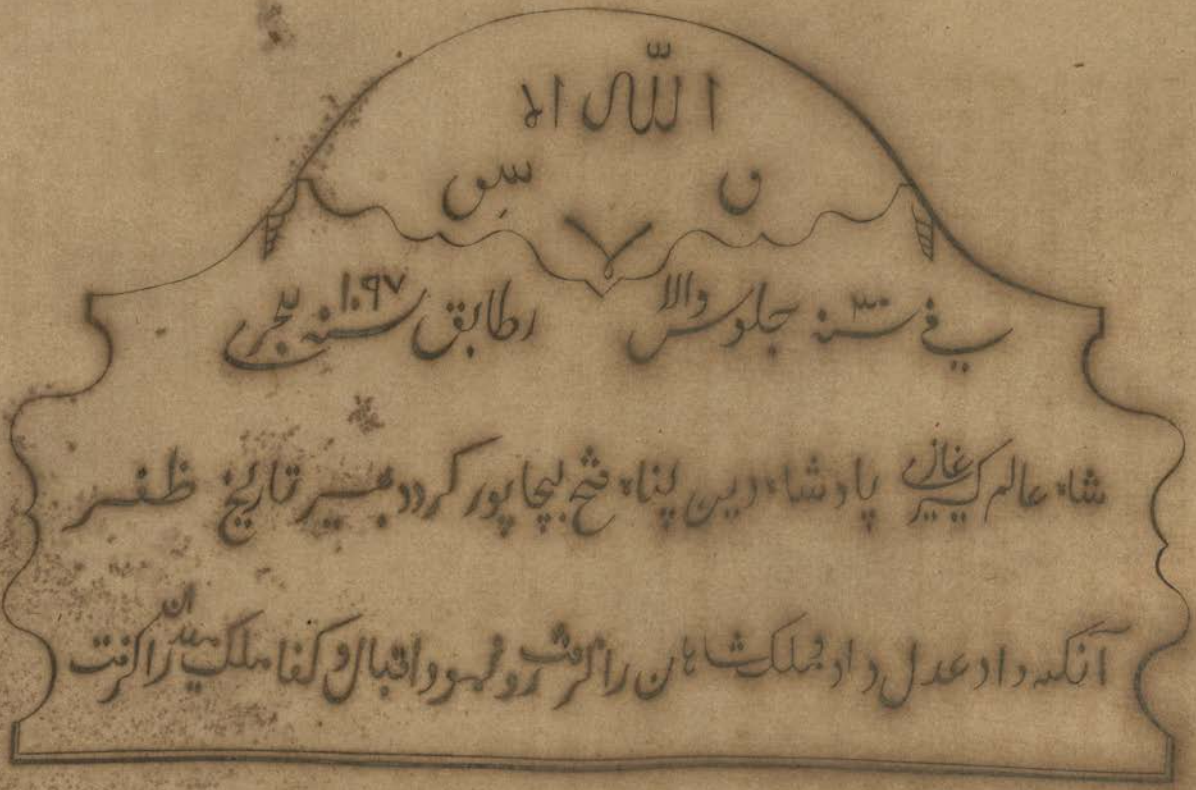
Its diameter at the breech	-	4 feet	5 inches
length from breech to muzzle		21	5
circumference of the trunnions		4	7
diameter at the muzzle	-	4	3
of the bore	-	1	9

There is a ſhort gun lying near this monſter, whence its name, cutcha-butcha. The proportions, as here given, are evidently very faulty.

A tower, ſtill larger, on the ſouth-weſtern ſide, holds the largeſt gun; it is of braſs, caſt, as appears by the inſcription annexed, in the year of the Hejra 1097, of the Chriſtian æra 1685, by Allum Geer, in commemoration of the conqueſt of Bejapoor, then governed by Sikunder, the laſt king of the original Mahomedan dynaſty.

Diameter at the breech	-	4 feet	10½ inches
muzzle	-	4	8
of the bore	-	2	4
Length	- - - -	14	1
Circumference in the middle		13	7

It is called Moolk é Meïdan, or Mulick é Meidan, the Sovereign of the Plain, is beautifully worked, and poliſhed almoſt equal to glaſs, but, as appears from the meaſurement, a moſt miſhapen bungling piece. There are ſeveral inſcriptions emboſſed on it, (this expreſſion is not perhaps correct) in Arabic, and one in Perſian, which is annexed; but not in ſo beautiful a character as the original, which we were unable to imitate. Having occaſion to take ſome notes at this gun, we found a ſeat in it very convenient for that purpoſe. Several ſtone ſhot are lying beſide this



Inscription on **MOOLKÉ MEIDÂN**, *a brass Gun in* **BEJAPOOR**;
Signifying it to have been cast in commemoration of the
CONQUEST *of that* **FORT** *by* **ALLUM GEER**
in the year of the Hejra 1097 (AD 1685) and of his reign the 30.th

Publish'd 1.st May 1794. by Edward Moor

this gun, and we ſaw its rammer, which is an unwieldy ſpar like a maſt.

The third gun is on the ooperee-boorj, and is called Lumcherree, or Far-flyer.

Its length is - - - -		30 feet	3½ Inches.
circumference at the breech - -		9	2
at the muzzle } meaſured over the largeſt moulding }		7	7
at the ſmalleſt part -		6	
diameter of the bore - - - -		1	1

This gun continues of the ſame circumference, 9 feet 2 inches, from the breech, to one fifth of its length, when it decreaſes to 7 feet 10 inches.

The firſt and laſt of theſe guns are conſtructed of bars of iron, hooped round, not upon carriages, but lying upon blocks of wood. The braſs gun is fixed on its centre, on an immenſe iron inſerted in the ground, and graſping its trunnions in the manner of a ſwivel, its breech reſting on a block of wood, ſupported by a thick wall, ſo that it cannot recoil when fired.*

Beſides the inſcriptions, the braſs gun has ſeveral ornamental devices upon it, particularly about the muzzle, where, if we recollect right, a lion and a tiger are fighting, and one of their mouths expanded forms the muzzle of the gun, in a manner, to our recollection, not very clear. About the fort we ſaw ſeveral ſmall guns, caſt of braſs, and curiouſly inlaid with gold, and with tiger mouths, a plan Tippoo has followed in caſting ſome of his field pieces.

We were told, that there never was but one other gun ſo large as Moolk e Meidan, which was its ſiſter, Kurk o Bedjlee, Thunder and Lightning, and that it was carried to Poona, and perhaps melted down, as we never heard of it there.

About four o'clock we returned home, much aſtoniſhed and gratified by what we had ſeen.

* See note XIII.

May 21ſt. During breakfaſt, and the early part of the day, we had ſeveral viſitors, of whom we aſked many queſtions. This city, we were told, in its flouriſhing ſtate, contained, of inhabited houſes, nine hundred and eighty-four thouſand, four hundred and fifty-ſix; forty-five thouſand bowries; ſixteen hundred moſques. The number of bowries we thought exaggerated; the moſques, we believed, not over eſtimated; and as to the houſes, although it is ſcarcely poſſible to form any judgment, it muſt be allowed, ſuch an unheard-of number cannot but ſtagger credibility. On expreſſing our doubts to our informant, we were told, that the authentic records ſtill exiſts, from which his information was derived.*

The confederacy of the Mahomedan kings of the Decan, againſt Ram Rajah of Annagoondy, ſo often and ſo imperfectly noticed by eaſtern hiſtorians, was headed by Ibrahim, of Bejapoor; his colleagues were the ſovereigns of Hydrabad, Amednuggur, and Beder. A pitched battle was fought, to which both parties brought an incredible hoſt, and the conteſt, which commenced with the day, ending in favour of the confederates, the unfortunate Rajah was in the evening taken and beheaded: relative to which event, and expreſſive of the manner of his death, an equeſtrian ſtatue is ſaid to be in Bejapoor. Annagoondy, after being ſacked by the confederates, was annexed to the kingdom of Bejapoor.

It

* Some cities are mentioned by writers of eaſtern hiſtory, that, excepting in the number of houſes, ſtill exceed the account here given. Mr. Maurice (page 118 of his Indian Antiquities) ſpeaks of Chundery, a city in the province of Malwa, as containing three hundred and eighty-four markets, three hundred and ſixty caravanſeras, and twelve thouſand moſques; and Mundoo, once the capital of the Soobah, whoſe fortreſs is twelve coſs in circuit. Palibothra, the ſuppoſed capital of ancient India, is, by Mr. Maurice's authorities, (Strabo, Pliny, and Arrian) ſaid to have had on its walls five hundred and ſeventy towers, and that it had ſixty-five gates: page 32. And Owde, the capital of a province, by the Brahmins, is aſſerted to have extended over a line of forty miles. Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. I. page 259. The city of Canouge, on the banks of the Ganges, was encloſed by walls fifty coſs, or one hundred miles in circumference: Maurice, page 36. And in page 42, we are told, from the authority of the Ayeen Akberry, that in the beginning of the ſixth century, under the reign of Maldeo, it contained thirty thouſand ſhops, in which beetel-nut was ſold, and ſixty thouſand bands of muſicians and ſingers, who paid a tax to government.

It was during the reign of Sikunder, that this fort fell to the Moghul Allum Geer, after a ſiege of eleven years. Theſe pieces of information are here given as they were received; and it was our intention to have particularly commented upon them, and to have endeavoured to rectify ſeveral errors in dates that occur in our beſt hiſtories, relating to this quarter, of the laſt two centuries. In the chronological table, and biographical ſketches of the family and ſucceſſors of Allum Geer, that we have hinted at in page 70, we ſhould have had an opportunity of giving ſome particulars of the ſiege of this city and fort; but, from ſeveral cauſes, we are obliged to omit the account altogether. One cauſe is, the contradictory accounts of different writers are ſo ſtriking, and the great time that it muſt take to collate and adjuſt ſuch a maſs of matter, that we are deterred from the attempt while ſo little leiſure is on our hands: at a future time, however, we have it in view, and hope it will be found a curious and intereſting ſubject.

The kubr and moſque of Ibrahim Padſhah, we obſerved to have been ſtruck with ſhot in many places, particularly the domes; one of the arches in the northern face of the tomb is knocked down, and the whole of that face rent. The fakeer informed us the damage was received during the ſiege by Allum Geer: that laſt mentioned he particularized, as ſuſtained by a ſhot from Moolk e Meidan, which, however, in thoſe troubles, could not have been the caſe, as the gun was caſt in commemoration of the event that ended them. None of the perſons with whom we converſed on the ſubject, who, to be ſure, were not men of any conſequence, knew on what account that gun was caſt, nor ſeemed at all to be read in Perſian.

In anſwer to our enquiries reſpecting the extent of the outer wall, we were informed it would be a whole day's journey to ride round it, which made us drop the idea of meaſuring it, as was before intended. It was built by Ibrahim, who alſo built the fort: the inner fort was conſtructed under the direction of Ali Adul Shah.

Mr.

Mr. Uhthoff, and the writer of this account, went forth to examine ſuch places as appeared moſt deſerving of notice; but it was with difficulty we could determine which were moſt ſo, among ſo many objects that at once offered themſelves to view, any one of which would, in another place, have excited our admiration. We ſaw innumerable moſques, kubrs, and bowries, many in tolerable repair, but by far the greater number in ruins. A religious building, of that deſcription formerly noticed under the name of Yeed-gah, is on the weſtern ſide of the fort: it is a wall fifteen feet high, and one hundred and thirty yards ſquare, with an entrance on each ſide, except the weſtern, where, for the ſpace of eighty feet, the foundation is raiſed half the height of the wall, and paved with large flag ſtones, in which are inſerted ſtrong rings and bolts of iron, of whoſe uſes we were ignorant. This building is uniformly plain, except the weſtern end, where the wall, facing the eaſt, has an arched niche in the centre, and nineteen arches on each ſide, with a ſmaller between every two. At the angles are ſmall towers, from which the people are ſummoned to prayers, and for the purpoſe of aſſiſting at the ſacrifice of the Koorban, for which latter purpoſe the Yeid-gah are principally intended. This was built by Allum Geer after the conqueſt of the fort. Viewing it from the ooperee-boorj, it had the appearance of an amphitheatre, and we imagined was for the purpoſe of gladiatorial and gymnaſtic exerciſes.

We viewed with pleaſure the lofty dome over the body of Shah Nawaz, a miniſter in the reign of Sultan Mahmood Shah. The anceſtors of the preſent Nawab of Shahnoor, are buried in front of a very handſome muzjid, under what is called a chaputra, which is a raiſed portion of ground, of a ſquare form, containing the tomb ſtones. This chaputra is built of handſome black ſtone.

The kubr of Ameen Sahib is ſituated on a riſing, two miles weſtward from Ibrahim Padſhah's, and being newly white-waſhed, is ſeen advantageouſly from a conſiderable diſtance. A gilt column and creſcent are raiſed from the top of the dome. Ameen Sahib, or as he is more properly

perly called, Ameen deen Allah, was a fakeer of great piety, during the reign of Sultan Mahmood Shah. The durgah of his tomb is more reſorted to than any in the city, and as his jattarah, or anniverſary feſtival, was juſt paſt, it was ſtill crouded with fakeers and pilgrims. We remarked to ſome fakeers, that the ſhrine of Ameen Sahib, though only a fakeer, was elegantly adorned, and reſpectfully attended, while the repoſitories of their famous kings were ſuffered to decay, and remain in a ſtate of ruinous neglect, with but a ſolitary attendant to tell to whoſe memory the oſtentatious mauſoleums were erected. Ameen Sahib, they remarked, was not like thoſe tyrants, who, by ambitious violence, reign ſovereigns of a day; he, by his piety, abſtinence, and benevolence, had ſecured himſelf an eternal throne in heaven; and when here, ſaid they, the princes of this world fell at his feet, and were happy in his favour: hence, they morally obſerved, we diſcern the diſtinction between the ſublunary pride of ſovereigns, and the ſpiritual piety of a fakeer; the memory of the one is reverenced, even by kafirs, to the remoteſt corners of the world, while the others, in the circle even of their own power and pride, are ſuffered to lie unrevered in oblivious neglect, mouldering among the unhonoured dead.

As this canonized perſonage was frequently ſtiled khojeh, we apprehend he was a eunuch; ſo that not feeling the impulſe of the moſt powerful paſſion, (the conjecture we admit is uncharitable) abſtinence on that head might have been no more than a negative virtue. Among Mahomedans, however, the moſt unbounded gratification of that appetite is by no means a deadly offence. The luſts of the fleſh are not ſo ſinful as with Chriſtians; and the ſagacious prophet did wiſely, in promiſing his followers a refined continuance after death of thoſe pleaſures, which, during their lives, conſtitute their moſt exquiſite enjoyment; a more likely method of gaining converts, which appeared the grand intention, than teaching them to expect things avowedly incomprehenſible.*

Mahomed

* See note XIV.

Mahomed knew the genius of his countrymen too well, to ſuppoſe they would be captivated by the idea of mere ſpiritual enjoyment in the world to come; he therefore declared, that as the body, in this life, takes ſo much part in the ſufferings of the ſoul, it ſhould, in juſtice, partake of its happineſs hereafter, by the moſt exquiſite enjoyment of every corporeal ſenſe. A vulgar notion has prevailed, that the Arabian prophet excludes women from his paradiſe; but he had too high a regard for the ſex, to be guilty of ſo unpolite a piece of injuſtice: the idea originated from a verſe in the koran, which moſt certainly allows no place there for old women. This gave ſo much uneaſineſs to an ancient dame, that ſhe remonſtrated to Mahomed upon the cruelty of the excluſion; when the prophet rendered her immediately perfectly happy, by declaring, that all the old women ſhould be reſtored to the bloom of youth, before they entered thoſe manſions of bliſs. See Richardſon's Dictionary, vol. I. page 699.

Having thus endeavoured to reſcue the memory of the Arabian prophet from the imputation of ſuch an ungallant excluſion, we give a new doctrine of an author more modern, and although no prophet, certainly more reaſonable; and although we do allow the following to be of the two the moſt rational idea, we would not willingly admit its orthodoxy: rejecting both extremes, truth, and juſtice perhaps, lie between.

" SAY to the tyrant man, whoſe pride denies
" Thy ſex a ſoul, and bars them from the ſkies,
" That when the date of female worth expires,
" And ſickening nature yields her latent fires;
" When beams no more the luſtre of the eye,
" And death o'er beauty hails his victory;
" To life by fate recall'd, the ſex aſſume
" Celeſtial charms, and never-fading bloom;
" In roſeate bowers recline, or bliſful rove
" Through ſcenes of boundleſs joy, and rapturous love:

" That there, ſo Heaven ordains, a blooming band
" Of youths, obſequious to each fair's command
" Attentive waits, and as her fancy wills,
" Each taſk of duty, or of love fulfils.——

" Then to the peremptory tyrant, ſay,
" Who hopes this lot in Heaven, muſt here obey;
" Bow to ſuperior worth, to ſenſe refin'd,
" Bleſs the benignant ſway of womankind;
" Hail the fair fabrick of a hand divine,
" And own the SOUL that animates the ſhrine.——
" Or, driven for ever the realms above,
" His ſoul in vain ſhall pant for HEAVENLY LOVE*."

In the encloſure to Ameen Sahib's tomb, we ſaw four fine geeſe, the only birds of that ſpecies we had ever ſeen in the upper country, and they were here prized as rare, curious birds. Our enquiries if money would purchaſe them, were received moſt ungraciouſly, and was, we believe, the reaſon why we were not permitted to ſee the inſide of the ſepulchre. Having loſt our credit at this place, we departed, leaſt theſe intolerant wretches ſhould loſe their reſpect; and having in mind our promiſe of re-viſiting the fakeers, from whom we received the firſt civilities, as already noticed, we went to Chunga Sahib's, and were very cordially received; and it being a very hot day, immediately invited to repoſe, which we declined, and greatly ſurprized the fakeers, when we told them, we never practiſed a luxury, to them ſo grateful and refreſhing. They aſked us a great many queſtions about the war, and we had the ſatisfaction to find, that the fame of the Britiſh arms had reached this remote city. Every day, indeed, ſince we left camp, we had occaſion to obſerve the conviction of the whole country impreſſed with the ſame idea, and every one with whom we converſed, as well in the Bhow's

* A morſel for a Muſſelman from " Salmagundi."

camp, as ſince we quitted it, readily declared, that the proweſs of the Fringees had effected every thing in the ſplendid events of the late war.

Theſe people had heard of the rapid progreſs of the French in the peninſula, and mentioned the name of Monſieur Buſſy; they were not, however, ignorant, that the decline of their power had been almoſt equally rapid; and that their former brilliant elevation, like the dazzling tranſient appearance of a meteor, ſerves only to make their preſent depreſſion the more obſcure. A Frenchman had been heard of viſiting this city, but the appearance of a European was ſo novel, that theſe people enquired was ours the natural colour, or were we painted. To ſatisfy them, one of us bared an arm, and they were ſurprized to ſee it ſo much whiter than our faces and hands, which, from ſo long a reſidence in India, were, of courſe, comparatively dark, and being lately ſo much expoſed to the ſun, were ſadly burned and bliſtered. Our horſes' furniture furniſhed much ſpeculation, and our attendants were highly diverted with the enquiries of the fakeers. They expreſſed their aſtoniſhment at our underſtanding their language ſo perfectly, (as they termed our knowledge*) and were curious to learn the ſtate of their religion and language in the parts we came from. The great diſtance of our country from theirs was a ſubject of ſurprize; and this alſo furniſhed a theme at all viſits to Bramins and others in the Bhow's camp.

We took our leave with mutual expreſſions of eſteem, and proceeded to Chunga Sahib's kubr; which, notwithſtanding the many wonderful fabrics we had ſeen, ſtill, for its grandeur and elegance, claimed our admiration. The moſque and mauſoleum are joined by a communicating wall, which is not uſual. The dimenſions of the building are fifty-eight yards by ſeventeen. The palaces and buildings by which it was once ſurrounded, are now in ruins, and no one takes care of the ſepulchre and moſque, which will, however, from the durability of their conſtruction, flouriſh through ages.

Previous

* See note xv.

Previous to entering moſques of any eminence, or the tombs of men of revered memory, viſitors are expected to throw off their ſhoes or boots, which, of courſe, no one at all curious would refuſe complying with: it is no more than taking off the hat on entering a Chriſtian place of worſhip. Some tombs, ſuch as Ameen Sahib's, muſt not be approached by kafirs, or infidels, to within a certain diſtance, until the ſhoes of the abominable viſitor are removed*. It is uſual for perſons of any appearance, to make a trifling preſent at theſe places; two or three rupees is reckoned handſome.

At three o'clock we returned to our reſidence; but knowing our ſtay was ſhort, the time uſually devoted to meals and repoſe could not be ſatisfactorily ſpared. With conſiderable regret, we determined this day to be the laſt of our ſtay at Bejapoor; but it was ſome conſolation, that the ſhort period of our viſit had not, on our parts, been ſuffered to elapſe in idleneſs: indolent, indeed, muſt he be, who, to contemplate on the magnificent variety of this once proud city, would not be rouſed to exertion.

We could not in prudence ſojourn any longer here, as we had come much farther out of our way, than from the poſition of Bejapoor in the maps, we ſuppoſed there would be occaſion for; and the rains being now ſo near at hand, it would be neceſſary for us to make long marches in conſequence of this deviation from our route. Bejapoor is now aſcer-

* Removing ſhoes, previouſly to entering places of ſanctity, is common through many parts of Aſia: it is not exacted in China, but at Nepal we read of its being enforced. Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. II. page 312.

Shoes are in India reckoned ſo very contemptible a part of the dreſs, as not to be admitted into company. Viſitors always leave their ſhoes at the door previous to entering a room; and although the obſervance of this cuſtom is not exacted from Europeans, it is by many deemed a mark of diſreſpect in a native entering a gentleman's apartment otherwiſe than barefooted; and not unfrequently gentlemen at our own preſidencies and ſettlements, inſiſt on a ſtrict adherence to this mark of reſpect in all native viſitors, whatever may be their ſituation and fortune. Being beaten with a ſhoe, or ſlipper, conveys, as noticed in another place, an idea of the moſt degrading and abject kind: hence ſo little is the ſhoe reſpected, that ſhoemakers, among the Hindoos, are only of a very inferior caſt, and the Mahomedans deem it a low, mean vocation.

tained to be half a degree more to the ſouthward, than was before imagined.

Previouſly to marching on the 22d, we paid a viſit to a tomb, to which we had been particularly directed. It is called Mootee Gil, or Mootee Gilawur, and to account for its name, the following relation was given of it. A nobleman, of great property, was ſuſpected of being too rich, and it was determined by his ſovereign, to attaint him, and ſequeſter his riches, or to mulct him ſeverely. This coming to the nobleman's ears a ſhort time before the intended plot was ripe for execution, he convened the ladies of his family, and told them his ſituation. As a great part of the deſired property, was in pearls and other ornaments for the zenana, the ladies unanimouſly agreed to diſappoint the mercenary views of their rapacious ſovereign, and had all their pearls pulverized to powder. Being no longer an object of jealouſy, to plunder him was of no utility, and the nobleman eſcaped. The uſeleſs gems laid a long time in the family, and were at length given to a fakeer, named Maloone hubeeb Allah, who, during his life, cauſed this mauſoleum to be erected, and white-waſhed the inſide of it with chunam, made of the aforeſaid pearl.

The truth of this tale we do not pretend to vouch for, but certain it is, the inſide of this beautiful dome has ſomething peculiarly elegant in its appearance; being ſomewhat dark, the caſe with moſt of the tombs, its ſhining property throws a degree of light, that makes the delicately deſigned embelliſhments of this ſepulchre the more perceptible.*

An inſcription is over the door, containing the fakeer's name, and a date, which is 1011; of the Chriſtian æra 1602.

Traditionary legends ſpeak hyperbolically of the riches and manificence of the former ſovereigns and nobles of this city. It is ſaid, large ſums

* The oſtentatious name of Mootee Gil, we have read of in a different part of India. A palace ſo called, is near Moorſhedabad, formerly the reſidence of Mohabut Jung's relict, who oppoſed her uncle Sooraj ul Dowla, in his acceſſion to the Soubahſhip of Bengal; and being deceived by the promiſes of that politic prince, ſhe put herſelf in his power, and died in confinement about 1759.

ſums of money, and valuables, are to this day found ſecreted, as is ſuppoſed, during the troubles of war. We were in particular told, that at this time a negociation is on foot, for the purchaſe of an old wall of no great extent; and that an individual had recently offered a lacs of rupees for the valuables it was ſuppoſed to contain, expecting to be enriched by ſums, &c. ſaid to be concealed in its foundation.

When we left Bejapoor, proceeding to the northward, we did not, as we expected, ſee the outer wall, whence we concluded it had never been continued all round, (one man in the fort told us ſo) or if it was, no veſtige of it remained in that face. Our route for ſeveral miles was paſt and over the ruins of buildings, that muſt indeed have been ſuperb. It muſt be obſerved, that none of the buildings here deſcribed, the palaces in the fort excepted, have in them an inch of wood: they are in general conſtructed of the moſt maſſey ſtone, and in ſo durable a ſtile, that one is almoſt induced to ſuppoſe, that the rudeſt hand of time, unaided, could ſcarcely have effected ſuch devaſtation; nor would it ſeem that ſuch ponderous piles were reared by the hands of men. The maſſey materials of ſome, the minute exquiſite workmanſhip, and ſtill great durability of others, the ingenuity of the projectors, the ſkill of the artiſts, every thing indeed that adorns the ſcience of architecture, are here united in ſo many inſtances, that the mind can ſcarcely realize the grandeur and magnificence of the objects that are, in every direction, ſcattered ſo profuſely: on the other hand, ſuch mountains of deſtruction, noble even in ruins, dictate the idea, that it proceeded not from the ordinary revolution of time and things, but that they were rent from their foundation by ſome violent convulſion of nature.

Although the name and the fame of this city had reached Europe, it was never before particularly noticed by a European. Such travellers and authors as have attempted to deſcribe it, have done it in a moſt inaccurate and inſufficient manner. Tavernier is the only writer that we know of who was ever there, he ſays, "* Viſapour is a great ſcambling city, "wherein

* Indian Travels, page 72.

" wherein there is nothing remarkable, neither as to the public edifices, " nor as to trade. The king's palace is a vaſt one, but ill built; and the " acceſs to it is very dangerous, in regard there are abundance of croco- " diles that lie in the water, which encompaſs it." Tavernier, it appears, by his travels, viſited Bejapoor in 1648, and we are ſurprized to hear him ſay, there are no public edifices remarkable. Ibrahim's mauſoleum, and hundreds, perhaps thouſands of other buildings were at that time in exiſtence, that would, had he ſeen them, have given him a different idea. The approach to the king's palace, he ſays, is dangerous, in regard there are crocodiles: we can almoſt venture to affirm, that the ditches of the fort were never wet; a part of the ditch of the inner fort is uſed as a reſervoir, and has good water, but no crocodiles.

Were not Tavernier's reputation for truth at rather a high pitch, we ſhould be almoſt inclined to ſuſpect that he never was at Bejapoor; at any rate, he muſt have been there too ſhort a time, or noticed it too ſlightly, to allow of his making ſuch aſſertions.

Bernier ſays, that " Viziapore is very ſtrong, but ſituated in a bad, " dry country, which has ſcarcely any good water, excepting what is in " the city."

The city is indeed well watered, having, beſides ſuch an incredible number of bowries, ſeveral rivulets ſtill running through it. The large bowrie, built by Sund ul Moolk, would go a great way toward ſupplying the garriſon and inhabitants of the fort. As to a bad country, the land all about is rich, but very bare of wood; and how ſuch a vaſt number of inhabitants got fuel, we are at a loſs to ſay: it muſt, however, be recollected, that the quantity uſed by Aſiatics is comparatively very ſmall, and a conſiderable part of that is cow-dung.

Baldæus, ſpeaking of the kingdom of Bejapoor, ſays, " Its capital city, " which bears the ſame name, lies ſeventy leagues beyond Goa, eighty " from Dabul, and is ſaid to be five leagues in compaſs, with very ſtrong " walls, and five noble gates, on which are mounted above a thouſand " braſs and iron pieces of great cannon. They tell us, among theſe, " there

" there is one carrying no leſs than five hundred and forty pound weight " of gunpowder, caſt by a certain Italian, a native of Rome; who, be- " ing queſtioned by one of the king's commiſſioners concerning the " money he had diſburſed on this account, threw him into the ſame " hole where he had caſt the cannon before." This gun muſt be Moolk e Miedan, already deſcribed, and farther notice taken of her in note XIII.

Mr. Thevenot ſays, "The city of Viziapore is more than four or five " leagues in circumference; it is incloſed by a double wall, provided " with a quantity of cannon, and by a ditch, a fond de cuve. The pa- " lace of the king is in the middle of the city, and it is likewiſe ſur- " rounded by a ditch full of water, in which are ſome crocodiles. This " city has ſeveral large ſuburbs, filled with ſhops of goldſmiths and jew- " ellers; beſides which, there is little other trade, and little elſe to " remark."

Neither Bernier, Baldæus, nor Thevenot, had ever been at Bejapoor; nor, ſays Mr. Orme, note LXXIII. of his Fragments, do we know of any perſon now living who has. From that note we have taken the above quotations, excepting that from Tavernier, whoſe travels only are in our poſſeſſion.

Orme refers to Baldæus, in Churchill's Collection, vol. III. page 540.

Thevenot's ſtory of the crocodiles, was moſt likely copied from Tavernier, and will be copied by every future writer, until ſuperſeded by better authority.

The indefatigable Herbelot had moſt inaccurate ideas of this city: his enquiries, indeed, could have been but imperfectly anſwered. He ſays, under the article Viſiapour, " Nom de la ville capitale du royaume de " Cuncan, ou Decan aux Indes. Lón ne'n parle icy, qu'à cauſe qui'l " ſemble que ce ſoit la même ville que les Arabes & autres Orientaux ont " appellée Soumenat, qui eſt dans le même poſition que Viſapour." Bib. Orient. page 913.

We in another place have noticed, that Sumnat, or Soomnaat, is ſituated in Gudjraat, on the peninſula formed by the gulphs of Cambay and Cutch,

Cutch, and the Arabian Sea: Herbelot is therefore moſt egregiouſly miſtaken. Soomnaat to us appears to have been celebrated only from the eminence of the Deity, with which its magnificent temple was honoured, and never to have been a city of any extent or celebrity. The Ayeen Akberee ſays, "the temple was ſituated upon the ſhore of the ocean, and "is at this time to be ſeen in the diſtricts of the harbour of Deo, under "the dominion of the idolaters of Europe."

This harbour was named after Byram Deo, a Hindoo prince, who was driven from Soomnaat, by the ſanguinary intolerance of Mahmood I. in A. D. 1022. When it fell into the hands of the Portugueze, they were pleaſed with its name, and it is ſtill called Dieu, Deo, or Diu.*

* See Dow, vol. I. pages 71, 77. Rennell's Memoir, page 226. Ayeen Akberee, vol. II. p. 81.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ROUTE FROM BEJAPOOR TO JEJOORY BY PUNDERPOOR, MOORISHWAR, &c. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES.

WE left Bejapoor the 22d May, and paſſed Aarkeera, a ſmall village on our right, ſix miles from our place of departure, and Seedapoor, three miles from Aarkeera; three miles farther we halted at Booblaad, a place of no conſequence: good garden grounds, and a pretty little mangoe grove to the ſouth-weſt—Road pretty good and free from impediments, excepting two or three ravines between Bejapoor and Aarkeera.—Country open—Some hills to the north-eaſtward.—Soil indifferent. The immenſe dome of Sultan Mahmood's mauſoleum is ſeen from ſome riſings near Booblaad. Ameen Sahib's being newly whitewaſhed, and favourably ſituated, ſhows ſuperbly on the road.

May 23d. We left Booblaad and croſſed a nulla cloſe weſtward of it; the road continues good over rather a ſtony country, to Jalyal, a ſmall village, ſix miles from Booblaad: ſix miles farther, two rivers join near Caraſgy, a ſmall market town of little note, where we halted; one of the rivers is called the Bejapoor-Nulla, the other the Boor, which name, after their confluence, it retains. The country has but few hills—Soil uncultivated and not capable of much improvement—Road pretty good.

In this town is a dome over a Mahomedan's grave, which may be ſeen at ſome diſtance: there is a conſiderable number of Muſſelmans in Caraſgy, and as this was a day among them, ſet apart for the remembrance of an occurrence in religion, we knew they would be in a ſtate of enthuſiaſtic intoxication, and that it would be better to avoid than to puniſh their inſolence, which they could hardly be expected to refrain from, if there were opportunities of their mixing with our people: we therefore encamped outſide the town.

The Fakeers, and indeed all the Mahomedans in theſe petty places, exiſt in ſhameful indolence and ſloth; theſe wretches, although the moſt intolerant on earth, never ſcruple taking, or meanly craving alms, from all religions. One fakeer we obſerved at this kubr, who from his age and miſerable infirmities would have excited our compaſſion, had not contempt for his intolerant anathemas ſuppreſſed every other emotion. Making ſome enquiries reſpecting the character and miraculous performances of their ſaint, we underſtood he had travelled from afar, and aſking his motive for it, this poor creature, with all the inſolence of impotent fanaticiſm, replied, "to eraſe from the face of the earth the hated remembrance of infidels (on whoſe head, oh God! through the means of thy prophet, realize a catalogue of curſes), and on its ruins eſtabliſh the fame of the faith."

We had rain this and the two laſt nights.

May 24th. Left Caraſgy at day-break, as uſual, and marching ſeven miles, croſſed a nulla a little to the ſouthward of Ootgee, a large village, encloſed by a wall and a ditch: ſome of the head people came out and politely invited us to ſtay, but as it was too ſhort a march, we could not accept their invitation, and after half an hour's converſation we took our leave. Six miles from Ootgee, we paſſed Salgur, two miles farther Junglegy; a mile from Junglegy we paſſed Bawanchee, and Nimonee a mile from Bawanchee, which is two miles from Balownee where we halted; they are all places of no conſequence except the laſt, and that is not very large. A ſtream is between Bawanchee and Nimonee. Diſtance marched this day, upwards of twenty miles; road very good, and country open and plain; ſoil very indifferent.

May 25th. Our march was paſt a large tank of water ſoon after leaving Balownee, and over an uncultivated ſtony plain for ſix or ſeven miles, when we marched through Munglewera, a large reſpectable town, with a good market, and a decent fortification of ſtone. Leaving Munglewera, we paſſed a large tank on our left, and a mile farther croſſed the Maun-River, which is about two hundred yards broad, and

although

although now with but little water, from its high banks it appears to be a reſpectable ſtream in the rains. After marching upwards of twenty miles, we came to a place of accommodation, with ſome elegant pagodas, built on the acclivity and ſummit of a hill, with a noble flight of ſtone ſteps leading up to it, and commanding a fine view of the city of Punderpoor, and the river Beemah waſhing its eaſtern wall. The place of accommodation is built entirely of fine hewn ſtone, and is called Gopaulpoor; one of the pagodas was built by the famous Ragobah, ſo well known in Bombay. This days' march was through an open country, and the latter part a good ſoil, well wooded and watered, with no hills in ſight; a hot parching wind made our march tedious.

We put up in a commodious durumſalla about the centre of the town, and were much pleaſed with the regularity and cleanlineſs of this beautiful place. It is inhabited principally by Bramins, and is eſteemed the moſt ſacred ſituation in this country. The river Beemah waſhes it on the eaſtern ſide, and is alſo ſacred, and a noble ſtream; with a number of good boats, conſtantly plying upon it, being now very deep; and in the rains, we were informed it ſometimes overflows the town.*

This city (if properly ſo called) is not very large, but regularly and well built; the ſtreets are broad and very well paved, and may be called handſome from the number of noble houſes with which they are adorned. Almoſt all the principal members of the Mahratta empire have houſes here, to which they at times reſort for a temporary relaxation from the fatigues of official occupations. The Peſhwa's houſe is handſome, but not ſo elegant as Tuckajee Holkar's.† Nana Furnaveeſe, Raſter,

* Major Rennell ſays, "the Beemah is a principal branch of the Kriſtna, coming from the "north-weſt, and joining it near Edghir. It riſes in the mountains on the north of Poonah, "probably not far from the ſources of the Goodavery; and paſſes within thirty miles of the eaſt "ſide of Poonah, where it is named *Bewrah*, as well as Beemah." Memoir, page 257.

We have often heard it called *Bewrah* and *Beemrah*, as well as Beema: Bewrah appears to be a corruption, but of the other two we are not clear which ſhould be preferred.

† Tuckajee Holkar is a Mahratta chief or Jageerdar, whoſe poſſeſſions lay to the northward of Poona, contiguous to Scindia's: the Mahratta territories on the ſouth of Poona are divided between

Purseram Bhow and others, have elegant seats here. Scindia has no but his mother has several, and is a very liberal donor to many of the pagodas. The city is in the territory of Purseram Bhow. The market is very extensive, and well supplied, not only with grain, cloth, and the productions of this quarter, but with a variety of English articles; there being a whole street of Boras'* shops, in which the merchants of Poona and Bombay are concerned. A taste in building prevails here that has a handsome appearance: the foundation and first story of the houses are built of stone, and the remainder with red brick. Leading from the town to the river are several noble ranges of stone steps, and the front next the river is faced with a wall of stone. Many of the pagodas are very handsome, but we did not examine any of them particularly.

Punderpoor is daily encreasing in populousness and splendour, and we could not help anticipating its prosperity so far, as to look forward to the time when this shall be the seat of government.

To support the superstitious ceremonies and impositions of Braminical tenets, recourse is had to some prejudices apparently ridiculous: among others, they say, that from the extreme sanctity of this city, the adjacent lands become so holy that no grain will grow on them: true it is that although the lands about Punderpoor are as rich as any we ever saw, they bear nothing but a consecrated herb.

We found here a capital reinforcement of camels, sent from Poona by Sir Charles Malet, to expedite our march. Sir Charles had also forwarded

tween the Peshwa, Purseram Bhow, and Raster; in the same manner as their northern possessions are between the Peshwa, Scindia, Tuckajee Holkar, and Futteh Sing. See note XVI.

Scindia's capital is Ougeen, and Holkar's, Indore, about half a degree westward of Scindia's.

* The Boras are an industrious class of Mussulmans; generally shopkeepers or itinerant pedlars. A great many of them are in Surat, Bombay, and Poona; some of them are men of great property: they have customs peculiar to themselves, some of which we have heard are very singular. The pedlars carry boxes, in their contents exactly similar to the Jews in England; others go about crying old cloathes in precisely the same tone as the filthy vagabonds of London, and entice the servants to rob their masters and mistresses in the same manner as those nuisances are suffered to do in our Metropolis.

forwarded a ſupply of wine and other luxuries, to us highly acceptable. The camels were particularly opportune, as in our laſt march a camel and ſeveral bullocks of our party, were knocked up, and left on the road.

On the 26th we halted, and were very agreeably entertained examining this beautiful city.

The 27th we marched and were a little obſtructed by two nullahs which croſs the river, with a conſiderable depth of water and mud; theſe would at times be impaſſable.

We paſſed ſeveral ſmall villages, and after marching ſeventeen miles halted at Malcoomby, a place of no importance.—Road this day very bad; but from the capital aſſiſtance of Sir Charles's camels, our fatigued cattle came up pretty well.—Soil tolerably good.

On this day's march we obſerved the drill plough in uſe, if that name can be applied to ſo ſimple a piece of machinery. The plough is compoſed of two pieces of wood, one riſing from the earth, in a curve backward to the ploughman's hand; the other projecting forward, is faſtened to the yoke of the oxen: a ſmall bar of wood runs horizontally acroſs near the foot of the projecting piece, with three teeth, behind each of which a hollow bamboo, about four feet long, is ſupported by a ſmall bar on the hinder piece, ſimilar, and parallel, to that with the teeth; which pieces of bamboo inclining backward, are joined at the top by half a cocoa-nut ſhell, as a receiver of the grain, which by it is diſtributed to the bamboo conductors, and conveyed into the rills made by the teeth. A machine, we believe like a harrow, is afterwards dragged over the ſown field. The harneſs of the cattle is altogether as ſimple as the plough: draft cattle always have their noſtrils perforated, and a ſtring paſſed through, tied behind the horns; this ſtring is never taken off, and when the cattle are driven, no other harneſs is required than a rope, leading from the driver's hand to the nutt, as the noſe-ſtring (as well as the noſe-jewels of the women, as already noticed) is called.

This is all the harneſs ever uſed, even for drawing gentlemen's carriages in India, if we except a thong that depends from the yoke and faſtens it to the bullocks. The ploughman here noticed, was ſowing raggee, which he carried in a calabaſh at his back.

May 28th. We left Malcoomby, and in the diſtance of a mile paſſed two nullas and a ſmall village, and five miles farther marched through Akhlooſs, a large and reſpectable town, with a fort and well ſupplied bazaar. This was market day. Akhlooſs is near a mile through, and has ſeveral handſome bowries and buildings in and about it. Directly after paſſing the town, the Nera river is ſeen on the right, which river we croſſed half a mile north of Akhlooſs, near Surattee, a ſmall village on its northern bank. The Nera is a pretty little ſtream, about a hundred yards acroſs, with but little water: this paſs is a very good one. Four miles from the river we paſſed Luckwaree, a ſmall village, and a mile farther we ſtopped a ſhort time at Raree, where we meant to have halted, but not finding ſuch good accommodations as we wiſhed, we inclined to the eaſtward a mile, and put up at Rera, a village of much the ſame kind with Raree, of very little extent or importance. The road this day was tolerably good, except the laſt two miles, which were rather ſtony. Speaking of Raree or Rera, we obſerved the inhabitants joined their names, calling either of them Raree-Rera.

As we had rain almoſt every night, we found it convenient to halt at a place where we could get ſome ſhelter for our people, as well as ourſelves; for our tents, what were left of them, were of very little uſe, being worn out. From ſuch conſtant marching, and frequently through jungles, the gentlemen with Captain Little's detachment, wore out at leaſt two ſets of tents during the ſervice, and ſome who were ſo unfortunate as to loſe theirs, were put to the expence of three.

This was repreſented to government but was not redreſſed.

In the Bombay army, an allowance is made to the officers for purchaſing a tent previouſly to taking the field, and a monthly ſtipend given for carrying it. Until this war campaigns were never known to laſt longer

longer than the period of the fair ſeaſon, in which caſe the allowance (like all the allowances in our ſervice when firſt eſtabliſhed) was ſufficient and liberal. In this war, however, the troops, we have ſeen, kept the field two years complete, yet no additional ſum was given for the purchaſe of new tents, although they were ſo circumſtanced, particularly Little's detachment, that it was impoſſible to make one ſet laſt the ſervice. Not only was an additional allowance withheld, but, as if trying to what the army could be brought to ſubmit, that eſtabliſhed for a ſeries of years, was reduced before they took the field: thus a ſubaltern, who heretofore received for tent purchaſe ſix hundred, and for carriage monthly, a hundred and five rupees, received, this war, for the former three hundred rupees, for the latter fifty.

Fifty-five rupees a month for two years (commencing with a deficiency of three hundred) makes a wonderful difference, on the balance ſide of a ſubaltern's accounts at the expiration of that time; and we heſitate not to declare that this meaſure, whoever recommended, and whoever adopted it, was the moſt unpopular, cruel, and injurious to the Bombay army that was ever put in practice.

There never was a war ſo unprofitable to the army, as this, or ſo profitable to their maſters; many a ſubaltern left the field with more of Tippoo's lead in his body, than of his gold in his pocket, and to withhold their pittance at the commencement of the war, was as unfeeling, as unjuſt not to reſtore it at the concluſion, when the events of it pointed it out as an act of ordinary honeſty.

May 29th. Two miles from Rera we paſſed Surrubwaree, and a little farther Wangee, both ſmall villages: four miles farther we paſſed Waree, a ſmall place; and three miles from Waree brought us to Attoorna, a large village, whence the road runs a mile weſt to Lazoorna, a ſimilar village or town, cloſe ſoutherly of a nulla of water. The names of theſe places are alſo joined; the natives calling either of them Lazoorna-Attoorna. From Lazoorna we marched five miles, and halted at Sunſur, a place of no conſequence.

Road this day pretty good.

May 30th. Leaving Sunſur, we marched three miles, and paſſed Catee, a ſmall village, near which are ſome gardens and a good bowrie, with a neat garden houſe, ſituated at the entrance of a babool jungle, a furlong deep, through which we paſſed, and continuing our route three miles farther, croſſed a nulla which runs through extenſive gardens and plantations, with elegant ſummer-houſes, and bowries in them: fountains and avenues of cypreſs trees render theſe gardens very cooling and refreſhing. Baramootee, a large reſpectable town, with a ſtrong fortification, is about a mile from theſe gardens; the beſt part of the town is encloſed by a high wall: the Kurrah river divides the town; the weſtern diviſion appears the neateſt. We did not intend to halt here, but were deſirous to ſee the fort and encloſed town, but on applying, were told we could not be permitted to enter. We then walked about the outſide town, which is extenſive, and were accompanied by ſome officers from the fort, to whom we ſpoke on the ſubject of being refuſed admittance, and made them ſo heartily aſhamed of it, that the Killehdar was informed, from whom a moſt preſſing invitation was ſent to us, to viſit every thing worth ſeeing in the fort. It was now our turn to ſhow our conſequence, and very much againſt our inclination, we declined the invitation, and obſtinately perſiſted in refuſing to go, although they were very importunate. The Killehdar, &c. were deſired to underſtand that Engliſh gentlemen made no improper requiſitions, and that having once been refuſed admiſſion into the fort, we could not, conſonant with our feelings of propriety, accept an invitation in which civility and good manners appeared too late.

We now much regret having ſo vehemently oppoſed their inclination and our own, for this place is well worth ſeeing, and their refuſal at firſt, does not, on reflection, carry with it ſo diſrepectful an appearance as it did at the time; they were not, indeed, then obliged to know who we were, as we had no other equipage than our horſes, and their uſual attendants; as ſoon, however, as our line came up, and they ſaw a party

a party of ſepoys and a reſpectable ſtring of camels, horſes, ſervants &c. they were, as we obſerved, very deſirous to atone for the ſeeming diſreſpect, which proceeded, they ſaid, from not knowing who it was, that wiſhed to honour their fort with a viſit.

We were informed there was a European *gentleman* in the fort, and having many ſurmiſes who it could be, we ſent, acquainting him who we were, and wiſhed to know if he was in a ſituation requiring any little aſſiſtance that might be in our power to afford him. He came out to us, and we found he was one of thoſe vagabonds, who had left the ſervice of their own country, for ſituations with the armies of the native powers: this man was, we have no doubt, a deſerter from one of our regiments, as he gave a very unconnected account of himſelf.

Our party paſſed cloſe north-eaſtward of Baramootee, and croſſed the Kurrah near the town. A mile from Baramootee is Meerud, called alſo Amrawottee, a large town encloſed by a high wall, and commanded by a good looking fort on its northern ſide; in which we were told there is a gun as large as any in Bejapoor. Two miles from Meerud we came to Waggas, a ſmall village near the Kurrah, which river we again paſſed, and halted at Anjangow, a village on its north-eaſtern bank, half a mile from Waggas. The Kurrah, in general, is about a hundred yards broad, with but very little water, and as its banks are low, we apprehend it is never any conſiderable ſtream. Mullaad, a large town, a mile ſouth-weſterly from Baramootee, is waſhed by the Kurrah, beyond which to the ſouthward we know not where it runs. Road this day pretty good: ſoil in general poor, with ſtony uncultivated riſings.

From Anjangow the road continues along the Kurrah, at the diſtance of a furlong or two, and is interſected by many creeks and ravines, of very little impediment at this time, but which would in the rains, perhaps, render the road impaſſable. Julgaum is a large village, or rather two large villages, as the town is divided by the river, three miles from Anjangow; three miles from Julgaum we paſſed Carrattee, a ſmall village; Loony, a larger village, is ſeen on the other ſide of the

river in a ſoutherly direction, two miles from Carrattee. Baboordy is a ſmall village, a mile from Carrattee; the road to which place continues beſide the river, which now takes a ſweep round a babool jungle, along which we marched three miles, when the Kurrah again croſſes the road a little diſtance from Mooriſhwar, where we halted the 31ſt of May. Country pretty good, well wooded and watered, with ſome cultivation proceeding.

Mooriſhwar is a large town, with a tolerably good market: we had good accommodations in a durrumſalla near a large handſome pagoda.* A very elegant little building is carrying on in this town by a Canareeſe; it is a dome over a ſquare building of ſtone, ſo beautifully ornamented, that it would be noticed for its workmanſhip even in Bejapoor.

The method in which theſe people build a dome or an arch is curious: a mound of earth or chunam is raiſed the intended height and ſize of the dome or arch, over which the ſtones are placed; and when completed on the outſide, the ſupport is removed. Theſe people ſeem to have but little knowledge of the powers of mechaniſm: when a large ſtone is to be raiſed, it is dragged up a ſlope, raiſed of earth for the purpoſe; the inclined plane is indeed the only mechanic power that ſeems to be generally underſtood: the ſcrew is unknown, and although the pulley may not, its complex powers are: the lever is, we apprehend, the firſt mechanic aſſiſtance any man or men would diſcover; it is not however applied with any force in this country. From having ſo little aid from powers known by more enlightened people, we ought to allow the inhabitants of this quarter the greater merit for their exertions without them; and it is really ſurprizing how they are able to effect ſo much by mere ſtrength.

Although

* In this pagoda, the junction of the ſtones on the floor exhibit a turtle of very great dimenſions; this is not an uncommon animal to ſee pourtrayed and ſculptured in pagodas; there is one on the landing place of the ſteps aſcending Gopaulpoor; handſome buildings, before noticed, near Punderpoor. In the mythological traditions of the Hindoos, the tortoiſe is expreſſive of one of the incarnations of Viſhnu, and is ſuppoſed by Mr. Maurice, Vol. I. page cxiv. (where the Hiſtory of Ancient India, is imagined to be a ſpecies of aſtronomical mythology) to have reference, as well as the Teſtudo of the Egyptian Hermes, to the ſign that ſlowly winds round the north pole.

Although the mechanical powers are not now obſerved to be much in practice in this country, they muſt doubtleſs have been fully underſtood in the peninſula in former times. A variety of ſtructures in Bejapoor could not have been reared without an intimate acquaintance with them; we may however conclude that the Moghuls brought arts and artiſts with them from Hindooſtan. Many places of Hindoo origin alſo beſpeak that people to have been adepts in all that relates to the mechanical parts of architecture; their laborious and wonderful perſeverance excites aſtoniſhment in ſeveral parts of the peninſula, where perhaps are the oldeſt monuments in exiſtence of Hindoo induſtry and ingenuity.

Mr. Uhthoff left our party, and proceeded with diſpatch to Poona; ſome horſes having been forwarded to Mooriſhwar, by Sir Charles Malet, for that purpoſe.

June 1ſt. Our ſepoys, &c. took the direct route to Rajwarry, where we intended to halt; but having heard much of Jejoory pagoda, Mr. Rae and the writer of this narrative determined to ride round by that road.

We paſſed Mauree, a ſmall village three miles from Mooriſhwar, and ſeven miles farther reached Jejoory, which is a pretty large town, and, excepting a few ſhopkeepers and retailers of fruit, vegetables, and ſuch ſmall wares, ſeems entirely filled with Brahmins and beggars. This town would not deſerve particular notice were it not for its pagoda, which being of great celebrity, and having attached to it a number of dancing girls, of whom we have occaſion to ſpeak, we ſhall dwell upon that ſubject in the next chapter.

On entering the town of Jejoory, we were ſurrounded by a croud of beggars importuning us for alms, and contending who ſhould have the honour of ſhowing us the pagoda. With ſome difficulty we reached the foot of the pagoda hill, where we diſmounted, and were accompanied up by a troop of theſe beggarly wretches. This pagoda is of very great celebrity, built on the ſummit of an unconnected hill, at the diſtance of leſs than two miles from a high range, that runs in a ſouth-

eaſterly direction. The aſcent is by a handſome flight of broad ſtone ſteps on the north-eaſtern ſide, and being of conſiderable height, and rather ſteep, the walk up is ſomewhat fatiguing: arches are in many places thrown over the ſtairs, which have, on each ſide, frequent buildings of ſtone, ſome of a pyramidical form for lights, others have the appearance of receſſes. The pagoda in which the deity is placed, is ancient and not very handſome; but the encloſure is elegant and extenſive, beautifully finiſhed with fine ſtone, and the pavement is alſo of large flags.

From the coolneſs of this elevated encloſure, which being open commands a fine proſpect, we would willingly have ſpent an hour in it, had we not been ſo peſtered by the ſturdy beggars with which it is filled.

We were deſirious to take the bearings of a number of places comprehended in the view from this elevation; but could not uſe the compaſs from the intruſions of our troubleſome attendants.

Poonadur, commonly called Poorunder, we had reaſon to think is in ſight from this pagoda, but we ſaw it not. Sanſworee, a large village, bears N. 70° E. diſtant about ſix miles, and Belſur, a ſmaller, N. 35° E. about two miles; theſe were the only places we could notice. There is a very large tank, elegantly built with fine ſtone, a little to the ſouth-weſtward of the pagoda hill, but it appears to be built in too high a ſituation: on the northern ſide of the pagoda there is an entrance, but no ſtairs yet built to aſcend by; it will perhaps be completed.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXV.

A SINGULAR FEMALE SEMINARY IN JEJOORY, AND OTHER PAGODAS; WITH REMARKS ON THE DANCING GIRLS OF HINDOOSTAN.

A PRINCIPAL part of our errand to Jejoory pagoda, was to enquire into the cuſtoms and regulations of a particular claſs of females, its attendants, called Moorlees. We before underſtood them to be the daughters of the poorer people, who, to avoid expence, devote their beautiful children to the ſervice of the god of this temple: after ſuch preſentation, they aſſume the name of Moorlee, and are fed, cloathed, and educated, at the expence of the pagoda. On particular occaſions, they ſing and dance in the ſame manner as the common dancing girls, called Kaanchnee, and on all occaſions are ſubſervient to the pleaſures of the Brahmins. We were informed, although it is repugnant to the ſpirit of the inſtitution, that they do not, on proper application, withhold their favours from others, or even from ſtrangers.

As it reflects no diſcredit on a family, to devote their beautiful daughters to the ſervice of God and the Brahmins, rather indeed an honour, ſo the artful inſtitutors of a practice ſo productive to their fallacious gratifications, have inſtilled into the minds of their deluded flock the idea, that marrying a Moorlee is an action pleaſing to the Deity, and conſequently propitious to the temporal and ſpiritual welfare of the compliant party. Thus by ejecting the remains of their debaucheries, and even receiving ſolicitations for them, as a mark of particular favour, when no longer poſſeſſing the bloom of youth and beauty, continual vacancies occur for the introduction of freſh ſubjects, as victims, to be ſacrificed at the ſhrine of voluptuouſneſs and ſenſuality. Two hundred and fifty Moorlees were at this time attached to Jejoory pagoda, who, by reputation, are creatures of exquiſite beauty; the few we ſaw of them by no

means diminiſhed that reputation: they were elegantly dreſſed, and had a profuſion of ornaments, arranged with great taſte.

An inſtitution evidently originating in the ſenſuality of man, but avowedly for the honour of the injured name of religion, being in itſelf ſo curious and intereſting, we ſhall, in addition to our remarks on it, quote the ſpeculations of other writers, elucidatory of this ſingular ſyſtem of depravity.

We know not to what deity the pagoda of Jejoory is dedicated: if to Mahadeo, or, in his generative character, Seeva, the following quotation will be explanatory of the impiety of this "abominable mockery of every "thing ſacred, under the inſulted name of religion:" if to any other of their gods, it will evince a plurality, through whom this ſpecies of degenerate devotion is ſuppoſed acceptable.

Mr. Maurice, in page 337 of his Indian Antiquities, contemplating the enormous and aggravated impieties committed during the celebration of the myſteries of Bacchus at Rome, and the multiform impurities of the myſterious ORGIA of the BONA DEA, where he ſays, "The ſeaſon of "nocturnal gloom, in which theſe myſteries were performed, and the "inviolable ſecrecy which accompanied the celebration of them, added "to the inviting ſolitude of the ſcene, conſpired at once to break down "all the barriers of modeſty, to overturn the fortitude of manly virtue, "and to rend the veil of modeſty from the bluſhing face of virgin inno-"cence. At length licentious paſſion trampled upon the moſt ſacred ob-"ſtacles which law and religion united to raiſe againſt it. The Bacchanal, "frantic with midnight intemperance, polluted the ſecret ſanctuary, and "proſtitution ſat THRONED upon the very altars of the gods;" by a natural tranſition proceeds to the kindred inſtitution, and thoſe "ob-"ſcene abominations connived at in India, and even promoted by the "more corrupt Brahmins, with reſpect to that ill-fated and proſtituted "race, THE WOMEN OF THE IDOL."

"Incited unqueſtionably," ſays Mr. Maurice, "by the hieroglyphic "emblem of vice, ſo conſpicuouſly elevated, and ſo ſtrikingly painted

"in

" in the temples of MAHADEO, the prieſts of that deity induſtriouſly " ſelected the moſt beautiful females that could be found, and, in their " tendereſt years, with great pomp and ſolemnity, conſecrated them (as " it is impiouſly called) to the ſervice of the preſiding divinity of the pa- " goda. They were trained up in every art to delude and to delight; and " to the faſcination of external beauty, their artful betrayers added the at- " tractions ariſing from mental accompliſhments. Thus was an invariable " rule of the Hindoos, *that women have no concern with literature*, diſpenſed " with on this infamous occaſion. The moment theſe hapleſs victims reached " maturity, they fell victims to the luſt of the Brahmins. They were " early taught to practice the moſt alluring blandiſhments, to roll the ex- " preſſive eye of wanton pleaſure, and to invite to criminal indulgence, " by ſtealing upon the beholder the tender look of voluptuous languiſh- " ing. They were inſtructed to mould their airy and elegant forms into " the moſt enticing attitudes and the moſt laſcivious geſtures, while the " rapid and graceful motion of their feet, adorned with golden bells and " glittering with jewels, kept uniſon with the exquiſite melody of their " voices. Every pagoda has a band of theſe young ſyrens, whoſe buſineſs, " on great feſtivals, is to dance in public before the idol, to ſing hymns in " his honour, and in private enrich the treaſury of that pagoda with " the wages of proſtitution. Theſe women are not, however, regarded " in a diſhonourable light; they are conſidered as *wedded to the idol*, " and they partake of the veneration paid to him. They are forbidden " ever to deſert the pagoda where they are educated, and are never " permitted to marry; but the offspring, if any, of their criminal em- " braces, are conſidered as ſacred to the idol; the boys are taught to play " on the ſacred inſtruments uſed at the feſtivals, and the daughters are " devoted to the abandoned occupation of their mothers."

With due reference to the reſpected opinion of Mr. Maurice, we think he errs in ſaying, " they are never permitted to marry:" information acquired on the ſpot, and the authority of other writers, lead us to differ from that opinion; and the reflection that the artful inſtitutors of

this

this depraved degrading devotion, would leave nothing undone that might tend to complete their purpoſe, dictate our more reaſonable ſuppoſition that they have inſtilled into the minds of their deluded flock the idea that marrying a Moorlee is an action pleaſing to the deity, and conſequently propitious to the temporal and ſpiritual welfare of the compliant party; thus by ejecting the remains of their debaucheries, and even receiving ſolicitations for them as marks of particular favour, when no longer poſſeſſing the bloom of youth and beauty, continual vacancies occur for the introduction of freſh ſubjects, as victims, to be ſacrificed at the ſhrine of voluptouſneſs and ſenſuality.

" A ſyſtem of corruption," continues Mr. Maurice, " ſo deliberate " and ſo nefarious, and that profeſſedly carried on in the name and for " the advantage of religion, ſtands perhaps unrivalled in the hiſtory of " the world, and the annals of infamy. It was by degrees that the " Eleuſinian worſhip arrived to the point of enormity above recited, " and the enormities, finally prevalent, were equally regretted and " diſclaimed by the inſtitutors; but, in India, we ſee an avowed plan " of ſhameleſs ſeduction, and debauchery; the prieſt himſelf converted " into a baſe procurer, and the pagoda into a public brothel. The de- " vout Mahomedan traveller, whoſe journey to India in the ninth " century, has been publiſhed by M. Renaudot, and from which ac- " count this deſcription is partly taken, concludes the article by a ſo- " lemn thankſgiving to the Almighty, that *he* and *his* nation were de- " livered from the errors of infidelity, and were unſtained by the " horrible enormities of ſo criminal a devotion!"*

Tavernier, in page 37, of his Indian Travels, notices the votaries of this inſtitution in theſe words.—" When the old curtiſans have got " together a good ſum of money in their youth, they buy young ſlaves, " whom they teach to dance and ſing wanton ſongs, and inſtruct in all " the myſteries of their infamous art. And when theſe young girls " are

* See Anciennes Relations, p. 88: and Voyage de Tavernier, livre, I. chap v. beginning at 'Cette pagode eſt remplie de quantité de nudités,' &c.

" are eleven or twelve years old, their miſtreſſes ſend them to this " pagod, believing it will bring them good fortune, to offer and ſur- " rendered themſelves up to this idol." This was noticed of a pagoda near Cambay.

In the Aſiatic Reſearches, Vol. I. page 166, mention is made of the Moorlees under a different name. " In the well known *Anciennes Re-* " *lations*, tranſlated from the *Arabic* by that eminent Orientaliſt EUSEBIUS " RENAUDOT, the Arabian traveller gives this account of the cuſtom of " dancing-women, which continues to this day in the *Decan*, but is not " known among the *Hindoos* of *Bengal* or *Hindoſtan* Proper." ' Il ya ' dans les Indes des femme publique, appellés, femme de l'idole, l'origine ' de cette couſtume eſt telle ; lors qu'une femme a fait un voeu pour avoir ' des enfans, ſe elle met au monde un belle fille, elle l'apporte au *Bod*, c'eſt ' ainſi qu'ils appellent l'idole qu'ils adorent, aupres duquel elle la laiſſe," " &c. An. Rel. p. 109.

" There are in India public women, called *women of the idol*, and the " origin of this cuſtom is this : when a woman has made a vow for the " purpoſe of having children, if ſhe brings into the world a pretty " daughter, ſhe carries it to *Bod*, ſo they call the idol, which they adore, " and leaves it with him."

" This is a pretty juſt account of this cuſtom as it prevails at this day " in the *Decan*, for children are indeed devoted to this profeſſion by " their parents, and when they grow up in it, they are called in *Tamulic*, " *Devadâſi*, or *female ſlaves of the idol*. But it is evident they have " changed their maſters ſince this Arabian account was written,* " for there is no idol of the name of *Bod* now worſhipped there. And " the circumſtance of this cuſtom being unknown in other parts of India " would lead one to ſuſpect that the Bramins, on introducing their ſyſtem " of religion into that country, had thought fit to retain this part of the " former worſhip, as being equally agreeable to themſelves and their " new diſciples."

* Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, de deux voyageurs Mahometans, qui y allerent dans le *neuvieme ſiecle*. *Paris* 1718. 8vo.

We cannot trace the ſmalleſt ſimilarity in the names by which theſe girls are called in Tamulic, and, we apprehend, Mahrattas; in the former, on the Coromandel coaſt, we find them called Devadáſi: Moorlee is what they are named at Jejoory.

In "Sketches relating to the hiſtory, religion, learning and manners of "the Hindoos," the author ſays,—"But the dancing women, who are "the votaries of pleaſure, are taught every qualification which they "imagine may tend to captivate and entertain the other ſex. They "compoſe a ſeparate claſs, live under the protection of the government, "and according to their own rules. No religious ceremony, or feſti-"val of any kind, is thought to be performed with requiſite order and "magnificence, unleſs accompanied by dancing, and every great temple "has a ſet of dancers belonging to it."

The ſocieties of dancing girls are ſo grateful to Aſiatics, that both Hindoos and Mahomedans tolerate and cheriſh them: in cities they are regularly aſſeſſed, and produce a conſiderable revenue. They are mentioned by every author, however ancient, and we read that the Imperial city of Kinnoge in Hindooſtan, when taken from the Muſſelmans, early in the ſixth century, contained within its walls SIXTY THOUSAND BANDS of ſingers and muſicians, who paid a tax to government. By muſicians and ſingers, the dancing girls are doubtleſs meant.—Dow, vol. I. page 16.

Dow, in vol. I. page 76, notices an inſtitution ſimilar to the Moorlees, in the pagoda of Sumnaat in the province of Gudjraat. The capture of this temple by the arms of Mamood I. in the year 1022, is elegantly deſcribed, and ſpeaking of the vaſt ſpoils found in the pagoda, Dow ſays: "Among the ſpoils of this temple was a chain of gold, weighing "forty maunds, which hung from the top of the building by a ring. "It ſupported a great bell, which warned the people to the worſhip of "God. Beſides *two thouſand* Bramins, who officiated as prieſts, there be-"longed to the temple *five hundred* dancing girls, three hundred muſi-"cians, and three hundred barbers, to ſhave the devotees before they

" were admitted to the preſence of Sumnat. The dancing girls were " either remarkable for their beauty or their quality, the Rajahs thinking " it an honour to have their daughters admitted."

Indulging in ſuch luxurious voluptuouſneſs with theſe love-exciting ſyrens, in the inviting receſſes of their own cloiſters, no wonder that theſe prieſts ſhould, ſo far as relates to public concerns, have acquired the reputation of being quiet and inoffenſive. Temperance in diet is a characteriſtic of the diſciples of Brama, and highly politic is their abſtinence while their gratifications ariſe from a different ſource: for whatever may be the prepoſterous offspring of the heated brains of European Bacchanals, the wiſer Bramins confirm, in their practice, the more rational idea, that offerings at the ſhrine of the vine-crowned god, are never ſeen with ſmiles by the goddeſs of the magic ceſtus.

Orme, in his " Hiſtory of the Military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in Hindoſtan," vol. I. page 178, ſpeaking of the Bramins in Seringam pagoda, has this paſſage: " Here, as in all the other great pagodas of " India, the Bramins live in a ſubordination which knows no reſiſt- " ance, and ſlumber in a voluptuouſneſs which knows no wants; and " ſenſible of the happineſs of their condition, they quit not the ſilence " of their retreats to mingle in the tumults of the ſtate; nor point the " brand, flaming from the altar, againſt the authority of their ſovereign, " or the tranquillity of the government."

We cannot avoid expreſſing our wiſh that the clergy of other countries, who, if they have not ſimilar, have, in general, equal cauſe, were, like the Bramins here deſcribed, ſenſible of the happineſs of their condition: but it ſeems incompatible with the unemployed time, which, in all countries, is neceſſarily annexed to the indolence of their avocation, and which in active minds, ſuch is the infirmity of humanity, is unhappily, too often devoted to the purpoſes, on which the forbearance of the Bramins, is, by Orme, ſo elegantly commended.

This inviting ſubject we ſhall conclude by an extract from the Abbé Raynal's Hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, vol. II. page 20. The

Abbé writes abſolutely like an Aſiatic, and had he gone to Surat, would, perhaps, have found realized, the facinating effects that he, with ſo much animation, paints to his, and the reader's imagination.

" All that the mythologiſts and poets have feigned as enchanting, " concerning the nymphs and prieſteſſes of Venus, which renders the " worſhip of that deity ſo celebrated in antiquity, is to be found," ſays the Abbé's tranſlator, in a note, " realized among the Balliaderes of " Surat." The name of Balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls; or ſaw but in Raynal, and ' War in Aſia by an officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment :' it is a corrupt Portugueſe word.

" During their repoſe, the common indulgence of the inhabitants of " Surat was to ſtretch themſelves upon a ſopha, where they were " rubbed by men of ſingular dexterity, or rather kneaded like " dough. The neceſſity of promoting the circulation of the fluids, " too often retarded by the heat of the climate, firſt ſuggeſted the " notion of this operation, which affords them an infinite variety of " delightful ſenſations. They fall into ſuch a tender ſtate of languor " that they ſometimes almoſt faint away. This cuſtom was ſaid to be " brought to the Indies from China; and ſome epigrams of Martial, " and declamations of Seneca, ſeem to hint that it was not unknown to " the Romans at the time when they refined upon every pleaſure, as the " tyrants who enſlaved thoſe maſters of the world, afterwards refined " upon every torture.

" They had another ſpecies of pleaſure at Surat, which perhaps our " effeminacy would have envied them ſtill more, and this was their " female dancers, whom the Europeans call Balliaderes, a name given " them by the Portugueſe.

" Numbers of theſe are collected together in ſeminaries of pleaſure. " The better ſort of theſe ſocieties are devoted to the richeſt and moſt " frequented pagodas. Their deſtination is to dance in the temples on " their great feſtivals, and to be ſubſervient to the pleaſures of the Bra- " mins. Theſe prieſts who have not taken the artful and deceitful vow

of

" of renouncing all, that they may the more freely partake of every en-
" joyment, chuſe rather to have women of their own, than at once to
" defile the ſtates of celibacy and wedlock. They do not invade another
" man's right by adultery, but are ſo highly jealous of the dancers,
" whoſe worſhip and vows they ſhare with the gods, that they never ſuf-
" fer them, without reluctance, to contribute to the amuſement even of
" kings and princes*.

" The riſe of this ſingular inſtitution is not known. Probably one
" Bramin, who had a concubine or a wife, aſſociated with another
" Bramin, who had likewiſe his concubine or his wife; and in proceſs
" of time the mixture of ſo many Bramins and women, occaſioned ſo
" many acts of infidelity, that the women became common to all thoſe
" prieſts. Let but a number of ſingle perſons of both ſexes be collected
" into one cloiſter, and a commonalty of men and women will ſoon
" take place. By this mutual intercourſe jealouſy was probably extin-
" guiſhed; the women were not uneaſy at the increaſe of their number,
" nor the prieſts at that of their order: it was rather a new conqueſt
" than a rivalſhip.

" It is no leſs probable, that in order to palliate this licentiouſneſs in
" the eyes of the people, all thoſe women were conſecrated to the
" ſervice of the altar: and that the people readily conſented to this kind
" of ſuperſtition, as it enſured their wives and daughters from ſe-
" duction, by confining the lawleſs deſires of theſe monks to one par-
" ticular ſpot.

" The contrivance of ſtamping a ſacred character upon theſe courte-
" zans, might make parents the more willing to part with their beautiful
" daughters, and to conſent that they ſhould follow their calling, and de-
" vote themſelves to theſe ſeminaries, from whence the ſuperannuated
" women might return to ſociety without diſgrace: for there is no
" crime

* " Doubtleſs," ſays the commentator, " they are of opinion that love, that pure and celeſ-
" tial incenſe of beauty, would be but profaned in thoſe hearts, where all is venality and baſe-
" neſs, and where even the proſtitution of every principle of honour, often paves the way to
" the moſt honourable ſtations."

" crime that may not be ſanctioned, no virtue that may not be de-
" baſed by the intervention of the gods. The moſt ſacred truths may
" be perverted, by wicked men, to the worſt of purpoſes. The very
" notion of a Supreme Being, may, in the hands of a crafty prieſt, be
" made ſubverſive of all morality. He will affirm, not that ſuch a
" thing is pleaſing to the gods, becauſe it is good, but that ſuch a thing
" is good, becauſe it is pleaſing to the gods.

" The Bramins wanted only to gain another point to complete the
" inſtitution; which was to perſuade the people that it was decent,
" holy, and pleaſing to the gods, to marry a Balliadere, in preference
" to all other women; and thereby induce them to ſolicit the remains of
" their debaucheries as a particular mark of favour.

" In every city there are other companies not ſo choice as the former
" for the amuſement of the rich: there are even ſtrolling companies
" of them, conducted by old women, who having been themſelves
" trained up in theſe ſeminaries, are, in time, promoted to the direction
" of them*.

" Theſe handſome girls have the ſhocking cuſtom of being always
" followed by an old deformed muſician, whoſe employment is to beat
" time with an inſtrument of braſs, which the Europeans have lately
" bor-

* " By way of contraſt, whimſical enough, but the effect of which is ſhocking, *theſe girls al-*
" ways carry along with them ſome hireling muſicians, a ſet of vile and deformed monſters, diſ-
" graceful to nature. Theſe have tambarins, cymbals, and fifes, with which they perform con-
" certs, not very agreeable indeed, but abundantly regular. Theſe airs, however, give life to
" the pantomime, the ſubject of which is commonly an amorous intrigue. Love diſplays in
" theſe ballets all her charms, and artfully ſuits them to the taſtes of the ſpectators whom the
" Balliaderes wiſh to enamour.

" Theſe female dancers pay very little regard to modeſty, but without any particular expo-
" ſure. In private their licentiouſneſs is under leſs reſtraint. By the laſcivious looks, and wan-
" ton poſtures of theſe prieſteſſes, full of the deity who inſpires them, the contagion of enthu-
" ſiaſm and paſſion, with which they are inflamed, is conveyed to all the ſenſes, which they in-
" ſtantaneouſly ſet in motion. It is indeed no longer a paſſion; it is an electric fire, which is
" communicated from one ſingle body, to all the bodies that ſurround it; it is a fire ſtill more
" ſubtle than that viſible ſpark, cauſing an univerſal tremor in the organs, and a general commo-
" tion in all the members of the aſſembly."

" borrowed of the Turks, to add to their military muſic, and in India " is called a *tam.* The man who holds it is continually repeating that " word with ſo much vehemence, that by degrees he works himſelf " up into dreadful convulſions, whilſt the Balliaderes, intoxicated with " the deſire of pleaſing, and the ſweets with which they are perfumed, " are at length tranſported beyond their ſenſes.

" Their dances are, in general, love pantomimes; the plan, the deſign, " the attitudes, the time, the airs, the cadence, are all expreſſive of " this paſſion, with all its raptures and extravagancies.

" Every thing conſpires to the amazing ſucceſs of theſe voluptuous " women; the art and richneſs of their attire, as well as their ingenu- " ity in ſetting off their beauty; their long black hair falling over their " ſhoulders, or braided and turned up, is loaded with diamonds and " ſtuck with flowers: their necklaces and bracelets are enriched with " ſtones: even their noſe-jewels, an ornament that ſhocks us at firſt, " is wonderfully pleaſing, and ſets off all the other ornaments by the " charms of ſymmetry, the effect of which, although inexplicable, is " yet ſenſibly felt by degrees.

" Nothing can equal the care they take to preſerve their breaſts, as " one of the moſt ſtriking parts of their beauty. To prevent them from " growing large or ill-ſhaped, they incloſe them in two caſes made of an " exceeding light wood, joined together and buckled behind: theſe " caſes are ſo ſmooth and ſo ſupple, that they give way to the various " attitudes of the body without being flattened, and without injuring " the delicacy of the ſkin. The outſide of theſe caſes is covered with " a leaf of gold, ſtudded with diamonds. This is certainly the moſt re- " fined kind of ornament, and the beſt calculated to preſerve beauty. " They take it off and put it on again with ſingular facility. This " covering does not prevent one from ſeeing the palpitations, ſigh- " ings, and tender emotions of the breaſt: it conceals nothing that can " excite deſire.

" Moſt

" Moſt of theſe dancers think it an addition to the beauty of their " complexion, and the impreſſion of their looks, to trace a black circle " round their eyes with a hair bodkin, dipped in the powder of anti- " mony. This borrowed beauty, celebrated by all the Eaſtern poets, " at firſt appeared very ſingular to Europeans, but has from habit be- " come perfectly agreeable to them.

" This art of pleaſing is the whole life, the whole employment, the " whole felicity of the Balliaderes. It is not eaſy to reſiſt their ſeduc- " ing manners. They even obtain a preference over thoſe beauties of " Kaſhmeer, who fill the ſeraglios of Hindooſtan, as the fair Georgians " and Circaſſians fill thoſe of Iſpahan and Conſtantinople. The mo- " deſty, or rather the reſerve of proud ſlaves, ſequeſtered from the ſociety " of men, cannot balance the miraculous arts and wiles of theſe expert " courtezans."

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROUTE FROM JEJOORY TO POONA—SOME ACCOUNT OF THAT CITY—ROUTE THENCE TO BOMBAY—AND THE CONCLUSION OF THE NARRATIVE.

ON leaving the pagoda we were desirous of making the customary compliment, and attempted to lay down a few rupees, but were interrupted by such a crowd pressing for the money, that the attempt was vain.—One ingenious fellow was near succeeding, by advancing with a silver stick, and announcing himself Choobdar of the pagoda; but as soon as the others saw the money, half a dozen more instantly stepped forward, urging similar authorities, and each reviling his rivals as impostors. In this embarrassed state we attempted a precipitate retreat, but the passage by which we ascended was filled with these vociferous claimants. Running round to the northern entrance, we descended hastily as possible, and were followed down a very rugged and aukward track on the back side of the hill, by a number of these troublesome attendants; and taking a circuit by the large tank, found Mr. Rae had effected his way down the eastern stairs, at the foot of which, surrounded by a troop of our sturdy beggars, we mounted our horses, and galloped briskly a mile out of the town, to a bowrie and some gardens, and waited there for our attendants and guides: before their arrival, however, we were overtaken by about twenty of these persevering creatures, women as well as men, whom we found it difficult to shake off.

Two miles from Jejoory we passed the Kurrah, which runs between two pretty large villages, half a mile from each other; the northern Quatulla, the other Dahlowrie. Six miles farther we passed Pissaury, a small village on our right, and after riding ten miles from Jejoory,

joined our party at Rajwarry, which is a town of ſome note, incloſed by a wall, with a tolerable good market. The country between Mooriſhwar and Jejoory, and thence to Rajwarry, is in general ſtony and barren. We were accommodated in a durrumſalla in the town, but as it was exceedingly hot, and well ſtored with muſkeetoes, we preferred ſleeping outſide the town wall, where, kicking away the ſtones, and as uſual, ſpreading a boat cloak upon the ground, for by this time we had no bed or bedding, our ſleeping apparatus was prepared; and ſubſtituting a great coat for a pillow, we repaired to reſt. In the morning we were ſurpriſed to find ſome one had had the addreſs to remove the great coat, and all the things that were not actually in wear: whether this is a proof of ingenuity, or found ſleeping, we know not, but it is noticed to put travellers on their guard.

June 2d, we left Rajwarry, and paſſing Waggaſpoor a mile from it, marched about the ſame diſtance farther, when a ghaut occurs, which is generally called the little Boor ghaut: it is not ſteep, nor more than half a mile in deſcent. Looking from the top of the ghaut, the country is quite open to the eaſtward, and free from hills: the range, on, or rather near, which Jejoory is ſituated, is ſeen at the diſtance of ſix miles, extending in a northerly direction, on which extremity is the fort of Mullurghur. Many villages are in ſight from the ghaut, but as we had ſtraggled from the line, and had no guide, could not learn their names. We left the party at Rajwarry, for the purpoſe of viſiting Omla, or Oomlee, a reſpectable little town in a flouriſhing ſtate, about a mile eaſtward from Rajwarry: it has a handſome pagoda and ſeveral neat buildings, and extenſive gardens to the ſouthward. Nearly a mile from the bottom of the ghaut we paſſed Wutcee, a conſiderable village, and two miles farther Tarda, a ſmall place. Leaving Tarda the road continues bad and ſtoney for five miles, when we came to Looney, a conſiderable village, and there halted. Being now ſo near Poona, the perambulator was packed up to avoid obſervation.

Had

Had we, after croſſing the Kriſtna, proceeded to Poona by the uſual route of Meritch and Tajgom*, we ſhould have deſcended three ghauts, ſimilar to that noticed on this day's march; by proceeding ſo far to the eaſtward, by Bejapoor, two of them were avoided: this may farther explain what we have remarked in another place, reſpecting the inclination of the plane of the upper country.

On the 3d of June we were met by Mr. Uhthoff, and conducted to Poona, where we arrived before nine o'clock; by conjecture about twelve miles from the village we left.

After ſo long a time ſpent in the unſettled ſcenes of a campaign, it was of courſe a pleaſing circumſtance arriving at the reſidence of Engliſh gentlemen; and particularly at ſo happy a ſociety as we found at Poona, to which we were welcomed in the moſt attentive manner by Sir Charles Malet, the Britiſh reſident at that court; and during our ſtay there, entertained with the greateſt hoſpitable kindneſs. Tents were ready pitched for the reception of our ſepoys and followers.

The reſidence of Sir Charles Malet is known by the name of the Sungum, being ſituated, as the word denotes, at the confluence of two rivers, the Moota and the Moola; after which mixtures of waters, their names join, and the Moota-Moola falls into the Beemah, about fifty miles to the eaſtward. Sir Charles's former reſidence was in the city, but not being a pleaſant ſituation, he was permitted to build habitations on this ſpot, which until that time had no buildings of any kind, ſave an old neglected pagoda in ruins, ſtill remaining in the gardens, a contraſt to the neatneſs of the buildings erected at a great expence by him, and the gentlemen of his ſuite. The Sungum is a little town quite detached from the city, being divided from it by the Moota, and inhabited entirely by the gentlemen, their attendants, and two companies of ſepoys, ſtationed here as the reſident's honorary guard. Sir Charles's garden is watered by both rivers, by means of aqueducts: it produces all the fruits and vegetables of this country; here is an excellent vineyard; apple and peach-trees thrive well, and promiſe to be a great acquiſition

* See note XVII.

quiſition to the horticulture of theſe parts. Stately cypreſs and other ornamental trees, contribute to make this a charming retreat, and we readily declare, that with the advantages of ſociety and ſituation, the Sungum is the moſt enviable reſidence we ever ſaw in India. Sir Charles's ſtud is elegant, conſiſting of forty or fifty noble animals from Arabia, Perſia, &c. Several elephants on ſtate viſits compoſe part of the retinue; this ſhow is requiſite at Eaſtern courts, where there is always conſiderable pomp, and it is neceſſary for ambaſſadors to aſſume an appearance of ceremonious dignity.

Poona, the metropolis of the weſtern Mahratta empire*, the reſidence of the Peſhwa and his court, is ſituated ſomething leſs than a hundred miles ſoutheaſterly from Bombay: the city is not very large, covering an extent of not more, perhaps, than two ſquare miles, tolerably well, but not elegantly or handſomely built, and in an increaſing and flouriſhing ſtate. There are ſeveral houſes in it apparently more elegant than the Peſhwa's palace, which is a handſome, although it has not the appearance that might be expected in a royal reſidence. The city is very well ſupplied by extenſive markets, and there is a long ſtreet in which are diſplayed a great variety of Engliſh finery, ſuch as looking-glaſſes, globe-lamps, &c. The police of Poona, we have underſtood to be uncommonly well regulated, but cannot ſpeak particularly on that ſubject.

On the northweſtern ſide, the city is waſhed by the river Moota, about two hundred yards in breadth, and very ſhallow of water, over which it was intended to build a handſome ſtone bridge, and oppoſite the city the piles are ſeen, but the Peſhwa who began this laudable work unfortunately died; his ſucceſſor continuing it died alſo, from which events it was adjudged an undertaking unpleaſing to the gods, and it has not ſince been revived. There is, we believe, a wooden bridge over the river, as it is not fordable in the rains, a little higher up, but in bad repair. The vicinity of Poona is well watered by frequent

4

* See note XVIII.

quent ſtreamlets, and ornamented with groves and gardens, in which the cypreſs holds a proud pre-eminence.

Major Rennell in his memoir, page 208, thus ſpeaks of this city—"Poonah is the capital of the weſtern Mahratta empire, and is ſituated "about thirty miles on the eaſt of the ghauts, a hundred road miles "from Bombay, and about ſeventy-five from the neareſt ſea coaſt. It "is meanly built, and not large; and lies quite open and defenceleſs. "Pooroonder, a fortreſs on a mountain, about eighteen miles eaſt-"ſouth-eaſt of Poonah, is the place of refuge in caſe of invaſion; there "the archives of government are depoſited; and there, I believe, the "principal officers uſually reſide. Whenever an invaſion has happen-"ed, the Mahrattas never thought Poonah a place worthy of defence, "and have accordingly deſtroyed it with their own hands. In a ſtate "that can conveniently exiſt without a great capital, no doubt but that "great advantages are gained, in war, by a releaſe from ſuch an in-"cumbrance. An overgrown capital full of rich inhabitants, and a "kind of general repoſitory of wealth, however pleaſant it may be, as "it reſpects poliſhed ſociety, and the elegancies of life, yet from the "greatneſs of its extent, and other circumſtances, incapable of defence, "muſt be conſidered as a great political evil in a ſtate: it is like a for-"treſs that expoſes its weakeſt part to the enemy, and points his at-"tacks; and, to purſue the allegory, there may be ſome danger of the "garriſon ſacrificing the intereſt of the empire at large, in order to pre-"ſerve their own property in the hour of aſſault. The Scythians, who "were not chained to the ſoil, could never be conquered; and thoſe "who have no large capitals ſtand in the next degree of ſecurity, "all other circumſtances taken into the caſe. If the queſtion be con-"ſidered as it concerns morals, the objections are yet ſtronger; for "the larger the capital, the greater will be the proportion of the popu-"lation that is corrupted *."

A little

* If this be admitted, and reaſon and experience certainly enforce the argument, what muſt we think on contemplating the proud city of London? that ſeat of elegance and luxury! that ſink of iniquity and vice!

A little to the weſtward of the city is a cave, excavated in the ſame manner as thoſe on the iſland of Elephanta, but comparatively very ſmall.

The Peſhwa has a menagerie of wild animals, but it is not a large, nor a very ſelect collection. It conſiſts of a rhinoceros, a lion, ſeveral royal tigers, leopards, panthers, and other animals of the cat kind.—An extraordinary camel is by far the moſt curious creature in the collection: it is of that ſpecies called, we believe, the Bactrian camel, and has two humps of ſuch unweildy dimenſions, that when lying down it cannot eaſily riſe, from their enormous weight: it is quite white, with very long hair, a characteriſtic of its ſpecies, about its head and neck *. The animal is of courſe a luſus natura. It was, as well as the rhinoceros, we learned, a preſent from Scindia. The lynx is a delicate animal, called in India and Perſia, from its black ears, ſeeah-gooſh. Sir Charles Malet has all theſe animals, with others, repreſented in clay by a Bramin, who has great merit in his modellings: the placid ſerenity of the camel, and the ferocious confidence of the tiger he is happy in hitting.

On the 8th of June, being quite refreſhed by ſo long a halt, we reluctantly took leave of Sir Charles Malet, and the gentlemen by whoſe attentive kindneſs, and envied ſociety, our ſtay at Poona had been rendered ſo agreeable, and marched to Tulgom, an inconſiderable town about eighteen miles northweſterly from Poona. This town is generally called Tullygom, or Tillegom, and is well known to the Bombay army,

* Before we ſaw this camel, which is the firſt of that ſpecies that came under our obſervation, we had been at ſome loſs to underſtand how the raiment of St. John the baptiſt was made, as camels in general have no hair at all fit for that purpoſe.

"And the ſame John had his raiment of camels hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and "his meat was locuſts and wild honey."—St. Matthew, chap iii. verſe 4th. The commentators were doubtleſs right in ſuppoſing the locuſts of the Evangelical Hiſtorian to mean, not the inſect, but the fruit of a tree ſo called. They grow the ſize of a finger, and to the length of a foot, quite black when ripe, and of a ſweet rich taſte. We have frequently ate them on the march in this country; but ſhould by no means, unleſs in a caſe of great neceſſity, care for adopting them as a food, as they are of a ſtrong cathartic quality.

army, which on an expedition againſt Poona in 1778, penetrated as far as this neighbourhood, where an action was fought with the Mahrattas and the Bombay army—marched back again.

There is a large tank on the ſouthern ſide of Tullgom, which ſupplies extenſive gardens with water. Our ſociety was now reduced to three: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Rae, and the writer of this narrative:—Mr. Uhthoff remained at Poona on buſineſs, and Mr. Emmitt for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health, to which reſt was required, after ſuch unremitting attention to his laborious profeſſional purſuits.

We left Tullgom the next morning, and after a rugged and tedious march, reached the head of the Boor Ghaut, and halted near Coondallah, a ſmall village, we believe, for we did not ſee it, near the ghaut's ſummit. The laſt four or five miles of the road is very rugged, with a conſiderable declivity; and is thickly ſtored with a ſpontaneous ſhrub, bearing a very pleaſant fruit called corinder, or cooroonda, not unlike our ſmaller cherries. Sir Charles Malett's hoſpitality, we found, extended beyond his own manſion; he had furniſhed us very abundantly with neceſſaries and luxuries for the remainder of our journey. Leaving Coondallah the next morning, we deſcended the Boor Ghaut, which, although very rugged and ſteep, is not ſo much ſo as the Ambah paſs, by which Captain Little's and Colonel Frederick's detachments, as already noticed, aſcended to the upper country. Soon after leaving Coondallah, we paſſed a deep horrid chaſm cloſe to the road ſide; the ſun had not yet affected the condenſed clouds, which rolling to and fro in this abyſs, intercepted the ſight to the bottom, and ſurely did, if aught on earth can produce that effect, convey to the mind a perception of ſome ſupernatural chaos.

Moſt writers on ſubjects in which the peninſula was the ſcene, have enriched their works by a deſcription of theſe ſtupendous mountains. Scenes, of the ſublimity with which theſe ſtrike the imagination, are noble to behold, and when deſcribed by a maſterly hand, doubtleſs furniſh the mind with delectable ſenſations; but whether theſe ſenſations ariſe

ariſe from the impreſſion which the delineated objects make on the imagination, or from the elegance of the language uſed in the deſcription, we will not determine. We will, notwithſtanding, take the freedom to ſay, that how much ſoever an energetic deſcription of the paſſes from the lower country to the upper may afford ſatisfaction to the reader, it does not ſeem poſſible that mere deſcription is by any means capable of conveying an adequate idea of their ſtupendous height and terrific ſublimity. Whatever might have been our feelings as a ſpectator, we do not as a writer find a capacity of imparting thoſe feelings to the reader; not having therefore at command the language neceſſary to produce the deſired effect, it will, we truſt, be deemed a ſufficient excuſe for not attempting a particular account of the paſſes of the weſtern ghauts.—And we ſcruple not to declare, that the chief pleaſure we feel from an elegant deſcription of a ſtriking ſcene, is cauſed rather by the language, than any ſhare the mind takes in realizing the ſcene deſcribed.

The pencil might be well employed in ſketching ſome of the bold ſcenes, which theſe ghauts produce in grand profuſion; and as an eminent artiſt has lately viſited Poona from Bombay*, we hope he will have found ſufficient leiſure to ſupply himſelf with ſubjects for the future exertion of his profeſſional abilities, and the gratification of thoſe who take pleaſure in the encouragement of arts, and in contemplating the bold hand of nature in all the majeſty of gloomy grandeur.

At the bottom of the Boor Ghaut we paſſed Capoly, or Campooly, a village of no importance, excepting from a very handſome tank of great extent, encloſed by an elegant wall of fine ſtone, with flights of ſtairs from the water. Continuing our march about ten miles farther, on an uneven road, we halted at Chook, a town of ſome little extent, in which a weekly market is held. This was market day. We put up in a durrumſalla and pagoda a little ſouthward of the town. The Bramins at firſt objected to our taking poſſeſſion of the pagoda, but a trifling

* See note XIX.

trifling preſent reconciled them. They had the curioſity to ſtay and ſee us dine, and moſt unfortunately a tongue was brought upon table, at which they expreſſed their abhorrence and indignation in very pointed terms: they were ſomewhat pacified on being aſſured it was not a bullock's, but a camel's tongue, which we told them were ſent from Arabia, and eſteemed by Europeans as a very great dainty.

We left Chook the next morning at four o'clock, and by twelve reached Panwell, a town of ſome extent, and being well ſituated, is ſaid to drive a conſiderable trade. We ſaw here the ſuperb globes and orrery, a preſent to the Peſhwa from the Honourable Eaſt India Company. It was our intention to hire boats at Panwell, and to embark for Bombay: from which place Panwell is about twenty-ſeven miles, having a river flowing up to it ſeven miles from the harbour; but the ſeaſon of the monſoon was ſo far advanced that we learned, from the prevalence of the ſouthweſterly winds, the paſſage was tedious and uncertain; ſo we determined to march round by Tanna, an Engliſh fort and ſettlement on the iſland of Salſet, nearly twenty miles northweſterly from Panwell.

The ſick of our party, and followers who were not immediately wanted, with the heavier baggage, we hired a boat for, and ſent to Bombay by water, and the remainder of the party left Panwell at four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and after a tedious march reached Culwa at two P. M. a ſmall place immediately oppoſite Tanna fort, having between about two hundred yards of water, that divides Salſet from the continent. We croſſed the water and arrived at the durbar of the Chief, and were received by Mr. Gregory Page with every degree of attention and kindneſs. Tanna is the name of the fort and town; the former is generally garriſoned by a battalion of ſepoys, and a company of European artillery from Bombay, and is governed by a council of factors: the fort is ſmall, well built, and although not a complete, is a ſtrong fortification, and always kept in the higheſt order.

The town is not large, and ſtraggling, has ſeveral Portugueſe churches in it, and a number of Chriſtian inhabitants.

Tanna has always been noted for hoſpitality and ſocial happineſs, and never more ſo than under the preſent chief, Mr. Page. The party halted here on the 13th, but Mr. Harvey, being deſirous to get to Bombay, made no ſtay at Tanna. The 14th, at day-break, we left our friends, and after marching about twelve miles, croſſed the water that divides the iſlands of Bombay and Salſet: the ſepoys and followers at Mahim ferry; Mr. Rae and the author at Sion, not being there ſo broad as at Mahim, and conſequently eaſier for the horſes. A great part of the iſland of Salſet appears to be lying waſte, but it is hoped, and indeed may be expected, it will not be ſuffered long to remain ſo, as an attempt has lately been made to raiſe ſugar-cane and indigo upon it, which promiſe to be productive. Mr. Stuart, a medical gentleman of Bombay, is ſuperintending the infant plantations, and the neceſſary preparations for extending the cultivation, and it is ſincerely to be wiſhed, that ſo laudable an undertaking may meet with the ſucceſs it merits.*

Sion is a fort and town on the northern extremity of the iſland of Bombay, nine miles diſtant from the fort, where we arrived at three o'clock.

* See note XX.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

HAVING now brought the whole of CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT again to garriſon, it remains for the Author of the NARRATIVE OF THEIR OPERATIONS to thank the Reader for his patience in following them through this detailed account, and to offer ſomething in apology, that his entertainment, if it ſhould be the caſe, has been ſo unproportionate to the magnitude of the book. It is requeſted he will conſider what a ſmall portion of time a ſoldier in an active campaign, can allot for making obſervations on the theatre of the war; how liable he is to deficiencies in ſuch obſervations, and how difficult it is to arrange the remainder ſo as to blend amuſement with information; particularly when it falls to the lot of a perſon whoſe fate it has been, from almoſt the earlieſt period of recollection, to ſeek his fortunes in foreign climes, bereft of the means, and, from local ſituation, denied the uſual opportunities of inſtruction. In addition to theſe, the Author has had to combat other obſtacles, and labours under other impediments: a very conſiderable portion of the time in which the data for this work were collected, he was ſmarting with the anguiſh of wounds, yet unhealed, and being a total ſtranger in Europe, had no literary friend by whoſe council he could benefit, or to whom he could ſubmit one line of his work for reviſion: it therefore comes "with all its imperfections on its head," from his hand to that of the reader.

If it be aſked, why under theſe complicated diſadvantages he would preſume to publiſh a work of this kind? the Author anſwers, that there are in it, he conceives, ſeveral pieces of information not unworthy of public notice, and which, but for this publication, muſt have remained unknown. And as moſt of the occurrences and deſcriptions are given from his own obſervation, the author confidently gives them as authentic: ſhould there, however, and perhaps there may, be any miſrepreſentations, they are aſſuredly errors of the head, and he would grate-

fully receive correction, and make for them all the reparation in his power. Farther, there may poſſibly exiſt reaſons for the Author's preſumption, of a private nature, which it would not be altogether delicate to impart to the public.

With all the diffidence of an unaccompliſhed ſtranger, this book is preſented to the public, and knowing the advantages of a good name, the author is highly ambitious of the approbation of thoſe, who on theſe occaſions have aſſumed the poſt of maſters of the ceremonies:—the learned gentlemen, who ſo ably conduct the periodical vehicles of criticiſm will, it is hoped, when they condeſcend to notice it, with their uſual candour, make an indulgent allowance for the awkwardneſs of an entreé. Be it as it may, he ſubmits to their deciſion, and acknowledges he ſhall have no great opinion of his work if theirs are againſt it, but ſhall nevertheleſs continue to peruſe their labours with pleaſure, how little ſoever he may have profited by their inſtruction and example.

To the GENTLEMEN whoſe PATRONAGE and SUPPORT is ſolicited to this work, the Author truſts that their opinion of the juſtneſs of his intentions, will plead an excuſe for the manner in which he has attempted to revive in their recollection, ſcenes that formerly gave them pleaſure; and to record tranſactions in which they bore ſo HONOURABLE a ſhare. It is not without emotion he takes his leave, and begs to aſſure them that the unfortunate event which cauſed his ſeparation from them, is rendered leſs acute, by the flattering reflection that he is kindly held in their remembrance.

NOTES

NOTES

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

NARRATIVE.

NOTE I.

To render it more intelligible to European readers, we have expreſſed it, "deſired the atr and beetel might be firſt given to his ſuperior;" but, we believe, it is not the point of etiquette in India, to offer any thing *firſt* to the ſuperior of a company. The article in the text, called beetel, but why ſo called, we know not, for we cannot recollect it in any language that we have any information in, is in univerſal uſe throughout India, perhaps throughout Aſia, from the pauper to the prince. The proper name of this compounded quid, is, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, called paan-ſoopaaree, or a beeree. It is an article at all entertainments and viſits: at the latter, a beeree being preſented, is equivalent to a licence, or what, in England, we ſhould call a hint, for taking leave. The beeree is compoſed of the ſoopaaree, commonly called betel, cut by an inſtrument for the purpoſe into thin ſlices, two or three of which, with a cardamom, and a very ſmall quantity of chuna, is encloſed in a paan, or leaf, and faſtened by a clove in a triangular form. The ſoopaaree-nut is in ſize and ſhape like a nutmeg, and, like it, has, when growing, a bark, or covering, thick, ſmooth, and membranaceous: the tree, in the Malabar tongue, is called the areka, whence that name is applied to the nut, and is known by it very extenſively. It is a beautiful ſpecies of the palmyra, growing to a great height, perfectly ſtraight, and free from branches, or any excreſcence, but at the very top, where are

the branches, and fruit growing in cluſters, not unlike the manner of grapes.

It grows almoſt all over India. When burnt and pulverized, the nut is a much-eſteemed tooth-powder, and chewing it in its natural ſtate, is ſaid to be a preſervative to the teeth, and ſweetener of the breath. The Abbé Raynal ſays, "when eaten by itſelf, as it ſometimes is by the In-"dians, it impoveriſhes the blood, and cauſes the jaundice. It is not "attended with theſe inconveniencies when mixed with betel." By beetel, the Abbé means the paan or leaf, which is a creeping ſhrub, like pepper in its vegetation, or it is not, we think, very unlike the hop, but does not grow ſo high: it bears no fruit, nor flowers, except a little uſeleſs red bloſſom. It is always chewed green, and brought to the markets every morning, wet with dew, which moiſture it retains through the day, and before it is eaten, the moiſture is wiped off: a thick part is alſo taken from the middle, and the ſides generally pared off. It has a pungent aſtringent property, and when taken with the ſoopaaree, excites an unuſual ſecretion of ſaliva, which, as well as the tongue and lips, it turns red. The chuna, commonly called chenam, is a fine lime, or mortar, prepared from calcined ſea-ſhells: a very ſmall quantity is ſufficient to give a zeſt to the beeree, as being hot, and of a corroding quality, any exceſs deſtroys the enamel of the teeth.

Although the beeree is at firſt unpleaſant to Europeans, a little intercourſe with country people will ſoon familiarize it, ſo as not only to be tolerated, but deſirable and grateful. On ceremonious viſits, the beeree, as before noticed, are diſtributed, ready made, previouſly to the gueſt's departure; but on familiar occaſions, the paandan, leaf-holder, is early brought into company, and each perſon helps himſelf; or ſhould ladies be introduced, (this, however, happens only when all ceremony is lain aſide) the luxury is enhanced by their preparing the beeree. The paandan is a domeſtic utenſil, on which the ingredients for the beeree are brought. It is ſometimes of gold,* but of courſe more commonly of inferior

* Tavernier, in his Indian Travels, page 39, ſpeaks of one worth forty thouſand rupees.

ferior metal, conſiſting of four or five partitions, not unlike the tin ſpice boxes made in England. The partitions contain the ſoopaaree ſliced, the cardamom, called elachee, (which name, alluding to the grateful ſpice, is not unfrequently given to females) the loong, or clove, and the chuna. In the laſt, is a ſmall ſpoon for the purpoſe of taking out the ingredient. The utenſil thus deſcribed, is placed on a ſalver, which alſo contains the leaf, the nuts whole, and the inſtrument for ſlicing them. The paandan is generally accompanied by a veſſel of roſe-water, gul-aab, which is ſprinkled over the gueſts. This veſſel is of gold, ſilver, or glaſs, or filla-greed Chineſe manufactory, and generally contains about a pint, with a narrow aperture perforated like a garden watering-pot. If the viſit is in a ſuperior ſtile, atr of roſes is preſented to each perſon before the beeree, by a perſon who takes a ſmall quantity with a ſpoon out of a thing not unlike our muſtard-pots, that have a cover to lift with the thumb. It is received on the handkerchief, garment, hand, &c.

There are, perhaps, few practices in any part of the world, more extenſive than this of chewing beetel * in India; and in many parts it is done to a degree bordering on diſguſt. Many of the inhabitants of the peninſula may be included in this number, particularly on the Malabar coaſt. The Malays, and inhabitants of the eaſtern ſide of the Bay of Bengal, the Sumatrans, and all the people in the Streights of Malacca, the iſland of Borneo, Madagaſcar, and others in Africa, it is ſaid, chew it to a ſhameful exceſs; and mixing too much chuna, or ſome other corroding ingredient, their teeth decay, and their mouths are filthy to a degree. What few people we ſaw on the iſland of Sumatra, were unexceptionably ſo.

Many of the people here mentioned alſo ſtupify themſelves with opium, the effects of which are ſimilar to the beeree upon people unaccuſtomed to it, producing a ſenſation between delirium and intoxication. The Chineſe uſe both opium and beetel-nut, to which vaſt empire, they are, from India, articles of very extenſive and profitable commerce.

The

* We have noticed one city, in which were thirty thouſand ſhops that ſold betel-nut.

The Abbé Raynal * thus ſpeaks of the beetel. " The betel is a creep-
" ing and climbing plant like the ivy, but does no injury to the agoti, a
" ſmall tree, which it embraces as its ſupport, and is remarkably fond of.
" It is cultivated in the ſame manner as the vine. Its leaves a good deal
" reſemble thoſe of the citron, though they are longer and narrower at the
" extremity. The betel grows in all parts of India, but flouriſhes beſt
" in moiſt places.

" At all times of the day, and even the night, the Indians chew the
" leaves of the betel, the bitterneſs of which is corrected by the areca
" that is wrapped up in them. There is conſtantly mixed with it the
" chunam, a kind of burnt lime, made of ſhells. The rich frequently add
" perfumes, either to gratify their vanity or ſenſuality.

" It would be thought a breach of politeneſs among the Indians, to
" take leave for any long time, without preſenting each other with a
" purſe of betel. It is a pledge of friendſhip that relieves the pain of
" abſence. No one dares to ſpeak to a ſuperior, unleſs his mouth is
" perfumed with betel; it would even be rude to neglect this precau-
" tion with an equal. The women of gallantry are the moſt laviſh in
" the uſe of betel, as being a powerful incentive to love. Betel is taken
" after meals; betel is chewed during a viſit; betel is offered when you
" meet, and when you ſeparate; in ſhort, nothing is to be done without
" betel. If it is prejudicial to the teeth, it aſſiſts and ſtrengthens the
" ſtomach. At leaſt it is a general faſhion that prevails throughout the
" Indies."

On a public viſit paid by Purſeram Bhow to Colonel Frederick, at Darwar, the manner in which one of the gueſts received the atr had a curious appearance, and was, for a ſoldier, a happy idea. He was a very well-looking man, and coming into the Durbar tent ſome time after the Bhow, &c. were ſeated, we had an opportunity of ſeeing, by the manner in which he was received, that he was a man of importance. Our attention was attracted by his habiliments, as he had no cloathing, ſave a pair

* Hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, vol. I. page 166.

pair of ſilk drawers, that reached from his waiſt half way down his thigh, and a turban on his head. A ſword and target completed his equipments, and as his hands were filled with them, we were curious to ſee how he would receive the atr. He received it on his target, which he brought to his noſe with great gravity. This perſon was, we think, Bunna Bappoo Mendla, who we have ſeen in a very important command on the confines of Bednore.

Although this dreſs, or rather this want of dreſs, had at the time a ſingular appearance, it proceeded more from our want of information than its ſingularity; for we afterward obſerved it very common with the Mahrattas and Bramins, high and low. Several times, on viſits to Raganauth Row, who is a very great man, and was at that time commander of an army, we found him dreſſed in this airy ſtile. In addition, a ſhawl, or a thin piece of cloth, is ſometimes thrown looſely over the ſhoulders, and is, doubtleſs, a much more comfortable ſtile of dreſs, than the tight ligatures in the cloaths of Europeans. We, on this ſubject, ſpeak from experience, having for ſeveral months together been in a ſituation, where we wore no other but the dreſs here deſcribed, and were not fully aware of its comforts, until reſuming the European dreſs, we were convinced of them by contraſted compariſon.

It will perhaps be thought, that we have employed too much room on theſe minute matters; but it muſt be recollected, that viſits in India are very important and intricate: preſents are given and received, offered and accepted, and declined, in a hundred different ways, which muſt be obſerved with the greateſt nicety. Nor is the giving and receiving a beeree, ſimple as it may ſeem, without a variety of formalities, according to the rank of the parties; an infringement or omiſſion in any one of which, would be deemed an indecorum, and in Aſiatics a high breach of politeneſs: in Europeans it is not expected.

This ceremony and attention is ſhewn on other occaſions. Richardſon, in his Dictionary, vol. I. page 1426, ſays, "The eaſtern nations are "very curious in their paper, both in their books and in their letters;

" the moſt ſcrupulous etiquette being obſerved, when addreſſing great " men, to ſend them preciſely that ſort of paper which cuſtom has an- " nexed to their rank. To the king, the ground upon which they write " is gold; to ſoubahs, or feudatory princes, it is generally ornamented " with flowers of gold, and other decorations; deſcending thus through " inferior ranks, with a variety of gradations both in quality and ſize, " till it becomes quite plain, or is powdered with gold duſt. A great " man may be flattered by ſending him a paper ſuperior to his dignity; " but to err in the other extreme, is conſidered as an inſult which he " will not eaſily forgive. Kagliz (paper) implies likewiſe a patent pre- " ſented by the kings of Perſia to thoſe whom they intend to honour; " by virtue of which, the governor of every diſtrict through which a " Kaghizdar travels, muſt ſupply him, the moment he preſents it, " with carriages, and every thing neceſſary to which his rank is " entitled."

The latter part of this is extracted as explanatory of a ſimilar cuſtom in the Mahratta country, of which we have ſpoken in this work, where the Killehdars are obliged to ſupply a traveller, who has the Peſhwa's paſſport, with a certain number of bullocks and coolies, with milk, wood, and other trifling articles. To conclude the original ſubject: we are as little acquainted as any, with the intricate formalities of viſitings or preſents; but one point of etiquette appeared to us as more refined than the cuſtoms of Europeans in like caſes. On receiving a preſent, it is not expected that any thanks or acknowledgment is to be made, nor even ſeeming to ob- ſerve it; now in Europe, it would be neceſſary to exhauſt ones' rhetoric, to expreſs a gratitude not felt, which muſt ſubject both parties to unplea- ſant ſenſations more than adequate to the preſent. Here nothing of the kind can happen; the receiver of the preſent has credit given him for feelings which there is no occaſion to expreſs.

NOTE

NOTE II.

This contraſt was really obſerved by ſeveral gentlemen from whom we received our intelligence of Sera fort, but ſtill ſhould not perhaps have been ſo plainly mentioned in this place. If we conſider the circumſtances that cauſe, in all viſitors, the complaint of uncleanlineſs againſt the fort of Bombay, we ſhould not find it ſo great a ſubject of reproach as would at firſt appear. We ſhould conſider, that where ſuch a vaſt number of inhabitants are ſuffered to remain in ſo ſmall a ſpace, and this, however loudly it cries for reform, could not perhaps be eaſily remedied, it is a difficult matter to keep the place of confinement in a proper ſtate. The people called Parſees, are the principal owners of the fort, not the walls, but the eſtates encloſed by them, and iſland of Bombay. The northern part of the fort is chiefly inhabited by Parſee families, who are very uncleanly in their domeſtic concernments; not only the inſide of their houſes, but the whole ſtreets in which they live, will evince this, as they cannot, even in the fair ſeaſon, be paſſed without great offence to the noſe and ſhoes of the foot paſſenger. The ſouthern half of the fort will alſo bear a recommendation of a farther obſervance of the comforts of its inhabitants; and as this is the part chiefly expoſed to the eye of foreigners and ſtrangers, it were much to be wiſhed it could be kept a little cleaner. This not being a pleaſing ſubject, it were, perhaps, beſt to drop it.

The Parſees, mentioned in this note, are the principal native inhabitants of the Iſland of Bombay, in regard to wealth and numbers: not only the moſt valuable eſtates, but a very conſiderable part of the ſhipping of the port belong to them, and no merchants tranſport their goods in finer ſhips than the Bombay merchants, not excepting even the Honourable Eaſt India Company. The reader will have an idea of the commercial opulence of this little iſland, when he learns, that beſides the great number of ſhips from Europe and America that yearly clear

from the cuſtom-houſe, there are, in carpenters meaſurement, belonging to the port and iſland, 27,500* tons of ſhipping, conſtantly employed trading to every part of Aſia, navigated by Engliſh officers. Beſides this, there are country ſhips, veſſels, and boats, to an immenſe amount in tonnage, going to and fro between Bombay and the Red Sea, Perſian Gulf, &c. &c.

In one article of merchandize, and to one port, there was in the year 1788-9, cleared from the Bombay cuſtom, what at that port ſold for an almoſt incredible ſum. We allude to cotton, of which there were in that year exported from Bombay to Canton 55,000 candy: the *freight* only of which to Canton, at ninety rupees, the medium of the ſeaſon, amounts, if the rupee is eſtimated at 2s. 6d. to 680,750l. ſterling; or if taken at the loweſt value in exchange, to half a million!

(The fineſt ſhips in India are built by the Parſees of Bombay, ſolely by themſelves, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from Europeans from the time the keel is laid, until the ſhip is launched.) Some of theſe ſhips are of a thouſand tons burthen, but from the heavineſs of the wood, and the difficulty of making the iron work ſufficiently ſtrong to confine it, ſome ſkilful naval architects are of opinion, that building ſuch large ſhips will not be found to anſwer ſo well as ſmaller. Ships of five hundred tons, built in Bombay, will laſt many years longer, perhaps double the time, than a ſhip from any yard in England. This is owing to the ſuperiority of the timber; for notwithſtanding the celebrity of Engliſh oak, the Indian teek far exceeds it in durability. This ſubject has been handled by Major Rennell, and his obſervations being much more to the purpoſe than any we are authorized to give from our own knowledge, we ſhall quote them. "The teek foreſts, from whence the marine yard of Bom-" bay is furniſhed with that excellent ſpecies of ſhip timber, lie along " the weſtern ſide of the ghaut mountains, and other contiguous ridges " of hills, on the north and north-eaſt of Baſſeen, the numerous rivu-" lets

* The tonnage of the port of London is about 178,000 ton, one fourth of the merchant ſhips of Great Britain.

"lets that deſcend from them, affording water-carriage for the timber. "I cannot cloſe this ſubject without remarking, the unpardonable negli- "gence we are guilty of, in delaying to build teek ſhips of war for the ſer- "vice of the Indian ſeas. They might be freighted home, without the cere- "mony of regular equipment, as to maſts, ſails, and furniture, which might "be calculated juſt to anſwer the purpoſe of the home paſſage at the beſt "ſeaſon, and crews could be provided in India. The letter ſubjoined in "a note, and which was written with the beſt intentions, will explain "the circumſtances of the caſe. Teek ſhips, of forty years old and up- "wards, are no uncommon objects in the Indian ſeas; while an "European built ſhip is ruined there in five years. The ſhips built at "Bombay are the beſt, both in point of workmanſhip and materials, of "any that are conſtructed in India; and although fourth rates only are "mentioned in the letter, there is no doubt but that third rates may "be conſtructed, as there is a choice of timber. The Spaniards build "capital ſhips in their foreign ſettlements. The Eaſt India Company "have a teek ſhip on her fourth voyage at preſent, which ſhip has re- "peatedly wintered in England; therefore any objection founded on the "effects of froſt on the teek timber, is done away."

The Major, in a note, adds, that this ſhip was then (when the ſecond edition of the Memoir was printed in 1791) on her ſixth voyage. Memoir, p. 260.

The Eaſt India Company have, or we err, two teek ſhips in their ſervice, the Britannia, and Sir Edward Hughes; the former of which muſt now have gone ſeven voyages; the latter, commanded by Captain Anderſon, is, we believe, now on her fifth, and ſhe will, God willing, go five more. She was ſome time on the Indian ſeas, as the flag-ſhip of the Bombay marine.

The letter referred to in the above quotation is this: "Frequent have "been the opportunities I have had of obſerving how very rapid the de- "cay of ſhips, built of European timber, is in the Eaſt Indies; and, on "the contrary, how durable the ſhips are that are built of the wood of

" that country, namely, the TEEK, which may not improperly be ſtiled " INDIAN OAK. The number of ſhips of war that were ruined in thoſe " ſeas during the late war (1757 to 1762) may be admitted as a proof " of the former remark; and the great age of the ſhips built in India, " may ſerve to prove the latter. What I mean to infer from this, for " your lordſhips' uſe, is, that ſhips of war, under third rates, may be " conſtructed in India, and, with moderate repairs, laſt for ages; where- " as a ſhip of European conſtruction can remain there but a very few " years. To which diſadvantage may be added, that of loſing, in the " mean time, the ſervices of the ſhips that are ſent to relieve the worn " out ones.

" Bengal produces iron and hemp, and the neighbouring foreſts pine " maſts: nothing is wanted to bring all theſe into uſe, but a fit opportu- " nity, and proper encouragement.

" Auguſt 20th, 1778."

To return to the Parſees—(We have obſerved them as the favourites of fortune; let us add, they are deſervedly ſo, for we find them doing very extenſive acts of charity and benevolence. In the Bombay Herald of the 4th October, 1790, we read the following paragraph. " We are " happy in the opportunity of pointing out the liberality of Soorabjee " Muncherjee, whoſe conduct does honour to humanity: during the " preſent ſcarcity of proviſions, he daily feeds upwards of two thouſand " people, of different caſts, at his own expence." Other public inſtances might be given.

Some of them alſo have poor Europeans on their penſion liſt, to whom are given a weekly allowance, and food and cloathing.) (To their private charity and benevolence, they add all the public ſhow and expence neceſſary to give dignity to their riches. Some of them have two or three country houſes, furniſhed in all the extravagance of European taſte; with elegant and extenſive gardens, where European gentlemen are frequently invited, and where they are always welcome to entertain their own private parties, and retire to enjoy the rural pleaſures of the country, free

from

from the noiſe and buſtle of a buſy, dirty town. We have ſeen Parſee merchants give balls, ſuppers, and entertainments to the whole ſettlement; and ſome of them ride in Engliſh chariots, ſuch as a nobleman in England need not be aſhamed to own, drawn by beautiful animals that every nobleman cannot equal in his ſtud. The Parſees have been often known to behave to Engliſh gentlemen, reſpecting pecuniary concerns, in a manner highly liberal; and although inſtances might be given to the contrary, and inſtances might alſo be given, where individuals, elated by their riches, have forgotten the reſpect due to Engliſh gentlemen, ſtill they are but inſtances, and are not more reprobated by any than themſelves.)

(A Parſee beggar was never known; and their women, who are as fair as Europeans, are proverbially chaſte; ſo that a harlot is as rare as a beggar. Upon the whole, they are a very handſome race of people.)

(An enquiry into the hiſtory and cuſtoms of the Parſees, would, we think, be curious. Their hiſtory commences at the period of the troubles cauſed by the Saracen conquerors of Perſia: when, perſecuted for their religious opinions, a few Perſians took refuge in the Iſle of Ormus, whence, ſome time after, they ſailed for India, and landed in Gudjraat, where they found an aſylum, on condition that they ſhould reveal the myſteries of their creed, ſhould renounce their own language and dreſs, that their women ſhould go abroad unveiled, and their nuptials be celebrated in the evening. These reſtrictions were all complied with, and the Parſees' dreſs is nearly the ſame with the Hindoos, and they uſe the nagri character. So far is their own language forgotten, that perhaps there are not ten Parſees, we know not of one, on the Iſland of Bombay that can ſpeak it.)

(Tavernier, in his Perſian Travels, page 163, gives a long account of the Guars, by whom he evidently means this people; but he is ſo unfortunate as to err notoriouſly in a number of particulars.)

They

They never intermarry, nor have they any public places of prayer; like their progenitors, the puritans of the eaſt, they do not think temples, as places of worſhip, at all neceſſary, merely as ſuch: they pray in the open air, and make their proſtrations to the ſun, as the grandeſt emblem in nature of the Deity, whoſe temple is the univerſe, and the all-pervading element of fire his only ſymbol.

Moſt of their original cuſtoms are, however, ſomewhat altered. No one, perhaps, is ſo ſingularly curious as their method of ſepulture, with which, in a brief deſcription, we ſhall conclude this note.

The defunct, after laying a proper time in his own houſe, for the purpoſes of mourning, is carried, followed by his relations and friends, the females chaunting a requiem, and depoſited in a tomb of the following conſtruction. It is a circular building, open at top, about fifty-five feet diameter, and twenty-five in height, filled to within five feet of the top, excepting a well of fifteen feet diameter in the centre. The part ſo filled, is terraced, with a ſlight declivity toward the well. Two circular groves, three inches deep, are raiſed round the well, the firſt at the diſtance of four, the ſecond at ten feet from the well. Groves of the like depth, or height, and four feet diſtant from each other at the outer part of the outer circle, are carried ſtraight from the wall to the well, communicating with the circular ones, for the purpoſe of carrying off the water, &c. The tomb, by this means, is divided into three circles of partitions: the outer, about ſeven feet by four; the middle, ſix by three; the inner, four by two: the outer for the men, the middle for the women, the inner for the children; in which the bodies are reſpectively placed, wrapped looſely in a piece of cloth, and left to be devoured by the vultures; which is very ſoon done, as numbers of thoſe animals are always ſeen hovering and watching about theſe charnel houſes, in expectation of their prey. The friends of the deceaſed, or the perſons who have charge of the tomb, come at the proper time, and throw the bones into their receptacle, the well in the centre; for which purpoſe,

iron

iron rakes and tongs are depoſited in the tomb. The entrance is cloſed by an iron door, four feet ſquare, on the eaſtern ſide, as high up as the terrace, to which a road is raiſed. Upon the wall, above the door, an additional wall is raiſed, to prevent people from looking into the tomb, which the Parſees are particularly careful to prevent. A Perſian inſcription is on a ſtone inſerted over the door, which we once copied, but have forgotten its tenor. From the bottom of the wall ſubterranean paſſages lead to receive the bones, &c. and to prevent the well from filling.

Men of great property ſometimes do not chuſe to be depoſited in theſe indiſcriminate receptacles, and cauſe a ſmall one to be built for their own families. Soorabjee, a rich merchant formerly of Bombay, is laid in a private one in the garden to his houſe on Malabar Hill; and we underſtand his tomb is grated over; if ſo it is the only one on the iſland ſo covered. The public tombs are, we think, five in number, but not now all in uſe, ſituated about three miles northweſterly from Bombay fort: the largeſt, for they are of different ſizes, is that here deſcribed. We have ſeen accounts of this cuſtom of the Parſees, and deſcriptions of their tombs, but never any correct.

Led by idle curioſity, when very young, we went into every tomb on the iſland, the private one in Soorabjee's garden excepted: not only into the tombs but into the wells. We were not then aware of the impropriety, or ſhould not ſo indecently have obtruded on the ſacred repoſitories of the dead.

NOTE III.

The occurrences of this day would, if aught were wanting, ſufficiently confirm the opinion we have ever entertained, of the number of ſubalterns attached to ſepoy corps being inadequate to their diſcipline: this opinion is grounded on long obſervation, ſtrengthened by conſtant experience, and eſtabliſhed by the acquieſcence of many very intelligent officers.

That this important truth may not reſt ſolely upon our aſſertion, we will endeavour to exemplify it, by relating the occurrences alluded to. When Captain Little advanced to the attack with the 8th battalion, both grenadier officers fell before they could approach near enough to give effect to the bayonet: the conſequence was, the ſepoys, although grenadiers, gave way, and notwithſtanding they were inſtantly rallied by Captain Little, and animated by his preſence, the loſs of their officers could not be ſupplied, and might have been attended with ſerious effects, had not the grenadiers of the 11th come critically to their aid. Again, when the grenadiers of the 9th had fortunately found their way to the centre of the enemy's camp, the only officer with them was diſabled; the conſequences were ſimilar *, and had not Captain Little again been at hand, it is not very clear what might have been the iſſue of the day. Four days after, the grenadiers of the line were wanted to ſtorm Simoga, and of the whole detachment, but one of their officers, Lieutenant Sholl, was effective; all the others having been wounded in the action of the 29th. Although perhaps almoſt every action during the war would furniſh inſtances to this effect, the above ſhall ſuffice. Let us examine this ſubject more cloſely.—A battalion going on ſervice is completed to eight hundred bayonets, with a European officer to each of the eight companies; one of the officers does the duty of Adjutant, and has abundance of employment without attending to his company, which is conſequently commanded by a native officer. If the ſervice is at all active, what with killed, wounded, and ſick, the remaining ſeven muſt neceſſarily be much reduced; and it will ſometimes happen where no ſupplies can be ſent, a battalion will ſcarcely have an officer left to lead it to action. The grenadiers of the 8th battalion alone, expended, during this ſervice, ſix-eighths of the officers of a complete battalion †. So long as their officers are with them, ſepoys will behave like ſoldiers, and no longer: this is ſo well known

* The other Lieutenant, Rae, was diſabled at Dooridroog, as noticed in page 102.

† Lieutenants Maxwell, Forſter, Lonſdale, Price, Doolan, and Bethune.

known by our enemy, that they take aim at the officers only *, which the late improvement in attack, of uſing the bayonet chiefly, gives them an opportunity of effecting. This improvement of depending chiefly on the bayonet is certainly a very great one, for it was not until this war, that the ſepoys were fully convinced of the wonderful effects of this noble weapon. In former wars, diſcipline, however, was not then in its preſent ſtate of perfection, ſepoys have been known, in preſence of their officers even, to throw down their arms, when their ammunition was expended, and to take up ſwords.

Another very injudicious cuſtom ſtill farther reduces the ſmall number of ſubalterns attached to ſepoy battalions, which is muſtering the whole ſtaff of the army on the effective ſtrength of corps. Thus, not only the adjutants, but adjutants-general, and aids-de-camp, and ſecretaries, and pay-maſters, and commiſſaries, and quarter-maſters, and bullock-maſters, and baggage-maſters, and majors of brigade, and ſurveyors, and their aſſiſtants and deputies, &c. in the field; together with the auditor-general, and town-major, commiſſary, judge advocate, fort-adjutant, &c. in Bombay; and fort adjutants and quarter-maſters at all the ſubordinates, are muſtered as effective in their reſpective corps; and as very few, if any of them, can do duty, except as ſtaff, their abſence is ſeverely felt. Even in garriſon, in time of peace, we have known a battalion reviewed by General Medows with but two ſubalterns preſent, and one of them was upon the brigade ſtaff, and volunteered his ſervices on the occaſion. If farther proof is requiſite of the inadequate number of ſubalterns attached to ſepoy battalions, or of the impolicy of muſtering the ſtaff of the army on the effective ſtrength of corps, it will be furniſhed by appealing to any officer of experience in the Company's ſervice.

* As a proof of this, referring to the table of caſualties in page 237, we find ten ſhot wounds, and one arrow, received by the officers of the 8th battalion.

NOTE IV.

This is a character, ſo far as we can learn, by which the Bhow is not recognized in Europe: indeed from what we have had occaſion to obſerve, he is, we conjecture, from the public accounts of the late war, in general eſtimation, quite a different kind of a man. We diſſent, however, from that opinion, having reaſon, from what we have ſeen, from what we know, and from what we have heard of the Bhow, to think ourſelves juſtifiable in giving him the character that we have advanced in the text. If, in the courſe of this work, any obſervations ſhould ſeem to militate againſt that character, they ſhould be received with this conſideration, that the actions of a great man, inveſted with a heavy charge like an army, can ſcarcely in juſtice, be ſeverely ſcrutinized by the ſame rigid rules of morality, by which we can, with propriety, arraign and judge the conduct of a perſon differently ſituated. We have ſeen and read of ſome tranſactions, which, viewing them ſimply as occurrences, abſtractedly from the ſituation of the perſon who cauſed them, and the reaſons that might have exiſted to actuate him, we could not in conſcience acquit the Bhow for having been the cauſe of: but if we recollect that there may be a thouſand unknown motives, co-operating in the actions of a man ſo ſituated, we ought in charity to ſuppoſe that he would have acted otherwiſe had circumſtances permitted it; and that doing his duty as a general, a ſtateſman, and a patriot, was frequently repugnant to his feelings, and created a pang in his boſom as a man. This in a general ſenſe ſhould be admitted, and the more readily in a particular caſe, where a variety of circumſtances enforce it. The Bhow where he is the beſt known is moſt reſpected; and by the inhabitants of his diſtricts more than uſually beloved: this is, perhaps, a pretty ſure criterion to judge by, as it denotes a diſpoſition for affability, and a temper the reverſe of oppreſſive. His charity is very extenſive: not to mention what he does in a domeſtic way, he has a

houſe

houſe in Benares, where at a great expence, he daily feeds a number of poor perſons. Charity, it is ſaid, covereth a multitude of ſins; and be the Bhow's what they may, if ſo judged, their nakedneſs will offend no one.

NOTE V.

Weighing is not an unuſual ceremony among great men, perhaps not a little forwarded by the recommendation of the Bramins, who are the greateſt gainers, as the amount comes of courſe to them. We find Sevajee weighed in the year 1674 againſt gold, which, amounting to ſixteen thouſand pagodas, was given to the Bramins. This was preparatory to his enthronement, on which occaſion he diſburſed a lac of pagodas more to the Bramins, and the ſame ſum in rewards to officers.—

See Orme's fragments, page 60, note XXVIII.

Sir Thomas Roe, in the account of his embaſſy (we believe, for we have not the work) to Shah Jehan, the Great Moghul, from Charles II. of England, deſcribes the ceremony of that monarch's weighing; by which we find it is practiſed by Mahomedans as well as Hindoos. When the Bhow weighed, we underſtand, a ſon held each ſcale: at this time, a caſualty common to ſoldiers in the field, had cauſed our abſence from the army; of courſe we did not ſee the ceremony.

NOTE VI.

Adventurers of almoſt every country and deſcription are to be met with in India. It was with a view of making this remark, and giving an inſtance of it, that this note is inſerted. Some few years back a French adventurer picked up a conſiderable ſum of money in different parts of India, by practiſing and teaching the principles of animal magnetiſm. Among other places he viſited Poona, where both Monſieur Gerlines and Mr. Yvon, of whom we have before ſpoken, were initiated

ated in the myſteries of the art, for the conſideration of a thouſand rupees each. On learning this circumſtance, Monſieur Gerlines was ſubject to a good deal of raillery from us, for his credulity; but he ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on the efficacy of his art, or ſcience, and that he had performed many ſurpriſing things by his knowledge in it: we have, in reality, heard, from other perſons, of ſeveral great cures made by him, through apparently ſimple means. Whether it was that he himſelf had faith in the ſcience, or, to prevent our raillery, pretended to have it, we cannot tell, but when the writer of this note came laſt to Hurry Hal wounded, and was unable for a length of time to procure reſt or eaſe, Monſieur Gerlines inſiſted upon proving his ſkill by an immediate removal of the pain, and conſented to reſt the reputation of his art upon the ſucceſs or failure of the operation. After much ſolicitation, and aſſurances that the means were ſimple, and could, if they did no good, produce no ill, and partly alſo induced by curioſity, we at laſt conſented to be magnetized.

The reſult, however, was not ſuch as to eſtabliſh the credit of the remedy, which the operator, much diſappointed, imputed to the unpardonable want of faith in the ſubject; and truly, if want of faith was to be admitted in excuſe for failure, it might in this caſe, be made with a great deal of juſtice.

This adventuring empyric, we recollect came to Tellicherry, but as he met with but little encouragement, his ſtay was ſhort. Adventurers in India are certainly very much encouraged, eſpecially if they have any noſtrum for promoting venereal pleaſures; to Aſiatics, the Muſſelmans, in particular, any thing under the name of a provocative is highly acceptable.

NOTE

NOTE VII.

It is a natural ſuppoſition that a politic government will endeavour to impreſs on the minds of its ſubjects, an unfavourable idea of the character and cuſtoms of the people with whom they are frequently involved in war: it ſerves to keep up a ſpirit of hatred; and particular deviations from the eſtabliſhed tenets or prejudices of the people, excite alſo a degree of contempt, that is favourably applied in theſe caſes. The native powers of India, from having ſo little immediate intercourſe with the Engliſh, have the ability of diſſeminating opinions among their ſubjects very detrimental to the Engliſh character, and very contrary to juſtice, without many opportunities offering for their removal by actual obſervation. Thus, we underſtand Tippoo's ſubjects were impreſſed with extravagant notions of the ſanguinary intolerance, and brutal ferocity of the Engliſh ſoldiery; and the women in particular, were taught to dread their propenſities to rapine and plunder; which is perhaps the ſureſt means of inſpiring the minds of men with emotions favourable to the intereſts of the government: that thoſe notions have, in the operations of this war, been ſufficiently done away, it would, perhaps, be ſuperfluous to mention. The Mahrattas too, heretofore, had ſimilar prejudices againſt the practices of the Engliſh. A circumſtance related by a friend of ours, a medical gentleman, will tend to ſhew this, in poſſibly a ridiculous light. He had been called in to attend a lady of high rank and caſt in the Mahratta country; and after the reſerve of ſtrangers was a little leſſened, ſome enquiries and converſation paſſed. He was at length invited to eat, and an entertainment was provided: during the repaſt, it was a natural queſtion what he, and his countrymen and countrywomen uſually ate, and among other articles of ſuppoſed diet, it was aſked did they eat jackals or foxes; and a poſitive anſwer given in the negative, ſeemed to cauſe ſome ſurpriſe and private conference among the enquiring party. The gentle-

man, curious to know what could have cauſed ſo ſingular and particular an enquiry, took the liberty of aſking whence it aroſe, and learned that the ladies, attending a large party of gentlemen to the field, for the purpoſe of ſporting, heard in the chace many people notice the Fringees', that is the Europeans, of whom it ſeems there were ſome of the party, alacrity in ſecuring the jackals and foxes that were caught, which it was particularly repeated, were to them great dainties. The ladies ſeemed ſurpriſed, and pleaſed at being undeceived, and after that, and ſome other ſimilar prejudices, were done away, appeared more affable, and under leſs reſtraint and fear, than they had been before.

A variety of correſponding antipathies we may ſuppoſe to have been excited in the minds of the country people.

NOTE VIII.

After having ſo unequivocally expreſſed our deteſtation at the enormities perpetrated under the cloak of religion, in the ſacrifices of the ancient BACCHANALIANS, and in the myſterious rites of the BONA DEA; as well as our opinion regarding the effect the worſhip of *Priapus*, the PHALLUS and the LINGAM, and the continual contemplation of their attributes ſymbolized, muſt have on the pure morals of virgin innocence; it will not, we truſt, be imagined that the intention of this note is, in the moſt diſtant manner, to leſſen the favourable opinion which the reader has, we hope, entertained of our ſentiments on this ſubject. But being ſo curious a topic, it may not be unintereſting to introduce a farther account of the extenſion of this ſingular ſpecies of worſhip. We have already quoted authors who almoſt anathematize the depravity of this diſſolute and vicious ſyſtem; and ſhall here ſhow that degrading as it may be ſuppoſed, to all that is dignified, or ſuperior to brutality in man, it yet has its defenders; who by their logical ingenuity, metaphyſical reaſonings, and charitable indulgence, can acquit

quit the votaries of this worſhip, not only of criminality, but of any immoral tendency, in their ſenſual and voluptuous exceſſes.

A work printed in a quarto volume in 1786, entitled, "An Account "of the Remains of the worſhip of Priapus, lately exiſting at Iſernia "in the Kingdom of Naples," informs us, that this worſhip did until lately exiſt, with conſiderable immoral appendages in that city; and that it was not until the year 1781, that, on the feaſt of St. Coſmo, the females diſcontinued to make offerings of *Priapi*, to the prieſts at his ſhrine. The indecency of the ceremony having tranſpired, orders were given for its prohibition, to the diſappointment of Sir William Hamilton, who otherwiſe intended to have been preſent at Iſernia, at the time the fête of Saint Coſmo was celebrated, which is on the 27th of September, at which time *Ex voti* of wax, particularly ſymbolical, are publicly offered for ſale. The devout diſtributers of theſe *Ex voti*, or vows as they are called, carry a baſket full of them in one hand, and hold a plate in the other to receive the money, crying aloud St. Cosmo and Damiano! If you aſk the price of one; the anſwer is, *più ci metti, più meriti:* "The more you give, the more the merit." The perſon who gives this account was preſent at the fête, and heard a devotee, when preſenting a vow, ſay, *Santo Coſimo benedetto, coſi lo voglio*,* &c. The ceremony finiſhes, as moſt ceremonies of a religious nature do, by the prieſts dividing the ſpoils, both money and wax, which muſt be to a very conſiderable amount, as a piece of money always accompanies the vow, which is piouſly kiſſed at the moment of preſentation, and the concourſe of people is ſaid to be prodigiouſly numerous.

The commentator on this ſubject † reaſonably ſuppoſes, men, conſidered collectively, to be at all times the ſame animals, employing the ſame organs, and endowed with the ſame faculties: their paſſions, prejudices, and conceptions, will of courſe, be formed upon the ſame internal

* This *Ex voti*, with others, is repreſented in a plate, and is no proof of moderation in the wiſhes of the devotee.

† R. P. Knight, Eſq.

principles, although directed to various ends, and modified in various ways, by the variety of external circumſtances operating upon them. Education and ſcience may correct, reſtrain, and extend; but can neither annihilate or create: they may turn and embelliſh the currents, but can neither ſtop nor enlarge the ſprings, which, continuing to flow with a perpetual and equal tide, return to their ancient channels, when the cauſes that prevented them are withdrawn.

The firſt principles of the human mind will be more directly brought into action, in proportion to the earneſtneſs and affection with which it contemplates its object; and paſſion and prejudice will acquire dominion over it, in proportion as its firſt principles are more directly brought into action. On all common ſubjects this dominion of paſſion, and prejudice is reſtrained by the evidence of ſenſe and perception; but when the mind is led to the contemplation of things beyond its comprehenſion, all ſuch reſtraints vaniſh; reaſon has then nothing to oppoſe to the phantoms of imagination, which acquire terrors from their obſcurity, and dictate uncontrouled, becauſe unknown. Such is the caſe in all religious ſubjects, which, being beyond the reach of ſenſe or reaſon, are always embraced or rejected with heat. Men think they know, becauſe they are ſure they feel; and are firmly convinced, becauſe ſtrongly agitated. Hence proceed that haſte and violence with which devout perſons of all religions condemn the rites and doctrines of others, and the furious zeal and bigotry with which they maintain their own; while perhaps if both were equally well underſtood, both would be found to have the ſame meaning, and only to differ in the modes of conveying it.

Of all the prophane rites which belonged to the ancient polytheiſm, none were more furiouſly inveighed againſt by the zealous propagators of the Chriſtian faith, than the obſcene ceremonies, performed in the worſhip of PRIAPUS; which appeared not only contrary to the gravity and ſanctity of religion, but ſubverſive of the firſt principles of decency and good order in ſociety. Even the form itſelf, under which the God

was

was repreſented, appeared to them a mockery of all piety and devotion, and more fit to be placed in a brothel than a temple. But the forms and ceremonials of a religion are not always to be underſtood in their direct and obvious ſenſe; but are to be conſidered as ſymbolical repreſentations of ſome hidden meaning, which may be extremely wiſe and juſt, though the ſymbols themſelves, to thoſe who know not their true ſignification, may appear in the higheſt degree abſurd and extravagant. It has often happened, that avarice and ſuperſtition have continued theſe ſymbolical repreſentations for ages after their original meaning has been loſt and forgotten; when they muſt, of courſe, appear nonſenſical and ridiculous, if not impious and extravagant.

Such is the caſe with the rite now under conſideration, than which nothing can be more monſtrous and indecent, if conſidered in its plain and obvious meaning, or as a part of the Chriſtian worſhip; but which will be found to be a very natural ſymbol of a very natural and philoſophical ſyſtem of religion, if conſidered according to its original uſe and intention.

The learned commentator proceeds to explain what that intention was, which furniſhes much matter of very curious enquiry, and which ſerves better than any other, to illuſtrate that truth, which ought to be preſent in every man's mind when he judges of the actions of others, *that in morals, as well as phyſics, there is no effect without an adequate cauſe:* and if, admitting the concluſions of Mr. *D'Hancarville*, who in his great and elaborate work, has with infinite learning and ingenuity, traced its progreſs over the whole earth, we contemplate the uncommon extenſion of this primæval worſhip, we cannot refuſe acknowledging that the exiſtence of a rite ſo general muſt have originated in nature, and that its continuation, is ſome proof of the philoſophic tendency of its obſervance; for broad indeed muſt be the baſis of any moral, phyſical, or religious theory, that ſelf-ſupported, could have ſtood ſo long.

This interpretation will perhaps ſurprize thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to diveſt their minds of the prejudices of education and faſhion; but it will probably appear juſt and reaſonable to thoſe who conſider

manners and cuſtoms as relative to the natural cauſes which produced them, rather than to the artificial opinions and prejudices of any particular age or country.

There is naturally no impurity or licentiouſneſs in the moderate and regular gratification of any natural appetite; the turpitude conſiſting wholly in the exceſs or perverſion. Neither are the organs of one ſpecies of enjoyment naturally to be conſidered as ſubjects of ſhame and concealment more than thoſe of another; every refinement of modern manners on this head being derived from acquired habit, not from nature; habit, indeed, long eſtabliſhed; for it ſeems to have been as general in HOMER's days as at preſent; but which certainly did not exiſt when the myſtic ſymbols of the ancient worſhip were firſt adopted. As theſe ſymbols were intended to expreſs abſtract ideas by objects of ſight, the contrivers of them naturally ſelected thoſe objects whoſe characteriſtic properties ſeemed to have the greateſt analogy with the divine attributes which they wiſhed to repreſent.

In an age, therefore, when no prejudices of artificial decency exiſted, what more juſt and natural image could they find, by which to expreſs their idea of the beneficent power of the Great Creator, than that which made them partakers, not only of the felicity of the Deity, but of his great characteriſtic attribute, that of multiplying his own image, communicating his bleſſings, and extending them to generations yet unborn?

Loſing ſight, however, of the original intention of this worſhip, inſtituted in an age when no prejudices of artificial decency exiſted, its rites were continued after refinement had introduced thoſe ideas of decency, and habit had ſanctioned them as the grand pillar of morality; hence it is that if a man philoſophically can reconcile the origin of this worſhip with purity of intention; as a moraliſt, he cannot but condemn its continuance, as undermining the foundation of his creed. At Rome we find the obſervance of the Bacchanalian ceremonies was puniſhed in the ſame manner as Atheiſm was at Athens; both as civil crimes againſt the ſtate; the one tending to ſubvert that decency and gravity of manners,

ners, upon which the Romans ſo much prided themſelves, and the other to weaken the bands of ſociety by deſtroying the ſanctity of oaths: but the reſtriction extended no farther than the walls of the cities, there being no other part of the Roman empire, except JUDEA, in which any kind of impiety and extravagance might not have been maintained with impunity, provided it was maintained, merely as a ſpeculative opinion, and not employed as an engine of faction, ambition or oppreſſion. Nor were the Chriſtians ever perſecuted on account of the ſpeculative opinions of individuals, but either for civil crimes laid to their charge, or for withdrawing their allegiance from the ſtate, and joining in a federative union dangerous by its conſtitution, and rendered ſtill more dangerous by the intolerent principles of its members: for it was not until after a long courſe of years that the attempt was made to ſoften the unyielding temper of religion with the mild ſpirit of philoſophy by this benevolent effuſion. "We all agree in worſhipping one Supreme God, the "Father and Preſerver of all. While we approach him with purity of "mind, ſincerity of heart, and innocence of manners, forms and ceremonies "of worſhip are indifferent; and not leſs worthy of his greatneſs, for "being varied and diverſified, according to the various cuſtoms and opi-"nions of men. Had it been his will that all ſhould have worſhipped "him in the ſame mode, he would have given to all the ſame inclina-"tions and conceptions; but he has wiſely ordered it otherwiſe, that "piety and virtue might increaſe by an honeſt emulation of religion, as "induſtry in trade, or activity in a race, from a mutual emulation of the "candidates for wealth and honour." This was too liberal and extenſive a plan, to meet the approbation of a greedy and ambitious clergy, whoſe object was to eſtabliſh a heirarchy for themſelves, rather than to procure happineſs for others.

The Chriſtian religion, being a reformation of the Jewiſh, rather increaſed than diminiſhed the auſterity of its original. On particular occaſions, however, it equally abated its rigour, and gave way to feſtivity and mirth, though always with an air of ſanctity and ſolemnity. Such were

were originally the feaſts of the Euchariſt, which, as the word expreſſes, were meetings of joy and gratulation: though, as divines tell us, all of the ſpiritual kind: but the particular manner which St. AUGUSTINE, commands the ladies who attended them to wear clean linen, ſeems to infer, that perſonal, as well as ſpiritual matters, were thought worthy of attention.

To thoſe who adminiſter the ſacrament in the modern way, it may appear of little conſequence whether the women received it in clean linen or not; but to the good biſhop, who was to adminiſter the *holy kiſs*, it certainly was of ſome importance. The *holy kiſs* was not only applied as a part of the ceremonial of the Euchariſt, but alſo of prayers, at the concluſion of which they welcomed each other with this natural ſign of love and benevolence. It was upon theſe occaſions that they worked themſelves up to thoſe fits of rapture and enthuſiaſm, which made them eagerly ruſh upon deſtruction in the fury of their zeal to obtain the crown of martyrdom. Enthuſiaſm on one ſubject naturally produces enthuſiaſm on another; for the human paſſions, like the ſtrings of an inſtrument, vibrate to the motions of each other: hence paroxyſms of love and devotion have oftentimes ſo exactly accorded, as not to have been diſtinguiſhed by the very perſons whom they agitated. This was too often the caſe in theſe meetings of the primitive Chriſtians. The feaſts of gratulation and love, the αγαπαι and nocturnal vigils, gave too flattering opportunities to the paſſions and appetites of men, to continue long, what we are told they were at firſt, pure exerciſes of devotion. The ſpiritual raptures and divine extacies encouraged on theſe occaſions, were often extacies of a very different kind concealed under the garb of devotion; whence the greateſt irregularities enſued; and it became neceſſary, for the reputation of the church that they ſhould be ſuppreſſed, as they afterwards were, by the decrees of ſeveral councils. Their ſuppreſſion may be conſidered the final ſubverſion of that part of the ancient religion here examined, in Europe; for ſo long as thoſe nocturnal meetings were preſerved, it certainly exiſted, though under other names, and in a more

ſolemn

ſolemn dreſs. The ſmall remains of it preſerved at ISERNIA can ſcarcely be deemed an exception; for its meaning was unknown to thoſe who celebrated it; and the obſcurity of the place, added to the venerable names of Saint COSIMO and DAMIANO, was all that prevented it from being ſuppreſſed long ago, as it has lately been, to the great diſmay of the chaſte matrons and pious monks of ISERNIA. Traces and memorials of it ſeem, however, to have been preſerved, in many parts of Chriſtendom, long after the actual celebration of its rites ceaſed. Hence the obſcene figures obſervable upon many of our Gothic cathedrals, and particularly upon the ancient braſs doors of St. PETER's at ROME, where there are ſome groupes which rival the devices on the Leſbian medals.

We have lately learned, but never having ſeen the building, ſpeak merely from report, that figures or combinations of this deſcription, are to be ſeen in our Gothic abbey of Weſtminſter.

In the work mentioned in the beginning of this note, from which the greater part of it is taken, frequent references are made to ancient and claſſic writers, which we have omitted, nor have we particularly referred to the pages, whence we quoted; for as the work is not to be procured it would be of little uſe. It was never publiſhed, being printed at the expence of the Dilettante Society, to the members of which only it is given, or to particular perſons by an unanimous vote of the ſociety.

The plates given with this work are very curious: the combination repreſented in fig. 1, plate x. we have ſeveral times ſeen in Canara; once, particularly well done in high relief, on the machine that we have deſcribed in page 55. The figures there were, if poſſible, in a more indecent attitude and action than that here repreſented. Plate xi. is very common, and is the ſymbol noticed by us in the note to the page, whence the reader is referred to this note: "for the reaſon of which ſymbol," ſays Tacitus, "we are left in the dark;" but as Sir William Jones obſerves, it appears too plainly in the writings and temples of Hindooſtan. The tail-piece to the diſcourſe, after ſeeing ſome of the temples of Canara, would have no extravagant appearance.

This worſhip, as to its practices, but we know not, if its votaries were incited to it by external objects of ſenſe, we find exiſting in Japan, as a rite of the ancient eſtabliſhed religion; where, ſays the Abbé Raynal,* it does not appear that the ſect of Xinto has had the madneſs, which of all others is the moſt dangerous to morality, to fix a criminal ſtigma on actions innocent in themſelves. Far from encouraging that gloomy fanaticiſm and fear of the gods, which is inſpired by almoſt all other religions, the Xinto ſect had applied itſelf to prevent, or at leaſt to moderate this diſorder of the imagination, by inſtituting feſtivals, which were celebrated three times in every month. They were dedicated to friendly viſits, feaſts and rejoicings. The prieſts of Xinto taught that the innocent pleaſures of mankind are agreeable to the Deity; and that the beſt method of paying devotion to the Camis,† is to imitate their virtues, and to enjoy in this world that happineſs they enjoy in another. In conformity to this tenet, the Japaneſe, after having put up their prayers in the temples, which are always ſituated in the midſt of delightful groves, reſorted to courteſans, who commonly inhabited theſe places, conſecrated to devotion and love. Theſe women compoſed a religious community, under the direction of an order of monks, who received a ſhare of the profits ariſing from this pious proſtitution to the dictates of nature.

In all religions, women have had great influence on the worſhip, either as prieſteſſes, or as victims to the gods. The natural conſtitution of their ſex expoſes them to ſingular infirmities, the cauſes and circumſtances of which are often inexplicable and marvellous. Hence it is, that in females, or by females, prodigies chiefly operate; deceit is cheriſhed by their weakneſs and their vanity; the power of their charms eaſily impoſes upon men who labour under the double faſcination of ignorance and love. Impoſtors have never failed to take advantage of theſe circumſtances, and eſtabliſh their power upon that fondneſs women

* Hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, vol. I. page 103.

† The ſouls of great men who have been the ſupport and ornament of their country.

men have ever ſhewn for the marvellous, and that fooliſh fondneſs men have for the fair ſex. Extacies, apparitions, terrors, raptures, and convulſions, all originate from the ſenſibility of the nerves. As it is chiefly after the age of puberty that ſpaſms and vapours begin to diſcover their effects, celibacy is the beſt ſtate for exhibiting them in that ſex, which is moſt ſuſceptible of ſuch affections. Virginity has accordingly been, in all ages, the period of life moſt favourable to religion. Devotion eaſily captivates a heart which never felt a different flame. All marriageable females, who have propheſied, or have ſeen viſions, have uniformly pretended to virginity; and have, on that account, received the higher reſpect from both ſexes.

All ſavage nations have their ſorcereſſes or witches: the ancient Gauls had their druideſſes, the Romans their veſtal virgins, and ſome parts of Europe ſtill boaſt of their nuns. Among ſavages, the old women, when good for nothing elſe, become the nurſes of ſuperſtition. Among people half civilized, or fully poliſhed, the inſtruments employed to ſupport religion, are youth and beauty, ſacrificed to it by public and ſolemn vows; but what an outrage are theſe vows, even though voluntary, to reaſon, to religion, and to humanity.

Whatever be the cauſes, whether religious or politic, which introduced and eſtabliſhed monkiſh celibacy in Europe, we ought not to paſs ſevere cenſure upon inſtitutions of an oppoſite nature, which prevail in thoſe countries, where the air and the climate plead ſo powerfully in favour of the moſt ardent of human paſſions. If it be reckoned a virtue, under the temperate zone, to ſtifle thoſe paſſions which animate both ſexes to obey the dictates of nature, it ſurely ought to be eſteemed a more ſacred and endearing duty, to give way to thoſe inclinations in the burning regions of Japan.

In countries where religion has not been able to extinguiſh the flames of love, it would perhaps be wiſe to change the mode of worſhip. What a glorious worſhip it is, wherein men, animated by the fire of the Divinity, concur, if it may be ſo called, to the continuation of creation, in

perpetuating its works. Let us figure to ourſelves beings, who, joining by turns in the effervescence of manhood, love to love, the ideas of religion, to thoſe of the moſt lively paſſion, nature has inſpired in mortals, ſee, feel, breathe God in all their communications; adore him together, invoke him, and aſſociate him to their pleaſures; make him palpable and ſenſible to themſelves, by that effuſion of ſouls and ſenſes, where all is myſtery, joy, and heavenly fervour!

What a ſource of gratitude to the Supreme Being, to receive from his hand the firſt object by whoſe means we enjoy a freſh exiſtence; a wife or huſband whom we ought to love, and children that are produced from a ſource of delights, in which they ſhall re-produce, and love themſelves in their turn! What advantages might not religion derive from theſe virtues, and theſe rewards of virtue; but how profane and unnatural muſt that ſyſtem be, which repreſents them as criminal, wicked, and the object of puniſhment! It is a melancholy reflection, that men ſhould ſo far recede from the firſt principles of morality, as to abandon the original feelings of nature; they have ſearched after the bonds of ſociety, in errors the moſt pernicious and deplorable. If men needed illuſions to enable them to live in amity with one another, why did they not rather derive them from the moſt agreeable ſentiments of the heart? What a moraliſt or legiſlator muſt he be, who cannot diſcover, in theſe deſires which lead to the preſervation and increaſe of his ſpecies, the moſt ſolid principles of population and of happineſs? Oh! ejaculates the animated Abbé, how I pity thoſe cold, inſenſible, unhappy, and hardened beings, who conſider theſe ſentiments and feelings of an honeſt heart, as the effects of a criminal delirium!

NOTE IX.

There is not perhaps on record an inſtance of any tree, or natural production of any kind, that can be, and is applied to ſo many uſeful purpoſes, as the cocoa-nut tree. Not having particularly conſidered the ſubject,

ject, we are not likely to enumerate half the purpoſes for which it is rendered ſerviceable.

The trunk of the tree is uſed in building, being, after ſome years ſeaſoning, a ſolid timber, very hard and durable, although in a green ſtate not very fit for that purpoſe, from being principally compoſed of pith and brittle fibres. With the leaves the greater part of the houſes in India are covered: they grow to ſix or ſeven feet long, and are formed proper for uſing, by plaiting the narrow ſlips that compoſe the leaf, which project a foot or two on each ſide the centre ſtem. Not only the houſes of the poorer people are thus covered, but alſo the country houſes of gentlemen, who prefer a kadjan roof, as being cooler than any other. It requires being renewed every year before the periodical rains, which, although ſo ſevere, do not penetrate a roof compoſed ſolely of theſe leaves. Two leaves plaited together frequently ſerve to ſleep upon, and are very cooling and refreſhing in hot weather: they are alſo formed to ſerve as a defence againſt rain. The variety of uſes to which the fruit is applied, are indeed great: the outſide huſk is a conſiderable time ſoaked in water, when fibrous ſhreds are drawn from it, of which rope of every kind is made, from the ſize of a packthread, to a ſheet cable for a ſeventy-four. The ſtanding and running rigging of the country ſhips is chiefly of koiaar, which is its general name, but in what language we know not. The beſt koiaar cables are made on the Malabar coaſt, at Anjenga, and Cochin, of the Lackadevy nut, from which iſlands they are an article of extenſive trade. The ſhell of the cocoa-nut is well known in England: in India it is, as may be ſuppoſed, made ſubſervient to numberleſs uſes. Two thirds of a ſhell makes a cup, the remaining third, with a piece of ſtick, a ladle, &c. &c. The kernel of the fruit is an article of ſubſiſtence among the natives, and the water it contains gives a finiſhing zeſt to the repaſt. While the nut is green, nearly a pint of milk, then clear as water, is contained in the young ſweet pulp, and is, in a hot day, a moſt delicious and luxurious draught. A diſh well known in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, called a curry, a favourite among Europeans, and in uni-

verſal eſteem with the natives, cannot be prepared without the cocoa-nut: it is alſo dried and uſed for various culinary purpoſes. The oil univerſally burned, the beſt and cleareſt in India, is the cocoa-nut, which is extracted from the kernel by expreſſion: nor is the remaining *caput mortuum*, if it may be ſo called, uſeleſs; for it is fine food for fattening poultry, or beaſts, and is ſometimes, in ſcarcities, eaten by the poorer people. Cocoa-nut oil, as well as for the lamp, is medicinally eſteemed, and to that it is that the females of Aſia owe their celebrity for hair, unequalled in blackneſs and beauty. In its natural ſtate, however, the oil is ill-ſcented, which cauſes the more delicate to mix grateful and ſtimulating perfumes with it, before applying it to their perſons. Among the inferior claſſes, this is not much attended to, and is doubtleſs a juſt cauſe of complaint againſt their ſweetneſs, eſpecially by thoſe who have nice naſal nerves.

The embryo fruit being cut from its ſtem, a ſweet pleaſant liquor exudes, which is noticed in the text by the name of tarree, or toddy: this, when gathered and drank before ſun-riſe, is highly ſalutary and grateful; and a perſon of ordinary habit, who would live moderately regular, and drink half a pint of it twice a week, would in this climate have but little call for a phyſician. Trees whence tarree is drawn produce no fruit, the juices being of courſe exhauſted that ſhould nouriſh the kernel. The only leaven uſed by bakers in India is the tarree.

To the natives of ſome parts of the peninſula, the leaf of the palmyra, which, right or wrong, we ſuppoſe to be the genus of which the cocoa-nut, date, brab, and areka trees are imagined ſpecies, furniſhes paper, or a ſubſtitute for it; and it makes alſo the beſt repellent to the ſun's rays, in the form of umbrellas.

Indeed to ſuch a variety of purpoſes is every part of this tree applied, that it would be worth the pains of an intelligent perſon to make particular enquiries into its hiſtory. It is very long-lived, and does not come to perfection (by which criterion every thing animal or vegetable may be ſafely judged as to its longevity) for a number of years, perhaps ten

or

or twelve, or perhaps more, for we ſpeak at random. A cocoa-nut being put two feet in the ground, will in a year or two put forth the leaves to their full length, before any of the trunk makes its appearance, which comes up at its uſual diameter, and continues increaſing in height only, until the time of its maturity, when the tree is fifty or ſixty feet high; and, if uninterrupted, is perfectly ſtraight, without any excreſcence, except at the top, where the leaves are, fifteen or twenty in number, and the fruit, which grows on a ſtem, as thick and long as a man's arm. The envelope, or matrix, of the embryo fruit and ſtem, a ſhort time before its expanſion, contains as beautiful and curious a ſubject, perhaps, as the natural world offers to the contemplative eye. To ſee this falls to the lot of but few, as, not being known, enquiry has not reached it, and being the fœtus of a valuable pregnancy, care is taken to preſerve it to maturity; accident, therefore, will not be likely to diſcover it. It was in Tippoo's country that we had opportunities of ſeeing this curious ſubject, where thouſands of trees were cut down for the ſake of the fruit: for being in an enemy's country, the value of a tree was diſregarded, when the labour of climbling it, or the want of a cocoa-nut to drink, were oppoſed to it. We muſt own, that we have frequently ordered our ſervants to cut a tree down for the cabbage, which in our imperfect account of the productions of this tree, we have omitted to mention, as contained in the heart of the trunk near the top: in obſtetric ſtrictneſs, as we have adopted figures from that art, it is in fact then the embryo of the fruit, before the perfect formation of its members, allows the name of fœtus to be applied to it. The date tree alſo contains a cabbage, and they are almoſt equally good for the table, as the vegetable ſo well known by that name. The roots of the cocoa-nut trees are very ſlender and ſhallow, ſo that they are eaſily puſhed down by an elephant, and frequently blown down by the wind: the trunk of the tree, at a few feet from its baſe, is not thicker than a man's body, and continues to the top of nearly the ſame ſize.

From being ſo perpendicular, and having nothing to aſſiſt a climber, he muſt, it would ſeem, find conſiderable difficutty in getting up: it is not, however, the caſe. The people who are in the habit of drawing the liquor, aſcend with great eaſe and expedition, by means of a twiſted koiaar rope round their wriſts, by which they draw themſelves up about three feet at a time; and with a ſecond rope from inſtep to inſtep, ſupport the weight of the body, until another hold is ſecured by the hand rope: the roughneſs of the outſide of the tree, it cannot properly be called bark, being favourable for preventing the ropes from ſlipping.

The talleſt tree will thus be aſcended in much leſs than a minute, and deſcended in a ſtill leſs time. The climber is generally naked, excepting a cloth round his middle, with a belt, whence depends a broad crooked knife to pare the ſtem, which muſt be frequently done, and a calabaſh to receive the liquor. Some trees have ſteps cut in them all the way up, which renders the climber's foot rope of no utility, but it is thought to hurt the trees.

Near the bottom, a covering of pitch or tar is applied, which being, by the heat of the ſun, kept ſoft, prevents ants and other inſects from getting up to drink the tarree, to which they are prone: crows alſo are partial to it, and will ſometimes drink until they fall down dead drunk: and monkies too, we ſuſpect, are troubleſome to the proprietors of low trees, for they begin to bear long before they reach their greateſt height.

In the Company's territories, we believe, the proprietors pay a tax of about one ſhilling per annum for each cocoa-nut tree.

NOTE X.

The little bird, called *Bayà* in Hindi, *Berbera* in Sanſcrit, *Bábúï* in the dialect of Bengal, *Cíbù* in Perſian, and *Tenawwit* in Arabick, from his remarkably *pendent* neſt, is rather larger than a ſparrow, with yellow-brown

brown plumage, a yellowiſh head and feet, a light-coloured breaſt and a conic beak, very thick in proportion to its body. This bird is exceedingly common in Hinduſtan: he is aſtoniſhingly ſenſible, faithful, and docile, never voluntarily deſerting the place where his young were hatched, but not averſe, like moſt other birds, to the ſociety of mankind, and eaſily taught to perch on the hand of his maſter. In a ſtate of nature, he generally builds his neſt on the higheſt tree that he can find, eſpecially on the palmyra, or the Indian fig-tree; and he prefers that which happens to over-hang a well, or a rivulet. He makes it of graſs, which he weaves like cloth, and ſhapes like a large bottle, ſuſpending it firmly on the branches, but ſo as to rock with the wind; and placing it with its entrance downwards, to ſecure it from birds of prey. His neſt uſually conſiſts of two or three chambers; and it is the popular belief, that he lights them with fire-flies, which he catches alive at night, and confines with moiſt clay, or with cow-dung. That ſuch flies are often found in his neſt, where pieces of cow-dung are alſo ſtuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little uſe to him, it ſeems probable that he only feeds on them. He may be taught with eaſe to fetch a piece of paper, or any ſmall thing that his maſter points out to him. It is an atteſted fact, that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, and a ſignal given to him, he will fly down with amazing celerity, catch the ring before it touches the water, and bring it up to his maſter with apparent exultation: and it is confidently aſſerted, that if a houſe, or any other place, be ſhewn to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither immediately, on a proper ſignal being made. One inſtance of his docility I can myſelf mention with confidence, having often been an eye-witneſs of it: the young Hindu women at Banáres, and in other places, wear very thin plates of gold, called *tícas*, ſlightly fixed, by way of ornament, between their eye-brows; and when they paſs through the ſtreets, it is not uncommon for the youthful libertines, who amuſe themſelves with training bayás, to give them a ſign which they underſtand, and ſend them to pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of their miſtreſſes, which

they bring in triumph to the lovers. The bayá feeds naturally on graſshoppers, and other inſects, but will ſubſiſt, when tame, on pulſe, macerated in water. His fleſh is warm and drying, of eaſy digeſtion, and recommended in medical books, as a ſolvent of ſtone in the bladder or kidneys; but of that virtue there is no ſufficient proof. The female lays many beautiful eggs, reſembling large pearls: the white of them, when they are boiled, is tranſparent, and the flavour of them is exquiſitely delicate. When many bayás are aſſembled on a high tree, they make a lively din, but it is rather chirping than ſinging. Their want of muſical talents is, however, amply ſupplied by their wonderful ſagacity, in which they are not excelled by any feathered inhabitants of the foreſt.

This account is by *At'har Alí Khán*, of Dehli, and is taken from the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. II. page 109.

The circumſtance of the bayá illuminating its neſt with the fire-fly, is fanciful, and firſt cauſed us to recollect, that there are no fire-flies in Canara; at leaſt it reminded us, that the night after we deſcended the ghauts, returning to Bombay from Poona, a domeſtic, who had been the companion of our journey from Tippoo's country, awoke in alarm at the fire-flies, which in great numbers were hovering round the tree under which we were ſleeping; and the night being very dark, it exhibited an appearance, although beautiful, alarming to a ſtranger, which we may ſuppoſe this perſon to have been to the fire-fly, or it would have excited no alarm. The fly is, we believe, very much like, if not the ſame, as the cantharides of Spain. When on the wing, it emits a vivid ray, which, in a dark night, when many of them are collected, makes a ſtriking and beautiful appearance.

This account of the bayá likewiſe reminds us to notice, that the Canareeſe girls have alſo the pretty and becoming ornamental *tica* between their eyebrows. It is, we believe, applied after the morning ablution, and by a Bramin, who at that time alſo makes a mark, with a dirty looking earth, on the forehead, or breaſt, or arms, or on all, of the men. The

Bramins

Bramins, and higher caſts, chiefly affect both the *tica* and the mark with earth.

We have ſeveral times, in the courſe of this work, quoted from the volumes referred to in this note; and we take this opportunity of following the dictates of our inclination, by mentioning, how ſincerely gratifying it muſt be to the learned world, particularly to thoſe who have turned their minds to its moſt intereſting quarter, to find the Aſiatic Society of Calcutta, continue to enrich the cabinets of literature by the publication of their Reſearches. It is true, the heavy price of the volumes puts them out of general reach, ſtill to thoſe with whom a guinea or two is no object, and who are deſirous of contributing to the elucidation of the hiſtory, antiquities, the arts, ſciences, and literature of Aſia, and, at the ſame time, to their own collection of uſeful and valuable materials, we hope the apparently high price of the Aſiatic Reſearches, will not be admitted as an impediment to its reception. As well as the many invaluable articles, through this channel, already communicated to the public, and the pleaſing proſpect of many more being the future ſubjects of the work, it ſhould be conſidered, that this publication is, as it were, a nurſery for our artiſts in India: and ſuch as contemplate the power and dignity of the Britiſh nation in foreign parts, cannot but rejoice at ſeeing the indefatigable induſtry of its ingenious ſubjects, in ſo remote a quarter, diffuſing through Europe, as well as the paltry ore of Aſia, the ineſtimable hiſtorical, ſcientific, and literary relics of that highly intereſting country, which now becomes daily more and more an object of political importance, and popular curioſity. Artiſts, we ſhould conſider alſo, cannot be induced to quit their native ſoil, but by the almoſt certain proſpect of a handſome recompence, which they aſſuredly deſerve: and from this circumſtance, with others, carried perhaps to an extravagant pitch, it is that publications in India, although free from the reſtraints of taxation, cannot come from the preſs, without almoſt ten

times the expence that attends the proceſs of publication in England: hence we ſee the impoſſibility of any Eaſtern work being ſold in England, but at a rate comparatively enormous. It ſhould be farther conſidered, that the articles given in the Aſiatic Reſearches, are brought to ligh by the inveſtigation of gentlemen otherwiſe engaged in their profeſſional avocations, who can have no view in thus contributing to the amuſement and information of their ingenious countrymen, but in the gratification of that taſte for improving the knowledge of the times, which has, of late years, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the literati of Great Britain. If any profits ariſe from this work, they are applied to the beſt and moſt amiable of purpoſes.

By this part of the note, we have in view to recommend a more extenſive knowledge of this elegant work, which will be found highly deſerving of the greateſt encouragement. It cannot indeed be ſuppoſed otherwiſe, when the moſt learned Orientaliſts that were ever known, honour the liſt of members with their reſpected names; and are not leſs capable than zealous, to enrich the Journal of their Reſearches with the valuable reſult of their labours and application.

Unconnected with, and unknown to the members of the ſociety, or the conductors of the work that we have taken the liberty to recommend, our recommendation may, perhaps, have an an appearance of preſumption: hoping the contrary, however, we could not refrain from adding our feeble tribute of admiration to the reputation of a journal not ſufficiently known, and which requires only to be more extenſively circulated, to be more extenſively approved. That it may long continue to flouriſh with the credit it deſerves, we moſt ſincerely wiſh.

NOTE XI.

Although we do not pretend to give any *particular* account of the cuſtoms or prejudices of any of the people of the peninſula, we have, when any appeared very ſingular, taken notice of it: and, on this principle,

ciple, ſhall give ſome account of a curious practice in repute among the Mahrattas, and other tribes of Hindoos; we ſhall call it ſwinging. It is a ceremony to which one of any age, or either ſex, may make appeal, being generally referred to in expiation of an offence, or in conſequence of ſome vow made, let us ſuppoſe, in the event of any acquiſition in which the appellant is intereſted. There are particular villages for this ceremony to be performed in: Jejoory is a favourite town, and a correſpondent in that quarter informs us, that in the month of March there was a great deal of it thereabout. Another ſwinging village is near Poona, which was, we think, pointed out to us by Mr. Uhthoff, from whom moſt of the particulars here given from recollection, were received.

A moveable platform is made, on which a pole, twenty or more feet high, is erected, with a beam projecting horizontally from the top, not unlike a gibbet, ſuppoſing the upper member moveable: from the extremity of the horizontal limb, a rope depends, reaved through a pully, with a blunt hook at the end: on this the appellant is hooked through the fleſhy part of his back, hoiſted up to the beam, and on it turned round as many times as his confidence in his own reſolution had predetermined. Previous to being hooked, the ſwinger declares the cauſe of his appeal, and, we believe, the number of revolutions he conceives it neceſſary for the beam to make, while he is in this ſtrange ſuſpenſion.

It is not unuſual for a perſon to ſwing from a vow if he marries a certain girl within a certain time: this idea, however, generally comprehends the poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſum of money as will enable them to marry with convenience. A perſon may ſwing by proxy. We were told of a venerable dame that came in conſequence of her daughter's vow, who had, it ſeems, vowed to ſwing, if the child, of which ſhe was pregnant, was a boy. The damſel had been delivered but a ſhort time before the arrival of ſwinging day, which, we believe, is annual, and could not be tucked up without prejudice; and to prevent the bad effects of non-per-

formance, the old lady went through the ceremony for the young gentlewoman in the ſtraw with great reſolution and ſatisfaction. The preſent head man of the village near Poona, before he arrived at that dignity, vowed to ſwing every year, if he was fortunate enough to get the poſt: afterwards, however, he modified his vow, and ſwings only when there are no other advocates; which is ſeldom the caſe, as the ceremony ſeems to be in high eſtimation. When the appellant is very zealous, we have heard that the whole machine has, by his deſire, been moved to a conſiderable diſtance while he hung on it, to the great envy and admiration of the gaping multitude; others, who have not ſo much reſolution, or do not conceive ſo great an effort requiſite, are hoiſted up and lowered down again directly. One inſtance we heard of, where, from the hook not having ſufficient hold, or the fleſh and ſkin not being ſufficiently ſtrong to ſupport the weight, the party fell, and was killed. From this inauſpicious circumſtance, it was concluded, he had ſwung from a bad vow, or had not previouſly declared the true one. We never ſaw the ceremony, but have converſed with ſwingers, who ſay it is no pain, if the cauſe of ſwinging is a good one; but if of bad tendency, it is very excruciating. A ſervant of Mr. Uhthoff's had ſwung, and we examined his back, which we found inciſed a little lower than the middle, over the right vertebræ. From the appearance of the cicatrix, the wound appeared to have originally been nearly two inches long. His vow, he ſaid, was a good one, and he felt no pain.

The hook is beyond doubt put through the fleſh; there can be no deception, as it has frequently been particularly remarked. The fleſh is, we have underſtood, benumbed, by being firſt beaten or bruiſed, and is then perforated with a ſharp inſtrument, to make an entrance for the blunt hook. The wound is rubbed with ſome preparation, and ſoon heals. Many tribes of Hindoos practiſed ſwinging, and a number of them ſwing annually at Calcutta.

If any records of theſe circumſtances are kept in the ſwinging villages, with the cauſes of ſwinging, they would, doubtleſs, make a curious figure

figure in a European dreſs; for we have heard of a number of cauſes aſſigned for the ceremony, that would furniſh almoſt as diverting an eſſay as the well-known ſtory of the lover's leap, if worked up by ſo humorous a hand.

Moſt authors on the ſubject of eaſtern manners, have had occaſion to mention the great auſterities of Hindoo devotees; auſterities, compared to which, the complicated ſufferings of monaſtic diſcipline in Europe dwindle into inſignificance. Very few inſtances, and none of any note, have fallen under our obſervation. In Punderpoor there were, it is likely, many of theſe miſled bigots, but we did not recollect to ſeek for them. In Poona there is a man, who, for ſeveral years paſt, has ſtood upon his head a certain number of hours every day: we ſaw him once in this reverſed ſtate. Five or ſix years back, a man in Bombay hung himſelf up by the feet, and vowed to continue in that ſituation, until, we believe, two thouſand rupees were collected for him. He hung four or five days and nights, and had made conſiderable progreſs in his collection, when the deputy of police interfered, and cut him down; and he, it was ſaid, immediately diſtributed among the poor all the money that had been given him. We did not ſee this man. Another man, in Bombay, about ten years ſince, had obtained great veneration for a vow he made of ſitting in the ſame poſture for twenty-four years: he had, when we ſaw him, ſat twelve, and was fixed in ſo ſtrange a manner, that we are afraid we ſhall not be able to explain it clearly. His legs were turned behind his neck, where they formed a kind of pillow, or ſupport for his ſhoulders; his back bone was bent in a half circle, and he ſate upon the middle of it; his poſteriors, if *now* properly ſo called, being brought before him under his chin; and in this ſingular poſition were his limbs and body immoveably fixed. His legs and thighs, from ſo long a ſuſpenſion of their functions, were withered and ſhrivelled. He rode in a neat palankeen, which we ſtopped to examine him, carried by eight bearers, of whom we made ſome enquiries. He did not condeſcend at all to notice it. His equipage was ſupported by the ready aſſiſtance of the credulous Hin-

doos, who deem themſelves happy in contributing to the conveniences of ſo eminent a character. He appeared to be about forty years old, of low ſtature originally, and ill-favoured in his perſon. If now living, his time is almoſt out; but he had now as good continue his plan, for he can never be fit for any thing elſe. He came to Bombay, we believe, from Poona, and made but a ſhort ſtay, as he was charitably diſpoſed to favour as many parts as poſſible with his preſence.

Bigotted practices of this kind are more obſervable among Hindoos than any other people in India. The Mahrattas, conſidering their numbers, are perhaps as free from them as any people; and it would be unjuſt to fix the imputation of ſuperſtition or bigotry upon them, from obſerving two or three circumſtances of that tendency. In England even, may a ſtranger obſerve ſeveral trifling prejudices of that nature, yet nothing can be more incorrect, than ſaying the Engliſh are a ſuperſtitious people.

Among the Mahrattas and Bramins, we could not but notice ſome prevailing opinions ſo ſtrongly tinged, that, although we are unwilling to ſay they are a ſuperſtitious people, we hardly know how to withhold the appellation. The day on which Colonel Frederick firſt met the Bhow publicly, an untoward accident happened, which, by the Bramins and Mahrattas, was conſtrued into a moſt inauſpicious omen, and they found no difficulty in believing it a pointed portent of the inefficacy of his reinforcement in reducing the fort of Darwar. The circumſtance was this: the Colonel intended going on horſeback, and had a favourite animal capariſoned for the purpoſe: it was a beautiful gentle Arabian; yet no ſooner was the Colonel in his ſaddle, than the beaſt reared, and put him off. *Thrice* he renewed the attempt, and was as often equally unſucceſsful. Now there was nothing in this that may not be accounted for in the moſt ſatisfactory manner: the horſe was tender-mouthed, and had ever been accuſtomed to a light gentle bit; that uſed this day, for the firſt time, was a heavy ſevere curb, which, with the ſmalleſt check, galled and made him rear: yet this was looked upon as a fatal prognoſtic;

noſtic; and when the unhappy event of the Colonel's death was announced, recollected as prophetic, and the melancholy intelligence received without ſurprize.

Sneezing but once, is, by the Bramins, reckoned ominous; and when a great man yawns, the promiſed ſleep is ſuppoſed ſweetly forwarded, by all the company ſnapping their fingers, which they do with great vehemence, and make a ſingular noiſe, that might ſomewhat embarraſs a ſtranger.*

Dow, in page XXXII of his Diſſertation concerning the Cuſtoms, &c. of the Hindoos, prefixed to his Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, among other penances, notices ſwinging. We give his own words: "The Senaſſeys "are a ſet of mendicant philoſophers, commonly known by the name of "Fakiers, which literally ſignifies poor people. Theſe idle and pretended "devotees, aſſemble ſometimes in armies of ten or twelve thouſand, and "under a pretext of making pilgrimages to certain temples, lay whole "countries under contribution. Theſe ſaints wear no cloathes, are ge"nerally very robuſt, and convert the wives of the leſs holy part of man"kind to their own uſes, upon their religious progreſſes. They admit "any man of parts into their number, and they take great care to inſtruct "their diſciples in every branch of knowledge, to make the order the "more revered among the vulgar.

"When this naked army of robuſt ſaints direct their march to any "temple, the men of the provinces through which their road lies, very "often fly before them, notwithſtanding the ſanctified character of the "Fakiers; but the women are in general more reſolute, and not only "remain in their dwellings, but apply frequently for the prayers of thoſe "holy perſons, which are found to be moſt effectual in caſes of ſterility. "When a Fakier is at prayers with the lady of the houſe, he leaves "either his ſlipper, or his ſtaff at the door, which, if ſeen by "the huſband, in general, effectually prevents him from diſturb"ing their devotions; but ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as not to mind

"thoſe

" thoſe ſignals, a ſound drubbing is the inevitable conſequence of his " intruſion.

" Though the Fakiers enforce with their arms that reverence which " the people of Hindoſtan have naturally for their order, they inflict " voluntary penances upon themſelves, to gain more reſpect. Theſe " fellows ſometimes hold up one arm in a fixed poſition, till it becomes " ſtiff, and remains in that poſition during the reſt of their lives. Some " clench their fiſts very hard, and keep them ſo till their nails grow into " their palms, and appear through the back of their hands. Others " turn their faces over one ſhoulder, and keep them in that ſituation, " till they fix for ever their heads looking backwards. Many turn their " eyes to the point of their noſe, till they have loſt the power " of looking in any other direction. Theſe laſt pretend ſome- " times to ſee what they call the ſacred fire, which viſion, no " doubt, proceeds from ſome diſorder ariſing from the diſtortion of the " optic nerves.

" It often appears to Europeans, in India, a matter of ſome ridicule, " to converſe with thoſe diſtorted and naked philoſophers, though " their knowledge and external appearance exhibit a very ſtriking con- " traſt: ſome are really what they ſeem, enthuſiaſts; but others put on " the character of ſanctity as a cloak for their pleaſures: but what actually " makes them a public nuiſance, and the averſion of poor huſbands, is, " that the women think they derive ſome holineſs to themſelves, from an " intimacy with the Fakier.

" Many other fooliſh cuſtoms, beſides thoſe we have mentioned, are " peculiar to thoſe religious mendicants; but enthuſiaſtic penances are " not confined to them alone. Some of the vulgar, on the faſt of " Opposs, ſuſpend themſelves on iron hooks by the fleſh of the ſhoul- " der blade, to the end of a beam; this beam turns round with great " velocity upon a pivot on the head of a high pole. The enthu- " ſiaſt not only ſeems inſenſible of pain, but very often blows a " trumpet as he is whirled round above, and at certain intervals ſings

" a ſong,

" a ſong to the gaping multitude below, who very much admire his for-
" titude and devotion. This ridiculous cuſtom is kept up to comme-
" morate the ſufferings of a martyr, who was in that manner tortured for
" his faith."

Mr. Maurice, in page 315 of his ſecond volume of Indian Antiquities, promiſes to enlarge upon this topic, when he comes to compare the ancient Gymnoſophiſt, and the modern Fakeer. " Animated by the de-
" ſire of obtaining that final boon, and fired by all the glorious promiſes
" of the Vedas, the patient Hindoo ſmiles amidſt unutterable miſery,
" and exults in every dire variety of voluntary torture. In the hope of
" expiating former crimes by adequate penance, and of regaining ſpeedily
" that fancied elyſium, he binds himſelf to the performance of vows
" which makes human nature ſhudder, and human reaſon ſtagger. He
" paſſes whole weeks without the ſmalleſt nouriſhment, and whole years
" in painful vigils. He wanders about naked as he came from the
" womb of his parent, and ſuffers, without repining, every viciſſitude of
" heat and cold, of driving ſtorm, and beating rain. He ſtands
" with his arms croſſed above his head, till the ſinews ſhrink,
" and the fleſh withers away. He fixes his eye upon the burning
" orb of the ſun, till its light be extinguiſhed, and its moiſture entirely
" dried up."

Tavernier, in his Indian Travels, page 166, gives a plate, repreſenting devotees in different penetentiary attitudes; and in page 172, notices a trick to gain money, ſimilar to that of hanging by the heels. In page 181, he thus deſcribes hanging by the fleſh on hooks, which is, perhaps, the ſame as we have called ſwinging. " They go out of the city, and
" faſten iron hooks to the boughs of ſeveral trees; then come a great
" number of poor people, and hang themſelves, ſome by the ſides, ſome
" by the brawn of their backs, upon theſe hooks, until the weight of
" their body tearing away the fleſh, they fall of themſelves. 'Tis a won-
" derful thing to ſee, that not ſo much as one drop of blood ſhould iſſue
" from the wounded fleſh, nor that any of the fleſh ſhould be left upon

" the hook; beſides, that in two days they are perfectly cured by ſuch " plaſters as their Bramins give them. There are others who at that " feaſt" (which happens on the 8th of April) " will lye upon a bed of " nails, with the points upward, the nails entering a good way into " the fleſh; however, while theſe people are under this penance, " their friends come and preſent them with money and linen. When " they have undergone their penance, they take the preſents and diſ- " tribute them to the poor, without making any farther advantage " of them."

NOTE XII.

This, although an enormous ſum to expend on a ſepulchre, is not unprecedently ſo: we have read of buildings more extravagant, and we believe ſtill more elegant, than that here deſcribed. Nor is it a ſubject of much ſurpriſe, if we conſider the riches and oſtentation of Mahomedans of former times, when the firſt was diſburſed with ſo laviſh a hand to gratify the latter. The Mahomedans, in theſe parts, of the preſent day, have perhaps as much oſtentatious pride as their anceſtors, but not having the means of indulging it, will not be able to leave ſimilar inſtances of it for the admiration of poſterity. The Taj-mahal at Agra, built by Shah Jehan, the father of Aurengzebe, to the memory of his favourite queen, Arjemund Banoo, a daughter of Aſoph Jah, an honoured and victorious general in the imperial army, is the moſt magnificent erection, poſſibly, in Aſia. Mr. Hodges, a royal artiſt, whoſe works are before the public in a ſtile of uncommon elegance and ſplendour, has viſited the Taj-mahal in his profeſſional travels in India, and has, we hope, exerciſed his talents in ſketching ſome of its beauties. We have ſeen drawings of a few of the ornamental deſigns in the interior of the building, done in a maſterly manner by Captain Reynolds of Bombay, which convey a very ſuperior idea of its expenſive elegance. The baſeſt material in many parts of the building is white and black

black marble, of which the centre dome is entirely compoſed, and which, according to Mr. Hodges' account, we believe from the authority of Tavernier, was brought from Kandahar by land; a diſtance of nearly ſix hundred miles. Agates, cornelians, and ſtones and gems ſtill more coſtly, are combined ſo as to repreſent feſtoons of flowers, fruits, &c. in their natural ſtate; and a gentleman who had viſited the Taj-mahal, aſſured the writer of this note, that in a flower of variegated foliage, not, as he expreſſed it, much bigger than his thumb nail, he, with a microſcope counted fourteen differently coloured ſtones, that in their combination ſo exactly repreſented the flower, as to be eaſily miſtaken for it; and ſo wonderfully minute in the workmanſhip, that without the aid of a magnifier, the joining of the ſtones was not perceptible.

According to Dow*, the ſultana to whoſe memory this pile was reared, and whoſe name on Shah Jehan's aſcending the throne was changed to Mumtâza Zemani, *the moſt exalted of the age*, died in childbed in the year 1631: the tomb, he ſays, coſt "the amazing ſum of ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand pounds." Arjemund Banoo, was changed to Moomtaz Zumanee, the AGE'S EXCELLENCE; her name is ſometimes, by European writers, ſpelled Mumlaza Zemani, but it is wrong. It was our intention to have given all the ſignificant names that occur in this work, in their proper character, with literal tranſlations, but ſtrange to ſay, we have not been able, in the city of London, to procure the types.

Tavernier, who ſays he ſaw the beginning and finiſhing of this building, affirms it to have coſt two and twenty years labour, and twenty thouſand men always at work†. Shah Jehan intended to have raiſed a ſimilar ſepulchre for himſelf on the other ſide of the river, the Jumna, and to have connected them by a bridge of marble, but the troubles cauſed by the ſtruggles of his ſons for ſovereignty, rendered his de-

* Vol. III. p. 149.

† Indian Travels, page 50.

ſign abortive and impracticable. See Hodges' Travels, page 128.—Orme's Fragments, note X. Some Mahomedans affirm that the famous Tukht-taaous, known in England by the name of the peacock-throne, was intended as a companion to the Taj-mahal in elegance and expence; on each, they ſay, were expended *nine* kroor, *nine* lak, *nine* thouſand, *nine* hundred, and *nine* rupees.—See page 313.

NOTE XII.

Several writers mention pieces of ordnance as almoſt incredibly large; but none that we have read of by any means approach the magnitude of Moolk e Meidan, and the others here deſcribed; which we repeat may be depended upon, as their dimenſions were carefully taken.

Dow* mentions two pieces of ordnance capable of receiving a ſtone ball of ſix or ſeven maunds, or one of iron of thirty maunds. "The "ſize of theſe guns," he adds in a note "might be reckoned incredible, "did there not remain to this day in India, pieces of as extraordinary "a bore: particularly one at Arcot, and another at Dacca." Dow is, we think, deficient in not giving the maund by which he eſtimated the weight of this ſhot: *a* maund is a very indefinite term, as it varies in different parts of India, from twenty-five pounds, the Madraſs ſtandard, to ſeventy-four, in ſome parts of Bengal.

Hanway†, ſpeaking of a gun in a city of Germany, ſays, "It is a "braſs mortar, and will carry a ball of ſeven hundred and thirty "pounds, to the diſtance of thirty-three thouſand paces, and throw a "bomb of one thouſand weight." We do not clearly underſtand, how it could throw a bomb, by which we imagine a ſhell is meant, of greater weight than a ſhot; becauſe the latter muſt neceſſarily be nearly the ſame diameter as the calibre, and ſolid, which the former is not. Criticiſm is however thrown away upon ſo extraordinary a relation, which carries impoſſibility on its face as a very prominent feature: how can any force of powder impel a ball of any dimenſions thirty-three thouſand paces? which, eſtimating the pace at two feet and a half, is upward

* Hiſtory of Hindooſtan, Vol. II. page 278.

† Travels in Perſia, Vol. I. page 452.

ward of fifteen miles, or at only two feet, is twelve miles and a half!

Rennell in his memoir† gives the menſuration of the gun near Dacca, ſpoken of by Dow; it is now fallen into the river, together with the bank on which it reſted. "As it may gratify the curioſity of ſome of "my readers," ſays the Major, "I have here inſerted the dimenſions "and weight of this gun. I took the meaſure very carefully through-"out, and calculated each part ſeparately. It was made of hammered "iron; it being an immenſe tube formed of fourteen bars, with rings "of two or three inches wide driven over them, and hammered down "into a ſmooth ſurface; ſo that its appearance was equal to that of "the beſt executed piece of braſs ordnance, although its proportions "were faulty.

Whole length - -	22 feet	10 ½ inches.
Diameter at the breech -	3	3
Ditto 4 feet from the muzzle	2	10
Ditto at the muzzle -	2	2 ½
Ditto of the bore -	1	3 ⅛

"The gun contained 234,413 cubic inches of wrought iron; and "conſequently weighed 64,814 pounds avoirdupoize; or about the "weight of eleven 32 pounders. Weight of an iron ſhot for the gun "465 pounds."

Allowing for windage, that is the difference of the diameter of a ſhot and the calibre of the gun, one twentieth part of the latter, as allowed in the ordnance tables, an iron ſhot for Major Rennell's gun will be in diameter 1 foot 2 inches 37-100ths, and as the increaſing gravity of ſolid iron globes is as the cubes of their diameters, and as a 42 pounder is in diameter 6 inches 68-100ths, the weight of an iron ſhot for this gun is conſequently 417 pounds 3-10ths. The calibre of a 42 pounder is 7 inches 3-100ths; of a 9 pounder 4 inches 21-100ths; a 9 pounder ſhot in diameter is 4 inches: therefore a ſhot for Cutcha-butcha, the gun firſt deſcribed in

† Page 61.

in the text, allowing a calibre of 1 foot 9 inches, to require a ſhot of 1 foot 8 inches diameter, will weigh 1125 pounds. For Lumcherree, allowing 1 foot 35-100ths of an inch diameter for the ſhot of its calibre of 1 foot 1 inch, it weighs 264 pounds 4-10ths. For the calibre of Moolk e Meidan 2 feet 4 inches, allow the diameter of the ſhot to be 1 foot 2 inches 6-100ths, it will weigh 2646 pounds 7-10ths!

NOTE XIV.

Much as the ſubaltern doctrines of Chriſtianity and Iſlamiſm, or Mahomedaniſm, may differ, there is not in ſome of their chief points ſo material a contraſt as is ſuppoſed by moſt of the ſectaries of either religion. The Muſſelmans are, in the general acceptation of the word, better Chriſtians than a great many of that church, who may nevertheleſs, perhaps, be very good moral men. No one has yet preſumed to diſpute the benevolence and pure ſpirit of philanthropy that breathes through the whole theory of Chriſtianity; and as a ſyſtem of morality, a candid man, whoſe principles are unwarped by prejudices, or not contracted by bigoted tradition, muſt allow it to be the moſt pure and ſublime that was ever given to mankind for their univerſal happineſs; and ſuch as ſhould inſure its author, in earth and heaven, a ſuperior reverence. Looking back, in the blood-ſtained page of ages paſt, on the ſanguinary intolerance of miſcreants, who, under the cloak of zeal for this gentle and ſalutary ſyſtem, ſpread death and deſolation round upon their inoffenſive brethren, who can withhold the ſigh of indignant regret? or wonder not that the vindictive vengeance of the powerful was unfelt in juſt puniſhment, by the execrable perverters of ſuch wholeſome tenets.

The ſubject which begins this note, namely, the greater ſimilarity than is generally ſuppoſed, of the grand principles of Chriſtianity, and the belief of Mahomedans, we ſhall elucidate, by a quotation from the concluding paragraph of Sir William Jones's diſſertation on the

Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, in the 1ſt volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches.

" As to the general extenſion of our pure faith in *Hinduſtán*, there are " at preſent many ſad obſtacles to it. The *Muſſelmáns* are already a " ſort of heterodox *Chriſtians*; they are *Chriſtians*, if LOCKE reaſons " juſtly, becauſe they firmly believe in the immaculate conception, di- " vine character, and miracles of the MESSIAH; but they are hetero- " dox, in denying vehemently his character of Son, and his equality, " as God, with the father, of whoſe unity and attributes, they enter- " tain and expreſs the moſt awful ideas; while they conſider our doc- " trine as perfect blaſphemy, and inſiſt that our copies of the ſcriptures " have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. It will be inex- " preſſibly difficult to undeceive them, and ſcarce poſſible to dimi- " niſh their veneration for MOHAMMED and ALI, who were both very " extraordinary men, and the ſecond, a man of unqueſtionable morals: " the *Koràn* ſhines, indeed, with a borrowed light, ſince moſt of its " beauties are taken from our ſcriptures; but it has great beauties, and " the *Muſſelmáns* will not be convinced that they are borrowed. The " *Hindus*, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the " Goſpel, but they contend that it is perfectly conſiſtent with their " *Sáſtras*: the Deity, they ſay, has appeared innumerable times, in " many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the ſalvation of his " creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in " others, yet we adore, they ſay, the ſame God, to whom our ſeveral " worſhips, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if they be " ſincere in ſubſtance. We may aſſure ourſelves, that neither *Muſſel-* " *máns* nor *Hindus* will ever be converted by any miſſion from the " church of *Rome*, or from any other church; and the only human " mode, perhaps, of cauſing ſo great a revolution, will be to tranſlate " into *Sanſcrît* and *Perſian* ſuch chapters of the prophets, particularly of " ISAIAH, as are indiſputably evangelical, together with one of the " Goſpels, and a plain prefatory diſcourſe containing full evidence of

the

" the very diſtant ages, in which the predictions themſelves, and the " hiſtory of the divine perſon predicted, were ſeverally made publick; " and then quietly to diſperſe the work among the well educated na- " tives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very ſa- " lutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more " than ever the ſtrength of prejudice and the weakneſs of unaſſiſted " reaſon."

NOTE XV.

On conſidering the advantages that a traveller converſant in the languages of the countries in which he travels, has over his uninformed companion, we are induced to give our opinion on the ſubject of the languages ſpoken in the peninſula, and which of them will be of moſt utility to a perſon in his peregrinations there. That which is commonly, but incorrectly called Moors, is the firſt that a perſon viſiting India will, in moſt parts, obſerve to be in practice; but if he has occaſion to go about the centre of the peninſula, he will frequently be in ſituations where that language will avail him but little. Northward of the Kriſtna, and between the 74th and 79th degrees of longitude, the Mahratta tongue is generally ſpoken. From the Kriſtna ſouthward, to perhaps Cape Comorin, the Canareeſe prevails, with the exceptions of the Malabars between the Ghauts and the weſtern ſhore, and the Tamulic, generally alſo called Malabars, ſpoken by the inhabitants of the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula: both theſe languages, however, as we have noticed in another place, bear ſtrong internal evidence of having originally been the ſame with the Canareeſe. In the low country north of the Kriſtna's latitude, on the weſtern ſide, a corrupt jargon is in uſe called Koonknee, or Kooknee, compoſed of Moors and Mahrattas. The ſituation in which a reſident may be placed, will of courſe, in a great meaſure, regulate his application to languages; but in almoſt every place where Europeans are likely to be called, the Hindvi, the tongue

juſt called Moors, is firſt to be recommended, and farther his ſituation and inclination muſt determine. In the European ſettlements on the Malabar coaſt, particularly in Tellicherry, Cochin, Anjenga, &c. the Portugueſe, is a good deal ſpoken, ſadly corrupted.

Being on the ſubject of languages, it may not be amiſs to take notice of the encouragement given by the Eaſt India Company to their military ſervants, by an allowance to thoſe who may have paſſed an examination. This allowance is confined to the Moors, which, in our opinion is not judicious, there being others in as general uſe, of which very few officers have any competent knowledge. In Bombay, a very great proportion of the ſepoys come from the Mahratta country, and have no acquaintance with the Moors, nor do they by a long reſidence on the iſland acquire any, as they come whole families together, and mix but little with other ſects. This mutual ignorance we have frequently known and experienced, to have many inconveniences both to the officer and ſepoy; in courts-martial particularly, where interpreters are often neceſſary, depoſitions are perhaps, two or three times explained, in two or three different languages, before they are underſtood, and then it is eaſy to judge how imperfectly, by all the parties. The articles of war are read to the battalions by their reſpective adjutants in Moors, and never underſtood by half the auditory; and it is not only ridiculous, but unjuſt to puniſh men for deviations from laws they never heard, but in a language as unintelligible to them as Engliſh. To obviate theſe difficulties, we would recommend the expediency of an allowance being made to excite attention to the Mahratta tongue, and to reward the application of thoſe who acquire it: or if not a general, a partial allowance to the adjutants of ſepoy corps, to whom it is abſolutely as requiſite as Moors; the more extenſive, however, the encouragement is, the more will the ſervice be benefited by it, as we ſhall preſently endeavour to ſhew. If it ſhould here be objected, that encouragement to adjutants to learn what adjutants are obliged to learn, is ſuperfluous, we anſwer, that the objection is ungenerous, and that induſtry deſerves reward, no

leſs than it requires encouragement: in the preſent caſe, moreover, it is well known that no ſituation in Bombay is by half ſo troubleſome as an adjutant's; nor any one by half ſo unprofitable.—Beſides, the younger part of the ſervice ſhould be taught by emulation to look up to this poſt, which can hardly now be the caſe, as from the late rigid ſyſtem of œconominal retrenchment in the *military department*, an adjutancy, regarding its pecuniary advantages, is really not worth holding.

By our late conqueſts, having become poſſeſſors of ſo conſiderable an extent of country inhabited by Malabars, and our intercourſe with them, in a commercial and political ſenſe, daily increaſing, an attention to that language might with propriety be recommended, but whether it is of ſufficient importance to deſerve the interference of government we cannot determine: this however we can ſay, that from the obſervations that a reſidence of two years with that people enabled us to make, it is by no means a difficult language; yet we know of no inſtance, ſo long as we have had troops in that country, of an officer's intimacy with it. As to the vile jargon before called Portugueſe, it is deſerving of no commendation, nor can we conceive how it has creeped ſo much into uſe among the Engliſh: a very partial allowance was once made for it at Bombay, but it was too trifling to have had any perceptible effect. We would heartily vote its total diſuſe among the Engliſh, to which nothing can ſo much contribute, as a decided preference being given to other languages, when Portugueſe will, of courſe, ſink into merited neglect.

On the ſubject of Perſian, we ſpeak with the diffidence which but a confined knowledge in that beautiful dialect renders becoming; and from that knowledge in the practical part being ſo confined, we draw the concluſion that it is very little known in the peninſula; for in journies of ſeveral thouſand miles, we rarely, although they were ſought, met with opportunities of converſing in it. Its ſtudy is, nevertheleſs, ſtrongly to be recommended; and ſhould the ſtudent have no other inducements

ducements but gratifying his curioſity and taſte for polite literature, that gratification he will find very ſatisfactory: if his avocations or amuſements call him to courts, he will if ignorant, be unpleaſantly ſituated, there being no other language uſed where we have connections, at any court in India, Poona excepted: (we do not mean to include the petty ſovereignties on the Malabar coaſt, &c.) indeed among the Mahomedans, Perſian is reckoned as neceſſary to a genteel education, bearing preciſely the ſame analogy to the languages, as French in Europe.

In Bengal, and we believe in Madraſs, encouragement for acquiring the country languages, is much more extenſive than in Bombay; but ſtill, ſo far as we can learn, on too contracted a ſcale. We ſhall now, as we promiſed, attempt to ſhew the policy of adopting a more extenſive plan of encouragement, and the utility that it will eventually be of to the ſervice, which utility will increaſe in proportion as the encouragement extends. It is very forcibly impreſſed on our conviction, and we hope it will appear ſo to others, that thoſe who have acquired an intimacy with the cuſtoms, ceremonies, and language of the country wherein they are placed, will have the beſt chance of being reconciled to, and living happily in it; and nothing can be more evident than that the Company, by inducing their old ſervants to remain in India, will derive great advantages in the ſuperior local information that they muſt be ſuppoſed to have; and that this is the caſe, we can confidently affirm, having, from many years experience, almoſt invariably found thoſe people moſt contented and happy, who had been at the pains of ſtudying the diſpoſition, languages, &c. of the country people *; and, to

* To what elſe but the unavoidable want of information in the Eaſt India Company's ſervants at Canton, reſpecting the language, &c. of the Chineſe, and having none, but a commercial intercourſe with them, can we attribute the general diſſatisfaction of thoſe gentlemen at a reſidence in China? Nothing, indeed, but the certainty of very handſome rewards could induce them to remain there on ſuch terms. For our part we declare, we would rather be in our own ſituation as a Bombay ſubaltern, with the probable proſpect of eternal poverty, than for any conſiderable time.

the ſame effect, whenever we have heard a perſon inveighing againſt India, and ſtriving to make others as diſcontented as himſelf, we have immediately formed an opinion of that perſon's ignorance on thoſe ſubjects, and can ſcarcely call to mind one inſtance of that opinion having been erroneous. In this latter number we do not mean to include young people juſt come from England; it is natural enough for them, juſt leaving their own country, to abuſe one they can know nothing of; this perhaps they continue to do until they are almoſt perſuaded into a belief of the reality of an idea, that they at firſt, perhaps, gave into, in compliance with faſhion, which perſuaſion is not a little forwarded by the pernicious example of thoſe who ought to be better informed.

Making their ſervants more contented with their ſituation, and the happy, profitable conſequences, are not the only advantages that will accrue to the Honourable Company from the propoſed amendment: on many occaſions, in the preſent poſture of affairs, matters of great political importance are neceſſarily entruſted to mercenary natives for tranſlation, and the like; this there would be no occaſion for, if the Company had ſervants competent to ſuch taſks. To thoſe acquainted with the character of the natives, and who know how *uncommonly* open they *all* are to bribery, this will not appear, in the field particularly, a trifling conſideration. Here we might with propriety mention the civil gentlemen as the moſt likely, from their leiſure, and the nature of their employments, to excel in theſe attainments; but we know not if to them, rewards, ſuch as the army would think handſome, would be ſufficient to excite their attention: the idea of the utility being in proportion to the encouragement, would, however, induce a perſon forming a plan, to endeavour to find a method of making it an object of emulation to all. Pleading the utility of making it as general as poſſible, (the expence, even

time, a Company's reſident in Canton, with their golden rewards in view. No body of gentlemen can have more reſources in literature, general information, or the *agremens* of ſociety than thoſe at Canton; ſtill not one did we hear, who, independent of his duty to his employers, would deſire to ſtay there a day longer than was neceſſary to complete the purpoſe of his exile.

even in theſe days of œconomy, can be no object, eſpecially if abuſes are, as they ought to be, moſt vigilantly) guarded againſt, we, of courſe, wiſh to ſee the civil ſervants included in the allowance: and cannot but greatly condemn a meaſure that was adopted in 1784, and is to this day in force, of depriving the enſigns of the monthly ſtipend for ſpeaking the Moors; not only becauſe it was taken from thoſe who could the leaſt, indeed very ill, afford it, a great part of their income, but alſo the immediate motive for application during the moſt precious time, which we judge to be the firſt two or three years, of their reſidence in India. Nor ſhould it in juſtice be denied to his Majeſty's officers, being in direct contradiction to the reſolution of equalizing the pay, &c. of the King's and Company's officers.

The King's take the regular tour of all duties with the Company's, and are often on duty with ſepoys only, from which we have ſeen very aukward embarraſſments: in confirmation of this, if it be required, an appeal may be made to the gentlemen of his Majeſty's 75th and 77th regiments, ſerving in Bombay.

General Medows, who ſaw the importance of the country languages in its true light, extended the allowance to the lieutenants of engineers and artillery, from whom, until his time, it had been unreaſonably, and unaccountably denied.

From the liberal patronage which literature, as well as ſcience, has uniformly experienced from the Honourable Eaſt India Company, it is evident they do not view its progreſs with an eye of indifference: let them then, promote it in their ſervants, by holding out rewards to the induſtrious as a ſtimulus to emulation. The Orientaliſt as he proceeds in this pleaſing path, will meet with abundance of flowers to regale him, and impel his perſeverance: the exertions of individuals, however zealous, will be found inſufficient; ſocieties will in conſequence be formed, and the moſt ſanguine expectations may be indulged, that their reſearches will bring to light many valuable productions in hiſtory, politics, &c. which for want of inveſtigation, have been for ages buried in undeſerved

obſcurity. Thus, under the patronage of the Honourable Company, ſhall their ſervants diffuſe through Europe the literary riches of the Eaſt: to the boaſt of poſſeſſing a country unequalled in wealth, will be added the ſtill greater, not being excelled in arts and ſcience: the ſages of the Eaſt will find new channels opened for the diſſemination of their knowledge, and will aſſert their claim to the honourable titles by which they were once diſtinguiſhed.

NOTE XVI.

In another part of this work the reader is referred to ſeveral publications for particulars of the hiſtory, &c. of the Mahrattas, but to explain the diſtinction, applied in the text to the people of Poona, of the "*Weſtern* Mahrattas," we ſhall briefly ſtate the ſituation of the Mahrattas in general.

Rejecting the claim of the Mahrattas to antiquity as a nation, we will ſuppoſe their government, in nearly its preſent form, to have been eſtabliſhed by Sevajee, who was born in 1628, and died in 1680: between which years he raiſed the Mahratta name from inſignificance to reſpectability, and had become very formidable to the Moghul army before the acceſſion of Aurengzebe, or Allum Geer, with whom he waged war until the time of his death, with conſiderable ſucceſſes. Sevajee's father was of diſtinguiſhed rank in the army of the king of Bejapoor, but Sevajee diſdaining the condition of a ſubject, embraced an early opportunity, which the diſtractions then exiſting in the Bejapoor monarchy afforded him, of becoming independent. Sevajee's family continued in the ſovereignty of the Mahratta State until 1740, at which time it had ſwallowed up the whole tract from the weſtern ſea to Oriſſa; and from Agra to the Carnatic: and almoſt all Hindooſtan, Bengal excepted, had been overrun and plundered. In 1740 the acceſſion of Ram Rajah, a very weak prince, ſon to the enterprizing Sahojee, who ſucceeded when his father Sambajee, Sevajee's ſon, was murdered

by Allum Geer, gave an opening for ambitious violence; and it happened, ſays Major Rennell, in the Mahratta ſtate, as in all deſpotic ſtates of rapid growth and recent formation, that great part of what was gained by the ability of one deſpot, was loſt by the imbecility of another. The two great officers of the ſtate, the Peſhwa, or miniſter, and the Buckſhee, commander in chief, agreed to divide the dominions of their maſter: Bajarow, the Peſhwa, aſſuming to himſelf the government of the weſtern provinces, continued at Poona, the ancient capital; and Ragojee, the Buckſhee, fixed his reſidence at Nagpour, in Berar, as ſovereign of the eaſtern ſtates, of which, as we have very little political concern with them, but few particulars have been made known. Moodajee Boonſla, the preſent chief of the Berar, or eaſtern, Mahrattas, poſſeſſes the province of Oriſſa, and the principal part of Berar, the remainder of which is held by the Nizam, who pays a *chout*, or fourth part of its clear revenues to Moodajee, whoſe dominions extend from eaſt to weſt upwards of five hundred miles, and two hundred from north to ſouth, yielding a revenue of eighty lacs of rupees per annum. Nagpour, his capital, is about midway between Bengal and Bombay.

The weſtern, or Poona Mahrattas, after ſo violent a partition of the empire by its miniſters, continued, it ſeems, a conſiderable time before tranquillity was again reſtored, as the uſurpations of others were encouraged by its diſtracted ſtate; ſo that in a few years, the empire became from an abſolute monarchy, a mere confederacy of chiefs; and the looſeſt example of feudal government in the world. The two chiefs of the divided empire, purſued each their plans of conqueſt or negociation ſeparately; on the general principle of regarding each other's rights. The local ſituation of the Berar chief, who was leſs powerful than the other, led him to a cloſe connexion with the Nizam, though not profeſſedly in oppoſition to the Poona chief. In a former war, however, between the Britiſh government and the Poona Mahrattas, an army was allowed to march from Bengal, through the territories of the eaſtern Mahrattas

rattas, to Bombay, avowedly with hoſtile intentions, and if poſſible conquer Poona. At another time, in 1742, we find them jointly undertaking an enterprize, which was the invaſion of Bengal; but as the leaders of the reſpective armies each acted for himſelf, their unconnected operations were by no means ſo deciſive, as might have been expected from an army that was attended by 160,000 cavalry. Thus we find the two ſtates totally independent, and uncontrouled by each other, although for mutual convenience they ſometimes may find it neceſſary to unite. The Poona Mahrattas, however, being by far the moſt powerful, do, we have underſtood, enforce an acknowledgment of their ſuperiority; although in no other reſpect but as the ſtrongeſt party, can that ſuperiority be allowed, for Moodajee Boonſla is a deſcendant of Sevajee, the original founder of the empire, and therefore is by deſcent the lawful ſovereign of the whole ſtate; as the Poona branch is ſuppoſed to be extinct, notwithſtanding the current report that a deſcendant of Ram Rajah, in whoſe perſon the real monarchy was loſt, is alive, ſhut up in the fortreſs of Sattara.

The weſtern Mahratta ſtate, after the violent partition of the empire, was at length ſettled in a form of government not eaſily defined. The Peſhwa is the nominal head, and in whoſe name ſtate affairs are conducted with an appearance of monarchy, but it cannot be deſcribed by the name of a monarchical government. Five other principal chiefs hold territories, not abſolutely independently, but rather jointly with the Peſhwa, and in ſome caſes an oppoſition of intereſts begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themſelves, but alſo between the members and the head. In fact, they are ſeldom confederated but on occaſions that would unite the moſt diſcordant ſtates; that is for *their mutual defence:* for few occaſions of foreign conqueſts, or plunder, are of magnitude enough to induce them to unite their armies.

Of the five principal chiefs, Madajee Scindia, in point of power and abilities, is decidedly the firſt; and may be reckoned a thorn in the ſide of the government, as they cannot but look on his ſucceſſes in the north

north of India with an eye of jealouſy, and on his ambition, ſupported by a, comparatively, well diſciplined army, with apprehenſion; but his very great age, and the low ſtate of his treaſury render him, in fact, no very formidable competitor for univerſal national ſway. He is of the Sooder, or fourth claſs, and of the ſubdiviſion of Patel, or huſbandmen, but a pretender to the rank of the ſecond, or military order. Scindia may be regarded as a ſovereign prince, having by his arms rendered himſelf abſolute maſter of a great extent of country: his paternal inheritance is a part of Malwa, which yielded him a revenue of one kroor of rupees annually, but his revenue muſt be very conſiderably augmented by his acquiſitions toward the Jumna; as Gohud, one of theſe acquiſitions, is eſtimated at thirty lac: the portions of Agra and Delhi conquered by him would be difficult to eſtimate, but having been ſo long ſubject to the depredations of contending armies, not much benefit can yet be derived from them.

Tuckajee Holkar we will conſider as the ſecond of the principal chieftains; he is of the ſame claſs with Scindia, and of the ſubdiviſion of Cutteakur, or weaver; he poſſeſſes in Malwa a territory which brings him eighty lac of rupees per annum; the remainder of Malwa belongs to the Peſhwa. Holkar has alſo a conſiderable part of Kandeeſh, which province, or ſoubah, is, like Malwa, divided between him, the Peſhwa, and Scindia. Holkar, not being ambitious, and having ever ſhewn great attachment to the reigning Bramin family, is conſidered as a great ſupport to the government, and, in ſome degree, a check on the ambition and power of the two other chiefs already mentioned, of Nagpoor and Ougeen. The other chieftain, or Jageerdar, to the northward of the capital, is Futteh Sing, known by the family name of Gykawur; whoſe principal revenue ariſes from his poſſeſſions in the northern parts of the fine province of Gudjraat, of which the Peſhwa holds the greater part of the remainder. He is alſo of the fourth claſs, and of the ſubdiviſion of herdſmen, and may be conſidered as a ſupporter of the

preſent government, but of no very great weight in the political ſcale.

To the ſouthward of Poona, the territories of the Mahrattas are divided between the Peſhwa, Purſeram Bhow, and Raſter. Purſeram Bhow being of the firſt, or Bramin, claſs, the ſame with the Peſhwa, and being of conſiderable importance, both as to riches, and military authority, muſt be looked upon as the grand check on the ambition or turbulence of ſome other of the chieftains, particularly Scindia, between whom, we have underſtood, no very cordial intercourſe has ever exiſted.

Raſter is alſo of weight, but ſeems to take no decided part in politics; he is, however, underſtood to be a friend to the government, and, in the event of the death of Nana Furnaveeſe, the regent during the minority of the Peſhwa, has been imagined a likely perſon to take an active part in the adminiſtration; but on this ſubject we are quite ignorant. The preſent Peſhwa, Madarow, was born in 1774, ſo that he will ſoon be able to take upon himſelf the offices of executive government, but he would do wiſely to avail himſelf of the counſel and experience of the ſage and politic Nana: the Peſhwa is ſpoken of as a very promiſing youth, of more than ordinary capacity, and as having a pretty turn for ſcience, particularly geography and aſtronomy, in which he ſeems deſirous of making himſelf well informed.

From the introduction to Major Rennell's memoir we have taken moſt of the particulars here given of the Mahrattas: to that work we beg to refer the reader, where he will find collected into one focus, all the rays that have radiated from the page of hiſtory on the ſubject of Oriental geography, combined with a variety of original materials, to which no other author could have acceſs.

NOTE

NOTE XVII.

Meritch has been underſtood to be the capital of Purſeram Bhow, and ſometimes of Raſter: it is not, we are inclined to think, the capital of either, but a town of very conſiderable extent and importance under the former. We have ſeveral times been within a few miles of Meritch, but have never ſeen it, and cannot therefore ſpeak poſitively, but by what we learned, are not induced to believe it an important fortreſs, as our beſt authorities deſcribe it. Queries have exiſted whether Meritch and Mirjee be the ſame place: we know of no town of the latter name in this part, but Meritch is ſometimes, although improperly, called Merché: both words in Hindvi, the latter a corruption, ſignifying pepper, but whether it was named from that ſpice we cannot tell: we apprehend not, however, as we know of no reaſon that could, with any degree of correctneſs, affix that ſignification to its name. In Robertſon's diſquiſition concerning ancient India, page 49, that elegant hiſtorian ſuggeſts the probability of the ancient port of Muſiris being the modern Meritch, or Mirjee: it is needleſs to mention any thing farther in confirmation of its impoſſibility, than, this place being ſituated in the upper country, and could not therefore have been the *port* of Muſiris. But there is a place on the coaſt called Mirjee, or corruptedly Meerzaw, that might have cauſed the query. Cottonara, mentioned by Robertſon as the pepper country of Pliny, may be Cartinaad, or Cootioot, formerly one, but now two Rajahſhips, near Tellicherry, abounding in pepper and other ſpices: this, however, is mere conjecture, without enquiry or foundation, ſave the fallacious one of etymology, ſomewhat ſtrengthened by a ſimilarity in ſituation. Meritch was taken by Hyder in 1778, but not, we believe, as imagined, retained by him; for unleſs we greatly err, it was in Purſeram Bhow's poſſeſſion previous to the late war, and was, we therefore apprehend, reſtored to the Mahrattas by the peace of 1779.

Tagjom, or Taſgom, is the town that we have been taught to look upon as Purſeram Bhow's capital, it being his reſidence, as well as the reſidence of his family: it was, we underſtand, heretofore of no importance as a fortification, but the Bhow is now fortifying it: the town is of as much conſideration and riches, as any in theſe parts. This town is generally written Taſgom, but the natives pronounce it Tajgow: in the Mahratta dialect gow, or gom, ſignifies a town, and poſſibly the Arabic word taj, a crown, &c. may by a figure have been prefixed to it to convey an idea of this town's ſuperiority. To explain the ſeeming myſtery of an Arabic epithet being applied to a Mahratta ſubſtantive, it may not be unneceſſary to inſert a remark on the conſtruction of the Mahratta language, which is without doubt a dialect of the Sanſcrit; and, like the Engliſh, compounded of a variety of tongues, but it does not appear that a judicious ſelection has been made in its formation: on the contrary, it may be called a corruption of all the languages of Hindooſtan, and almoſt of Aſia, with ſome of Europe, grafted on its own ſtem. The technical terms of adminiſtration are borrowed from the Moghuls, and into the Mahratta language are incorporated, ſome thouſands, we may ſay, of Arabic, Tatar, Perſian, Hindvi, with ſome few Portugueſe and Engliſh vocables. The grammatical conſtruction of the Mahratta tongue, ſo far as we can ſpeak, is not ſimilar to any other of which we have any knowledge: yet we have ſometimes fancied a diſtant reſemblance might be diſcovered to the Hindvi, but on this ſubject we are deterred from ſpeaking, leaſt we ſhould make a diſcovery of deficiency in that, in which we are now writing. In converſation, if Hindvi be the language, which it generally is in our communications with theſe people, and a Mahratta hears a new word that pleaſes him, he will enquire its meaning, and perhaps in half an hour introduce it into his own diſcourſe with another Mahratta: thus multiplying words in their language at pleaſure, without any danger of incurring the imputation of pedantry; a term, we believe, very little underſtood in the Eaſt; for a Muſſelman takes pride in uſing, in converſation, as

many Arabic and Perſian words as poſſible, which bear preciſely the ſame analogy to Hindvi, as Latin and French do to Engliſh. And ſometimes, unleſs a perſon has a ſmattering in Arabic and Perſian, he will be at a loſs to underſtand a Muſſelman, although he conceives he has a perfect knowledge in their language; which, however, without that ſmattering can hardly be allowed.

Even the Canareeſe, in ſome inſtances, we have fancied, conſtructed in a manner ſomething ſimilar to the Hindvi, and that too in its radical formation. We will give an inſtance or two of it in the method of diſtinguiſhing the genders, maſculine and feminine.

Engliſh	Hindvi		Canareeſe	
	Maſculine	Feminine	Maſculine	Feminine
A child -	Chookra	Chookree	Hoorga	Hoorgee
A horſe -	Gora	Goree	Koodra	Koodree
A fowl -	Moorga	Moorgee	Koorla	Koorlee
A cat -	Billa	Billee	Poocha	Poochee
An elephant	Hutta	Huttee	Anna	Annee

NOTE XVIII.

The reference to this note in page 364 is an error: it was intended to give the reader the information contained in note XVI. to which he is referred. This number is therefore retained only to prevent any miſtake in the notes that follow it.

NOTE XIX.

Mr. Wales is the gentleman here alluded to. Previouſly to leaving England, he publiſhed prints of the caves on Elephanta, and the tree called in India kubbeer-burr, by the Engliſh the banyan-tree. That deſcribed by Mr. Wales's print, is on an iſland in the river Nerbudda, ten miles

miles from the city of Baroach, in the province of Gudjraat, ceded to Madajie Scendia by the government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace concluded with the Mahrattas in 1783. The tree is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt, and moſt extraordinary in exiſtence; it aſſuredly is the moſt ſtupendous production of nature in the vegetable world; with a deſcription of which, we ſhall conclude this note. Mr. Wales is now publiſhing by ſubſcription a ſeries of views taken on the iſland of Bombay, which, from the ſubject, and the known abilities of the artiſt, will, it is preſumed, be highly gratifying. The reputation of Mr. Wales, as a portrait painter, reached the Poona durbar; and the Peſhwa, as we learn, expreſſing his deſire to be drawn by a European artiſt, Mr. Wales went to Poona for that purpoſe, and had the honour of taking the portraits of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters under the Mahratta empire. Both Scindia and Purſeram Bhow were at Poona during Mr. Wales's ſtay there; and ſhould they, with Nana Furnaveeſe, and others, have come under the artiſt's hand, and he, as we hope he has, kept copies of their portraits, they will be curious articles to introduce in England. The drawings from which the prints of the banyan-tree, and the caves at Elephanta, were engraved, were not made by Mr. Wales.

A correſpondent who lately viſited the caves on the iſlands of Elephanta and Salſet, mentions alſo another that we never before heard of, and which is not, we believe, at all known. It is called Ekverah, or Ycher, ſituated on a range of hills, a mile on the right of the road between Poona and Bombay, about eight miles on the Poona ſide of Condallah, a place already noticed at the top of the Boor ghaut. Our correſpondent, on whoſe information we have the moſt implicit reliance, mentions the latter as much ſuperior to the whole; and expreſſes his ſurprize, that the caves at Elephanta, &c. could ever have been ſuppoſed to be other than Hindoo works. Many of the inſcriptions, it is true, are obſcure; but ſeveral, if not all, of the images of the Hindoo deities, are repreſented exactly the ſame as they are at the preſent day. So many years have elapſed ſince we ſaw the caves on Elephanta, that we are

ſcarcely authorized to give any opinion upon them; but it is univerſally admitted, that they are of Hindoo origin; and Mr. Maurice, in his publication, now proceeding, will throw all poſſible light upon this ſubject, which has for ſuch a length of years baffled all attempts to trace, as to its origin and intention. From Mr. Maurice's third volume, page 493, the following account of the banyan tree is taken: it is the account that accompanied Mr. Wales's print of the tree. "Linnæus thus deſcribes it: "FICUS INDICA LANCEOLATIS INTEGERRIMIS PETIOLATIS PEDUN-"CULIS AGGREGATIS RAMIS RADICANTIBUS. The banyan, or "Indian fig-tree, is perhaps the moſt beautiful and ſurprizing production "of nature in the vegetable kingdom. Some of theſe trees are of an "amazing ſize, and as they are always increaſing, they may, in ſome "meaſure, be ſaid to be exempt from decay. Every branch proceeding "from the trunk throws out its own roots; firſt, in ſmall fibres, at the "diſtance of ſeveral yards from the ground: theſe continually becoming "thicker when they approach the earth, take root, and ſhoot out new "branches, which in time bend downwards, take root in the like man-"ner, and produce other branches, which continue in this ſtate of pro-"greſſion as long as they find ſoil to nouriſh them.

"The Hindoos are remarkably fond of this tree; for they look on it "as an emblem of the Deity, on account of its outſtretching arms, and its "ſhadowy beneficence. They almoſt pay it divine honours, and find a "FANE *in every grove.*

"Near theſe trees, the moſt celebrated pagodas are generally erected; "the Bramins ſpend their lives in religious ſolitude under their friendly "ſhade; and the natives, of all caſts and tribes, are fond of retreating "into the cool receſſes and natural bowers of this umbrageous "canopy, which is impervious to the fierceſt beams of the tropi-"cal ſun.

"This tree, called in India *Cubeer Burr*, in honour of a famous ſaint, "was much larger than it is at preſent; for high floods have at different "times carried away the banks of the iſland where it grows, and along with

" with them ſuch parts of the tree as had extended their roots thus far;
" yet what ſtill remains is about two thouſand feet in circumference,
" meaſuring round the principal ſtems; but the hanging branches, the
" roots of which have not reached the ground, cover a much larger ex-
" tent. The chief trunks of this ſingle tree amount to three hundred
" and fifty, all ſuperior in ſize to the generality of our Engliſh oaks and
" elms; the ſmalleſt ſtems, forming into ſtronger ſupporters, are more
" than three thouſand; and from each of theſe new branches, hanging
" roots are proceeding, which in time will form trunks, and become pa-
" rents to a future progeny.

" *Cubeer Burr* is famed throughout Hindooſtan for its prodigious ex-
" tent, antiquity, and great beauty. The Indian armies often encamp
" round it; and, at certain ſeaſons, ſolemn Jattras, or Hindoo feſtivals,
" are held here, to which thouſands of votaries repair from various
" parts of the Mogul empire. Seven thouſand perſons, it is ſaid, may
" eaſily repoſe under its ſhade. There is a tradition among the natives,
" that this tree is three thouſand years old; and there is great reaſon
" to believe it; and that this is the amazing tree which Arrian de-
" ſcribes, when ſpeaking of the Gymnoſophiſts, in his book of Indian
" affairs.

" Theſe people," ſays he, " live naked; in winter they enjoy the be-
" nefit of the ſun's rays in the open air; and in ſummer, when the heat
" becomes exceſſive, they paſs their time in moiſt and marſhy places, un-
" der large trees, which, according to Nearchus, cover a circumference
" of five acres, and extend their branches ſo far, that ten thouſand men
" may eaſily find ſhelter under them."

" Engliſh gentlemen, when on hunting or ſhooting parties, are ac-
" cuſtomed to form extenſive encampments, and to ſpend ſeveral weeks
" under this delightful pavilion of foliage, which is generally filled with
" green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, bulbulls,* and a variety of fea-
" thered ſongſters; together with monkeys, amuſing with their droll
" tricks,

* A melodious bird, a great favourite with the eaſtern poets, nearly reſembling the nightingale.

" tricks, and bats of a large ſize, ſome of which meaſure more than ſix " feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only " affords ſhelter, but ſuſtenance to all its inhabitants, being loaded with " ſmall figs, of a rich ſcarlet colour, on which they regale with much " delight.

" Milton deſcribes this tree in the following words, in the ninth book " of his *Paradiſe Loſt*.

——" So counſelled he, and both together went
Into the thickeſt of the wood; where ſoon they choſe
The fig-tree; not that kind for fruit renowned,
But ſuch as at this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan ſpreads her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd ſhade
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between:
There oft the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickeſt ſhade*."——

NOTE XX.

In the text we have ſlightly noticed an infant plantation of ſugar-cane and indigo on the iſland of Salſet; and have expreſſed our wiſhes, that

* However correct Milton's deſcription may be, thus far, the paſſage immediately following is by no means ſo:

——" Theſe leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
And, with what ſkill they had, together ſewed,
To gird their waiſt."——

For the leaf of the Banyan, or Indian fig-tree, would help but little toward the end for which Adam and Eve then wanted it: nor do the leaves ſeem at all adapted to ſew together for the purpoſe. The plantain leaf appears better calculated for aprons, and the like.

ſo laudable an undertaking might be crowned with the ſucceſs it merits. Unleſs a proper degree of encouragement is afforded by the government, it will perhaps be a conſiderable time before individuals can make ſufficient progreſs to evince the great utility of the attempt. But why ſhould it not become a public concern, on account of the Company, to whom, if an inconſiderable ſum of money was now diſburſed on that account, it would, in the courſe of a few years, be an article of profitable commerce? The fine iſland of Salſet, now lying almoſt waſte, would become well cultivated and populous, and the revenue of Bombay greatly augmented. Some years back this plan was recommended in the Bombay Herald, where it was propoſed to encourage a colony of Chineſe to ſettle on the iſland. This would be a very deſirable circumſtance, as that people are, perhaps, the moſt induſtrious in the world, and are better acquainted with the cultivation of indigo, and the management of the ſtill, than the Indians. They are as willing as any people to emigrate, which is evinced by the numerous colonies of them on the iſland of Java, and all the Dutch ſettlements in India. On Prince of Wales's Iſland there are already ſeveral thouſands of them, by whoſe induſtry chiefly that flouriſhing little ſettlement has, in a few years been brought to its preſent ſtate, from the condition of an uninhabited iſland, covered with wood.

Mr. Twiſs, a gentleman frequently mentioned in the narrative, has, we underſtand, alſo undertaken to ſuperintend the plantations on Salſet. From a long reſidence in the Weſt Indies, and an intimate acquaintance with the manner of raiſing the cane, we may expect, in this gentleman's knowledge, great improvements on the rude, imperfect method of cultivation, commonly adopted in the Eaſt.

END OF THE NOTES TO THE NARRATIVE.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

(No. I.)

COPY of the TREATIES concluded between the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHRATTAS; and between the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NIZAM, preparatory to the late War.

(COPY.)

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur, Soubadar of the Dekkan, and the Peſhwa Suvoy Madow Row Narain Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur—againſt Futteh Ali Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultan; ſettled by Captain John Kennaway, on the part of the ſaid Honourable Company, with the ſaid Nawab Aſſuf Jah, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the ſaid Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the three ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be encreaſed by this: and between the honourable company and his highneſs the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the Nizam, through General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in

full force, except ſuch articles of them as may by the preſent treaty be otherwiſe agreed to; and perpetual friendſhip ſhall ſubſiſt between both parties, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, agreeably thereto.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultan having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh him, and deprive him of the means of diſturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being reſolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities between the honourable company's forces and the ſaid Tippoo; and on Mr. Malet's announcing the ſame to Pundit Perd'haun, the forces of the ſaid Nawab Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, in number not leſs than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, ſhall immediately invade the territories of the ſaid Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as poſſible, before and during the rains; and after that ſeaſon, the ſaid Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun will ſeriouſly and vigorouſly proſecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requiſite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

If the right honourable the governor general ſhould require a body of cavalry to join the Engliſh forces, the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, ſhall furniſh to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt route, with

with all expedition, to the place of their deſtination, to act with the company's forces; but ſhould any ſervice occur practicable only by cavalry, they ſhall execute it, nor cavil on the clauſe of "To act with "the company's forces." The pay of the ſaid cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable company, at the rate, and on the conditions hereafter to be ſettled.

ARTICLE V.

If, in the proſecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy ſhould gain a ſuperiority over either, the others ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, exert themſelves to relieve the ſaid party, and diſtreſs the enemy.

ARTICLE VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the preſent war, ſhould their arms be crowned with ſucceſs in the joint proſecution of it, an equal diviſion ſhall be made of the acquiſition of territory, forts, and whatever each ſirkar or government may become poſſeſſed of, from the time of each party commencing hoſtilities; but ſhould the honourable company's forces make any acquiſitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hoſtilities by the other parties, thoſe parties ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention ſhall be paid to the wiſhes and convenience of the parties relatively to their reſpective frontiers.

ARTICLE VII.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed therein, and the nuzzerana that ſhall be fixed on that

occaſion, ſhall be equally divided amongſt the allies; but in future, the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, ſhall collect from them the uſual peiſhcuſh and kundnee, which have been heretofore annually collected; and ſhould the ſaid Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nawab, or Pundit Perd'haun, or prove refractory in the diſcharge of their peiſhcuſh and kundnee, the ſaid Nawab, and Pundit Perd'haun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be ſubject to ſervice with both the Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun; and ſhould he fail in the uſual conditions thereof, the Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun will act as they think proper.

LIST of the POLYGARS and ZEMINDARS.

Chittuldroog.
Annagoondey.
Harpoonelly.
Ballarree.
Raidroog.
Keychungoondeh.
Cunnagheery.
Kittoor.
Hannoor.
The diſtrict of Abd ul Hakeem Khan, the chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE VIII.

To preſerve as far as poſſible conſiſtency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a wakeel from each party ſhall be permitted to reſide in the army of the others, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other their reſpective views and circumſtances; and the repreſentations of the contracting parties to each other ſhall be duly attended to, conſiſtent with circumſtances, and the ſtipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IX.

After this treaty is ſigned and ſealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to ſwerve from its conditions, at the verbal or written inſtance of any perſon or perſons whatever, or on any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it ſhall be made by mutual conſent, no party introducing unreaſonable objections; nor ſhall either of the parties enter into any ſeparate negociations with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or meſſage from him by either party, it ſhall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE X.

If, after the concluſion of peace with Tippoo, he ſhould attack or moleſt either of the contracting parties, the others ſhall join to puniſh him; the mode and conditions of effecting which, ſhall be hereafter ſettled by the contracting powers.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, conſiſting of eleven articles, being this day ſettled and concluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawab, Captain Kennaway has delivered to his highneſs the Nawab, one copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf; and the Nawab has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Perſian, executed by himſelf; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawab, in ſixty-five days, a ratified copy from the governor general: on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway ſhall be returned.

Signed, ſealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejra, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, Pⁿ. Tʳ.

Ratified

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
CHARLES STUART. L. S.
PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy.
E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

(COPY.)

(No. II.)

(COPY.)

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Peſhwa Suvoy Madow Row Narain Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur, and the Nawab Nizam Ally Khan Aſſuf Jah, Bahadur—againſt Futteh Ali Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Mr. Charles Warre Malet, on the part of the ſaid Honourable Company, with the ſaid Pundit Purd'haun, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the ſaid Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the three ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be increaſed by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon, they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh him, and deprive him of the means of diſturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being reſolved on, it is agreed, that, on Mr. Malet's annunciation to Pundit Purd'haun, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities between the honourable company's forces and the ſaid Tippoo, and on

Captain John Kennaway's announcing the ſame to the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, the forces of the ſaid Pundit Purd'haun, and Nawab Aſſuf Jah, in number not leſs than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, ſhall immediately invade the territories of the ſaid Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as poſſible before and during the rains; and after that ſeaſon, the ſaid Pundit Purd'haun and Nawab will ſeriouſly and vigorouſly proſecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requiſite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Nawab Aſſuf Jah, being furniſhed with two battalions of the honourable company's forces, Pundit Purd'haun ſhall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the ſame terms during the preſent war againſt Tippoo. The pay of the ſaid battalions to be made good to the honourable company by Pundit Purd'haun, in like manner as ſettled with the Nawab Aſſuf Jah.

ARTICLE V.

On the ſaid two battalions joining the Mahratta army, Pundit Purd'haun agrees to allot 2000 horſe to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent ſervice, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the ſaid cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining conſtantly with the battalions; whoſe pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Malet.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the ſaid battalions entering Pundit Purd'haun's territories, an agent on the part of the ſaid Pundit Purd'haun,

ſhall be ordered to attend the commander, to execute ſuch ſervice as may occur.

ARTICLE VII.

If the right honourable the governor general ſhould require a body of cavalry to join the Engliſh forces, Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, ſhall furniſh to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt route, with all expedition, to the place of their deſtination, to act with the company's forces; but ſhould any ſervice occur practicable only by cavalry, they ſhall execute it, nor cavil on the clauſe of "To act with the company's forces." The pay of the ſaid cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be ſettled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the proſecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy ſhould gain a ſuperiority over either, the others ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, exert themſelves to relieve the ſaid party, and diſtreſs the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the preſent war, ſhould their arms be crowned with ſucceſs in the joint proſecution of it, an equal diviſion ſhall be made of the acquiſitions of territory, forts, and whatever each ſirkar or government may become poſſeſſed of, from the time of each party commencing hoſtilities; but ſhould the honourable company's forces make any acquiſitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hoſtilities by the other parties, thoſe parties ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare thereof. In the

general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention ſhall be paid to the wiſhes and convenience of the parties relatively to their reſpective frontiers.

ARTICLE X.

The under-written Polygars and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed therein; and the nuzzerana that ſhall be fixed on that occaſion ſhall be equally divided amongſt the allies: but in future, Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Aſſuf Jah, ſhall collect from them the uſual kundnee, and peſhcuſh, which has been heretofore annually collected; and ſhould the ſaid Polygars and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purd'haun, or the Nawab, or prove refractory in the diſcharge of their kundnee and peſhcuſh, the ſaid Pundit Purd'haun, and Nawab, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be ſubject to ſervice, both with Pundit Purd'haun and the Nawab; and ſhould he fail in the uſual conditions thereof, Pundit Purd'haun and the Nawab will act as they think proper.

LIST of the POLYGARS and ZEMINDARS alluded to in the above article.

Chittuldroog	Annagoondey.
Harpoonelly	Ballarree.
Raidroog	Keychundgoondeh.
Cunnagheery	Kittoor.
Hannoor	

The diſtrict of Abd-ul-Hakeem-Khan, chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XI.

To preſerve, as far as poſſible, conſiſtency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a wakeel from each party ſhall be permitted to reſide in the army of the others, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other their reſpective views and circumſtances; and the repreſentations of the contracting parties to each other ſhall be duly attended to, conſiſtent with circumſtances, and the ſtipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is ſigned and ſealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to ſwerve from its conditions at the verbal or written inſtance of any perſon or perſons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it ſhall be made by mutual conſent, no party introducing unreaſonable objections: nor ſhall either of the parties enter into any ſeparate negociations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or meſſage from him by either party, it ſhall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the concluſion of peace with Tippoo, he ſhould attack or moleſt either of the contracting parties, the others ſhall join to puniſh him; the mode and conditions ſhall be hereafter ſettled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, conſiſting of fourteen articles, being this day ſettled and concluded by Mr. Malet, with the Peſhwa Suvoy Madow Row Narain Pundit

Purd'haun Bahadur, Mr. Malet has delivered to Pundit Purd'haun one copy of the ſame, in Engliſh and Perſian, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf; and Pundit Purd'haun has delivered to Mr. Malet another copy, in Mahratta and Perſian, executed by himſelf; and Mr. Malet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purd'haun, in ſeventy-five days, a ratified copy from the governor general, on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Mr. Malet ſhall be returned.

Poona, 1ſt June 1790. (Signed) C. W. MALET.

A true copy.

G. F. CHERRY, Pⁿ. Tr.

Ratified by the governor general in council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of July 1790.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
CHA. STUART. L.S.
PETER SPEKE.
E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

A true copy.
E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

(No. III.)

TREATY of PEACE between the CONFEDERATED POWERS and TIPPOO SULTAN.

Preliminary Articles, ſealed and delivered 23d of January 1792.

ARTICLE I.

ONE half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultan was in poſſeſſion before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent, according to their ſelection.

ARTICLE II.

Three kroor and thirty lak of rupees, to be paid by Tippoo Sultan, either in gold-mohurs, pagodas, or bullion.

1ſt. One kroor and ſixty-five lak to be paid immediately.

2d. One kroor and ſixty-five lak to be paid in three payments, not exceeding four months each.

ARTICLE III.

All priſoners of the four powers, from the time of Hyder Ally, to be unequivocally reſtored.

ARTICLE IV.

Two of Tippoo Sultan's three eldeſt ſons to be given as hoſtages for a due performance of the treaty.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

When they ſhall arrive in camp, with the articles of the treaty, under the ſeal of the Sultan, a counterpart ſhall be ſent from the three powers. Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, and terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendſhip ſhall be agreed upon.

DEFINITIVE

(No. IV.)

DEFINITIVE treaty of perpetual friendſhip for the adjuſtment of affairs between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur, and Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur, and Tippoo Sultaun; in virtue of the authority of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. inveſted with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies, dependant on the ſeveral Preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and of the Nawab Aziem-ul-Omrah Bahadur, poſſeſſing full powers on the part of the Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur; and Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Bahadur, poſſeſſing equal powers on the part of Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur; ſettled the ſeventeeth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, of the Chriſtian æra, anſwering to the twenty-third day of the month Rejeb, one thouſand two hundred and ſix of the Hejra, by Sir John Kennaway, Baronet, on the part of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter; &c, and Meer Aalum Bahadur, on the part of the Nawab Aziem-ul-omrah Bahadur, and Buchajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Bahadur, on one part; and by Golam Ally Khan Bahadur, and Ally Reza Khan on the behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the undermentioned articles, which, by the bleſſing of God, ſhall be binding on their heirs and ſucceſſors, as long as ſun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably obſerved by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

The friendſhip ſubſiſting between the honourable company and the ſirkar of Tippoo Sultaun, agreeably to former treaties, and firſt with the

late Nawab Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th of Auguſt, 1770, and the other, with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th of March, 1784, is hereby confirmed and increaſed; and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them, as by the preſent engagement are otherwiſe adjuſted; and the 8th article of the ſecond abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th of March, 1784, correſponding with the 18th of the month Rubbi-ul-ſaany, 1198 Hejra, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade, which the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan, granted to the ſaid Company by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo by virtue of the preſent treaty, renewed and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

In the fourth article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d of February, 1792, correſponding with the 28th of the month Jemadie-ul-ſaani, 1206 Hejra, it is written "until the due performance of the three "foregoing articles" (the firſt article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country, the ſecond the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid; and the remainder in ſpecie, only at three inſtalments, not exceeding four months each inſtalment, and the third engaging for the releaſe of priſoners) "two of the ſons of the ſaid Tippoo "Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages," which articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument; accordingly the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall divide the ſum agreed to be paid at three inſtalments abovementioned, into three equal parts; and ſhall pay to the ſaid three powers, their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount; to be paid immediately at ſuch places on the boundaries of the allies, as ſhall be determined on by them, and after the performance of the remaining two articles abovementioned, that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half of the country, and the releaſe of the priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtal-

inſtalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers, prior to the expiration of the period ſtipulated for it, the ſaid ſons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties ſhall ceaſe and be at an end.

ARTICLE III.

By the firſt article of the preliminary treaty, it is agreed, that one-half of the dominions which were in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, ſhall be ceded to the allies, adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and ſubject to their ſelection. Accordingly, the general abſtract of the countries, compoſing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, to be ceded to the allies, agreeably to their reſpective ſhares, hereunto ſubjoinned, and the detail of them is inſerted in a ſeparate ſchedule, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun.

DISTRICTS *ceded to the Honourable Englifh Company.*

Calicut, 63 talooks			8,48,765 5 4¾	
Palgautcherry			88,000 0 0	
Dindigul and Pulnaveerpachry, 2 talooks			90,000 0 0	
Salem			24,000 0 0	
Kooſh			8,000 0 0	
Namkool			16,000 0 0	
Sunkagherry			40,000 0 0	
Barrah Mahal, 9 talooks, viz.				
Barrah Mahal	64,000 0 0			
Caveriputtun	10,000 0 0			
Verbudderdroog	8,000 0 0			
Raycottah	8,000 0 0			
Kanagoondie	6,000 0 0			
Darampoury	8,000 0 0			
Pennagur	10,000 0 0			
Tengrycottah	12,000 0 0			
Caverypoor	8,000 0 0			
			134,000 0 0	
Ahtoor Anuntgurry			18,000 0 0	
Permuttee			14,000 0 0	
Shadmungul			20,000 0 0	
Vamloor	Pagodas		16,000 0 0	
				13,16,765 5 4¾
Diſtricts ceded to the Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur.				
Jalook Herpah, 61 talooks			8,33,649 3 3¾	
The Doaab, 15 talooks,	16,48,099 0 0			
Deduct as follows :				
In the Peſhwa's ſhare	13,06,666 6 10			
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun				
Annagoondy	60,101 0 0			
	13,66,767 6 10			
Remains to the Nawab Aſſuf Jah			2,81,331 6 8	
Bangaupilly and Chincunmulla, 2 talooks			41,804 9 8	
Singputtun and Chilwara			20,000 0 0	
Oak			20,000 0 0	
Hanwantgoond			15,000 0 0	
Winipilly vemla			12,565 0 0	
Moaka			12,162 6 14	
In Gooty, 4 talooks, viz.				
Tarpatry	19,055 0 4			
Tamurry	13,072 8 0			

Velanoor			8,800 0 0		
Coingunmully			10,855 0 0		
				51,782 8 4	
Biſwapour			.....	5,000 0 0	
Buthary Koorkoor, &c. 2 talooks			35,000 0 0		
Deduct					
Remains with Tippoo, 2 talooks					
Koorkoor and Dummoor			12,000 0 0		
				23,000 0 0	
In Koorkoor			.....	370 2 5½	
Diſtricts ceded to Row Pundit Purdhaun Bahauder.					13,16,666 6 11
The Doaab, 15 talooks			16,48,099 3		
Deduct remains with Tippoo Sultaun					
Annagoondy, 1 talook		60,101 0 0			
In the ſhare of the Nawab Aſſuf Jah.					
Kopaul, 8 talooks	1,06,137 3 9				
Kanecgurry, ditto	79,100 0 0				
In Goojunderghur	96,094 2 55				
		2,81,331 6 8			
			3,41,432 6 8		
Remains to Row Pundit Purd'haun, viz.					
Darwar, 8 talooks		1,38,536 8 5½			
Hawanoor, 2 ditto		30,604 2 5			
Dummoor		15,394 6 6½			
Bankapoor, 16 talooks		2,50,426 6 7½			
Sirkully, 4 ditto		64,843 7 10			
Keloor, 11 ditto		1,43,397 4 3			
Gudduk, 4 ditto		45,297 1 9½			
Jalikal, 5 ditto		73,185 0 14			
Dummul, 4 ditto		49,196 5 12			
Shahnoor, 26 ditto		3,40,946 7 13			
Laulgurry Souduntry		1,48,953 8 0			
In Goojunderghur, 8 talooks	1,01,977 9 6½				
Deduct					
In the ſhare of the Nawab Aſſuf Jah	96,094 2 5				
		5,883 6 7½			
From Gooty, Sundoor		.....	.....	13,06,666 6 10	
				10,000 0 0	
					13,16,666 6 0
			Grand Total	Pagodas*	39,50,098 9 8½

* The Cantery pagodas, in which this account is ſtated, are worth three rupees each, amounting to thirty-nine and a half a laks of rupees additional revenue to each of the three confederate powers, or one hundred and eighteen and a half laks of rupees for the whole; being one half of the annual revenue of Tippoo's country.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever part of Namkool Sunkagheerry, Salem Cavery-poor, Attoor, and Permuttee, which is above ſtated, are compriſed within the diviſion ceded to the aforeſaid Company, ſhall be ſituated to the northward and eaſtward of the river Caveri, or if there ſhould be any other talooks, or villages of talooks, ſituated as above deſcribed, they ſhall belong to the ſaid Company, and others of equal value ſhall be relinquiſhed by the ſaid Company to Tippoo Sultaun, in exchange for them; and if of the above diſtricts there ſhall be any talooks, or villages of talooks, ſituated to the weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid river, they ſhall be relinquiſhed to Tippoo Sultaun, in exchange for others of equal value to the ſaid Company.

ARTICLE V.

On the ratification and mutual exchange of this Definitive Treaty, ſuch diſtricts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall be delivered up without any cavil or demand for outſtanding balances; and ſuch talooks and forts as are to be relinquiſhed by the three powers to Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall be in the ſame manner delivered up; and orders to this effect, addreſſed to the aumils and commanders of forts, ſhall be immediately prepared and delivered to each reſpectively of the contracting parties; on the receipt of which orders, the diſcharge of the money ſtipulated to be paid immediately, and the releaſe of priſoners on all ſides; of which the contracting parties, conſidering God as preſent, and a witneſs, ſhall releaſe without cavil, all that are in exiſtence, and ſhall not detain a ſingle perſon. The armies of the allied powers ſhall march from Seringapatam; ſuch forts and places, nevertheleſs, as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, and on the road by which the ſaid armies ſhall have to march, ſhall not be given up until the ſaid armies

ſhall have moved the ſtores, grain, &c. and ſick, which are in them, and ſhall have paſſed them on their return; as far as poſſible, no delay ſhall be allowed to occur in the ſaid ſtores, &c. being removed.

ARTICLE VI.

Whatever guns and ſhot ſhall be left by Tippoo Sultaun, in the forts which the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and ſhot ſhall be left in the forts which the allied powers have agreed to reſtore to Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party, and repairing to the country of either party, protection ſhall not be given them, and they ſhall be reſtored. If hereafter it ſhould happen, that any diſputes ariſe on the boundaries of the allies and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſuch diſputes ſhall be adjuſted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The polygars and zemindars of this country, who, in the courſe of the preſent war, have attached themſelves, and been ſerviceable to the allies, ſhall not, on that account in any ſhape or manner, be injured or moleſted by Tippoo Sultaun.

Whenever three copies of this treaty, conſiſting of eight articles, ſhall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his ſeal and ſignature, accompanied by three ſchedules, alſo under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſpecifying the detail of the countries ceded to the three powers; one to the ſaid Company with the ſchedule; one to the ſaid Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur, with the ſchedule; and one to the

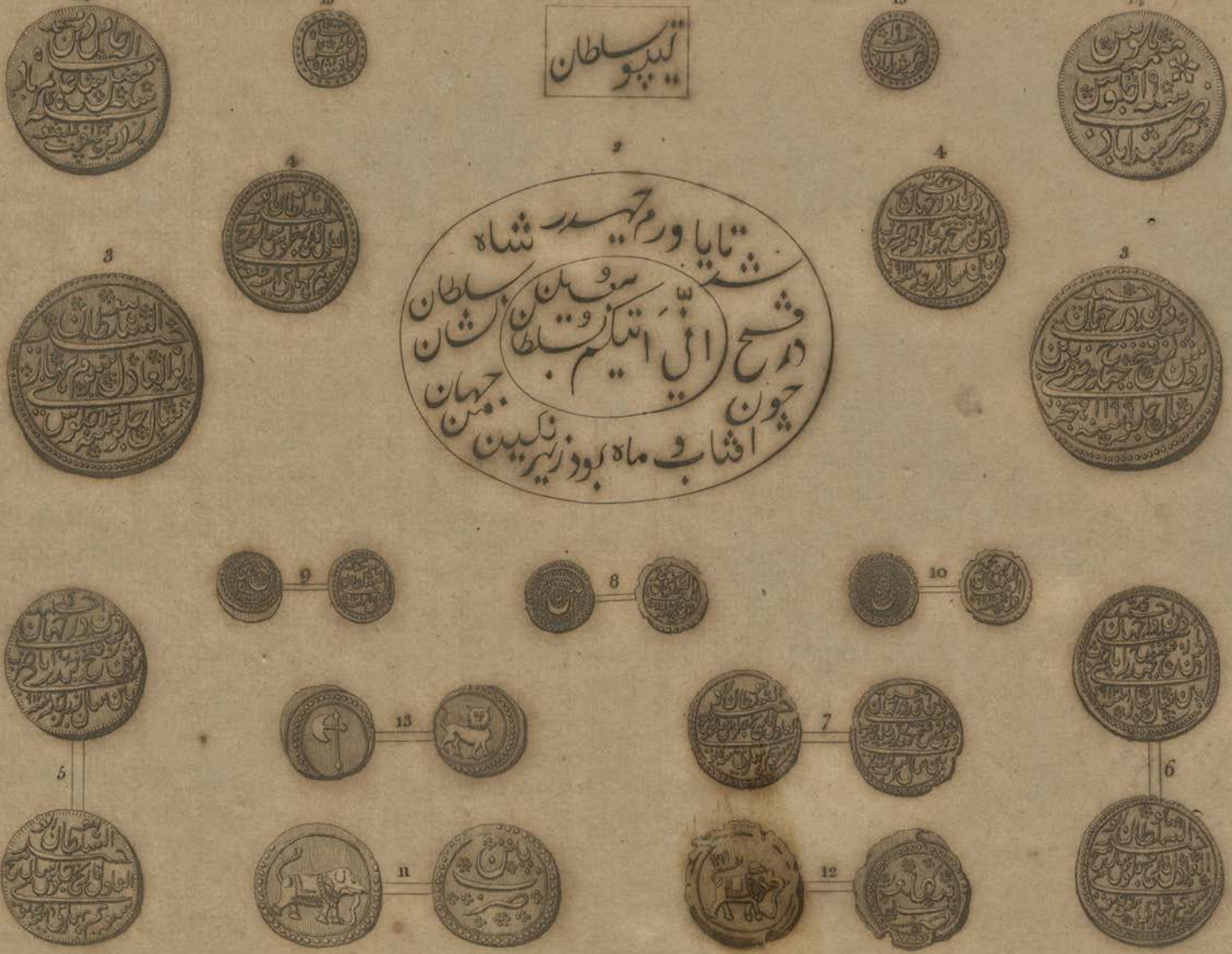
ſaid

ſaid Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur with the ſchedule, three counterparts thereof, and of the ſchedule, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun by the allies; that is to ſay, one counterpart with the ſchedule on the part of the Company, bearing their ſeal and ſignature; one on the part the ſaid Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahadur, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Nawab, and of Azeem-ul-Omra Bahadur; and one with the ſchedule on the part of the ſaid Row Pundit Purd'ham Bahadur, beaing the ſeal of the ſaid Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur, and the ſignature of the ſaid Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Bahadur.

Signed and ſealed in camp, near Seringapatam, this eighteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

تیپو سلطان



TIPPOO'S COINS &c. Plate I.

No. V.

Explanation of the Plates of Tippoo's Coins, &c.

IN plate I. of the coins current in Tippoo's country, &c. No. 1. is his private ſeal, containing only his name, TIPPOO SULTAN. The impreſſion whence this article was taken, was, among many papers and letters, found in a hill fort that ſurrendered to the Bhow, or rather was evacuated on his approach, between Magré and Bangalore. The impreſſion ſeemed to have been made with a ſeal-ring, about the ſize repreſented, and as it bore ſimply the impreſſion here given, it revived an opinion which we formerly received, that SULTAN is not a *title* of Tippoo's, but his proper name; and on enquiry, from an intelligent perſon, learned, "that at the time his mother was in the pains of labour with the preſent "ſovereign, a peer, (a ſage, or ſaint) of eminent piety, arrived at the place "where ſhe was: as this was an unexpected event, it was adjudged an "auſpicious omen, portending the piety and ſanctity of the new born "child; and to give an additional force to the prophecy, he was called "after the holy man, whoſe name was TIPPOO SULTAN," This is not given as abſolute fact, but it bears an appearance of plauſibility. One ſtrong argument againſt this ſtory is, that Tippoo was not known by the name of SULTAN during his father's life, but was then called Tippoo Sahib: this argument, although ſtrong, is not deciſive; for Sahib is a title equiva-

lent to ſir, lord, maſter, miſtreſs, madam, &c. by which all commoners as well as others are called; and Sultan, although a regal title, is frequently given as a proper name, which Sahib is ſeldom or never. In copying the impreſſion of this article, or rather noting it from recollection, we wrote it wrong, for inſtead of تیپو *Teepoo*, we ſpelled his name ټپو *Tippoo*, but have corrected it from the medal ſtricken by Louis XVI. of France, in honor of Tippoo's ambaſſadors: this medal is given in plate II. No. 1. We therefore find this prince's name written *Teepoo*, and natives pronounce it ſo, or as a North Briton would pronounce it, as uſually written.

No. 2. is Tippoo's great ſeal of ſtate. We never ſaw the impreſſion of this ſeal, and ſhould not, from our own data, have been able to give it in this form: as all our information on this article was compriſed in the Perſian couplet, and that was incorrect: we have corrected it, and given the Arabic ſentence in the middle from Major Dirom's plate of this ſeal, although we have not exactly copied it. The Perſian diſtich we read thus:

درفتح شد تایاورم حیدر شاه سلطان نشان چون افتاب وماه بود
زیرنگین من جهان

The Arabic ſentence in the middle of the ſeal, Major Dirom informs us, is taken from the Koran, chapter 44th, wherein Mahomed relates that Moſes, when ſent to reclaim the people of Egypt, ſaid to them,

"I am the meſſenger of the true faith."

(*or*)

"I bring unto you the edicts of truth."

This motto has probably been adopted by Tippoo, partly from its reference to his zeal for religion, and from its containing the word *Sultan*, the title he has aſſumed, although its meaning here ſeems to be a meſſenger or mandate of the Supreme power.

Our

Our tranſlation, before we ſaw Major Dirom's, was careleſsly made, and although the ſame in ſubſtance, not ſo expreſſive or elegant; which, preferring it to our own, we give:

"From conqueſt, and the protection of the royal Hyder, comes my title of Sultan,
"And the world, as under the ſun and moon, is ſubject to my ſignet."

It did not occur to us that the firſt line of this couplet contained his grandfather's, father's, and his own name, or title. Futteh Ally Khan فتح علي خان was Tippoo's grandfather, here written Futteh only; which alſo means victory or conqueſt, and in ſuch a ſenſe alone, it firſt appeared to us. Ally is a name much revered by Mahomedans, from being ſo highly honoured in the perſon of one of their Khalifs, ſon-in-law to Mahomed, from marrying his daughter-in-law Fatima: Ally is their protector in war, to whom Major Dirom ſays, Tippoo has dedicated his country, which he calls سركار اسد اللہ *Sirkar é aſſud Allah*, the government of the lion of God. Khan, as well as Ally, is a frequent proper name. Hyder, in Arabic, ſignifies a lion, and is not an uncommon name. Tippoo ſometimes calls himſelf Futteh Ally Khan Tippoo; piouſly joining his fathers' names to his own.

There is no date on this ſeal, but it may be ſuppoſed to have been adopted by Tippoo, on his acceſſion to the throne; which (if in 1782) was in the year of the Hejra 1197. Major Dirom endeavours to extract the date from the numerical letters in the Arabic ſentence, and in a manner not clear to us, from the firſt three words of the Perſian couplet, of more than one ſyllable; "viz." ſays the Major, "I, from Fittah; A, from Ta Yeawerum; and Y, from Hyder, which completes the date."

The T ت in Futteh فتح ſtands in Arabic for CCCC: the A ا, in Ta Yawarum تاياورم for I: the Y ي in Hyder حيدر for X, which we cannot apply in this caſe. The year of the Hejra 1197 (not, as Major Dirom

has engraved it, 1107) to be expreſſed in letters, would, we believe, be thus, ز ص ق غ M.C.XC.VII: or if joined, perhaps thus, غقصز or زصقغ —Now inſtead of finding the date where we are told to look for it, theſe letters are not all in the ſeal, and *not one* of them in the Arabic ſentence, from which we are led to ſuppoſe that this part of the Major's plate is not correct: our ſuppoſition, however, is not deciſive, as poſſibly it is our deficiency in Arabic, and not his inaccuracy, that may have cauſed it.

No. 3. is Tippoo's double rupee. This is taken from a ſilver one, as we never ſaw a gold double mohur, although we believe they are in currency. The characters are well impreſſed, but in other reſpects it will by no means bear a compariſon with the coins of Europe, particularly in the milling. It is, however, as much ſuperior to any other coin current in India, that is to ſay, of native coinage, as the guinea is to it. The inſcription on this article we ſhould not read regularly, but extract thus:

در جهان ازفتح حیدر دین احمد روشن است ضرب پتن سال جلوس سنه هجری ۱۱۹۹

"In *the* world from Hyder's victories, *the* faith *of* Ahmed *is* illumined: ſtruck *at* Seringapatam *in the* year *of* acceſſion: date *of the* Hejra 1199.

The tranſlation is word for word: thoſe in Italics are put to complete the ſenſe, which may be preſerved by reading it in other ways; for inſtance,

دین احمد در جهان زفتح حیدر روشن است

or thus,

روشن است زفتح حیدر دین احمد در جهان

which, more freely tranſlated, may run thus:

"The pure faith in this world, is illumined by the victories of Hyder."

The unconnected ح in this coin, the initial of Hyder, is perhaps put in as a favorite letter: near it is another that looks like ﷲ which is the final of God, and Tippoo poſſibly thus ſhews his filial piety, in a manner that, to ſome, may have an appearance of irreverence.

It is obſervable, that on the coin, as expreſſed in the plate, there is but one س for جلوس and سنه: in our reading we have ſupplied the deficiency. To us it is not clear that our idea reſpecting the year of acceſſion is

is correct: سال جلوس we have ſo tranſlated: 1199 was not the year of acceſſion, but the third after it, as expreſſed in the reverſe: here, however, as there is no figure or numerical letter that can be applied, the words سال جلوس appear to be ſuperfluous.

Thoſe who look for the word Seringapatam on this coin, will be diſappointed: that name is unknown in Tippoo's country, where the metropolis of Myſore is always called and written پتن *ptn*, or *Puttun*. Our remarks on this ſubject are given in a note at the end of the Appendix *.

On the reverſe of the double rupee is,

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سوم بهاري سال جلو سنه جلوس ٣

We do not clearly underſtand the whole of this, as we cannot apply the words سوم بهاري, which may mean the third ſpring, and as preceding سال جلوس ٣, the third ſpring of the third year of acceſſion; but the ſame words are found on rupees of a different date. This inſcription may be thus tranſlated: "He alone is the juſt Sultan. Year of acceſſion, the 3d."

On No. 4. the aſhurfee, or mohur, we read,

دين محمد احمد در جهان زفتح حيدر ح احمدي روشن است
ضرب پتن سال زبرجد سنه ١٢١٩

"The faith of Mahomed, the moſt laudable, in this world, is ſupported "by the ſplendour of the victories of Hyder; Hyder! exalted in equity. "Struck at Seringapatam, year, pre-eminent in proſperity, 1219." We have tranſlated سال زبرجد *pre-eminently* proſperous year; but it will bear ſeveral interpretations, both in Arabic and Perſian: it may be conſtrued *moſt honored of fathers*; and in, perhaps, a hundred meanings. On this coin ſome little anticipation is obſerved, for 1219 of the Hejra, anſwers to 1804 of the Chriſtian era; and yet on the reverſe we find ٩ سنه جلوس year of acceſſion the ninth. On the reverſe of the aſhurfee, or gold mohur is, هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال سنح سويم بهاري ٩ سنه جلوسي

* See note I.

which may be rendered, "He alone is the equitable Sultan: the epoch of acceſſion was a year of happy omen: 9th year of the reign." In our data we find this interpretation, "the epoch of juſtice marked the joy-diffuſing year of his acceſſion," and it may perhaps be allowed. وحيد ſignifies, *unique*, *peerleſs*, a *phœnix*, and is, we apprehend, an attribute, of the Deity: on Tippoo's coins we conceive it is to expreſs an idea of his ſuperiority, or *unity* in eminence. سال سنح we have tranſlated "*year of happy omen*," but it properly ſignifies "a proſperous year, ſucceeding adverſity;" and had the year of his reign anſwered to the date of the Hejra, we might imagine that Tippoo had been conſulting his aſtrologers, and had prophecied a propitious acquiſition in that year. This coin is worth fifteen rupees in currency; and intrinſically about thirty-three ſhillings ſterling.

No. 5 and 6. are rupees of different dates; but as their inſcriptions do not differ materially from the aſhurfee, or gold rupee, we ſhall take no further notice of them. To facilitate exchange, halves and quarters are in currency: a half rupee is given in No. 7. and a quarter in plate II. No. 4.

No. 8. is a pagoda ſtruck at Seringapatam with this inſcription,

هو محمد السلطان العادل سنه ١٢٠١

"Mahomed; he is the authority of equity. Year 1201." A.D. 1786. On the reverſe is the place where ſtricken پتن Puttun, joined chronogrammatically with ح the initial of Hyder, containing a ه the final of God; the diacritical points are here omitted.

No. 9. is a Bednore pagoda, bearing the ſame legend as No. 8. omitting the name of Mahomed, and on the reverſe نكر Nuggur, the name given by Hyder to Bednore, and the initial and final as in No. 8, but here not joined to نكر date 1210. A. D. 1795.

No. 10. Is another pagoda, on which the place where ſtricken is not mentioned; the inſcription is the ſame as No. 9. On the reverſe is only ا and ج which, among many other conjectured meanings, may be ſuppoſed the initials of الله God, and جبرائيل the archangel Gabriel. Date 1198, A. D. 1783.

Tippoo's pagodas are called the Sultânee hoon, and are worth more in currency than any other: they generally paſs for four rupees.

No. 11. is the Seringapatam pice, bearing on one ſide an elephant, and on the other, "Struck at Puttun." No. 12. is the Bangalore pice, and has the date along the elephant's tail 1210, A. D. 1795. The impreſſion is, "Struck at Bungloor," which is the manner in which the fort we call Bangalore is always written, and pronounced by the inhabitants and natives of that part of the country. Mangalore is, in like manner, written and pronounced "Mungloor." The new name of Mungloor, or rather of a new city founded by Tippoo, at ſome diſtance from the diſmantled fortreſs is جمال آباد *Jumâl abâd*, the abode of elegance. The old fort however retains its old name.

No. 13. is a half-pice, but has no particular place marked on it. By a lion and a battle-axe, Tippoo perhaps means to ſymboliſe his courage and proweſs in war; and by the elephant, the general figure on his pice, his ſtrength and ſagacity; not poſſibly his own, but allegorically the courage and ſtrength of his people and country. In currency a pice is nominally the fiftieth part of a rupee; but it does not always bear the ſame value, for reaſons noticed in this work, when ſpeaking of the ingenuity of the Surrafs.

It was not until lately known that any Moghul potentate in India had preſumed to coin money in any name but that of the perſon whom we ſtill call the Great Moghul. Major Rennell ſays *, "that every uſurper "has endeavoured to ſanctify his uſurpation, by either a real or pretended "grant from the emperor: and others, by obtaining poſſeſſion of his perſon, "have endeavoured to make their acts paſs for his. Another remarkable "inſtance of the effect of popular opinion, is, that the coin throughout the "whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day, "ſtruck in the name of the nominal emperor."

Tippoo might have been the firſt to ſhake off the ſhackles of prejudice, in this reſpect; but he is not the only ſovereign who ſtrikes money independently of the nominal authority of the Great Moghul, as we ſhall preſently ſhew.

Major Dirom † ſays "Tippoo is the firſt Mahomeddan prince, who

* Introduction to his Memoir, page lxxi. † Note in page 250 of his Narrative.

ſince

" ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Mogul empire, has openly diſclaimed " the authority of the king of Delhi, or great Mogul, and who has pre- " ſumed to impreſs coins with only his own titles. Even the government " of Bengal ſtill preſerve that external mark of reſpect to the fallen repre- " ſentative of the houſe of Timur."

The Engliſh do, at all their ſettlements, coin rupees in the name of the reigning emperor; and although it may be a piece of policy, or mark of moderation, to permit his name to be on the coin, there ſurely can be no neceſſity for continuing the preſent indolent mode of coinage: we can call it nothing elſe, that ſuffers our coins to retain their unhandſome form. Bengal, it is true, ſhould be exempted from this imputation, as a die has lately been eſtabliſhed there on a reſpectable footing *. A rupee of this improved coinage we have given as a ſpecimen, and it may be called a handſome coin, being regularly ſtricken and well milled.

No. 14. the Bengal rupee, bears this inſcription:

سکه زد بر هفت کشور ۱۲۰۲ سایه فضل اله حامي دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه

" Stricken on the ſeven climates † 1202 " (A. D. 1788)" by the ſhadow of God's favor. Shah Aalum king, diſciple in the faith of Mahommed."

On the coin a ر is wanting in کشور which here we have ſupplied. The coin would look much better if the diacritical points were proportionably enlarged: upon the whole, however, it is the handſomeſt coin current in India.

On the reverſe is, ضرب مرشدابان سنه ۱۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس

" Stricken at Moorſhedabad in the 19th year of the auguſt and glorious reign."

No. 15. is given as a ſpecimen of the Bengal gold coinage; it is a two rupee piece bearing this inſcription,

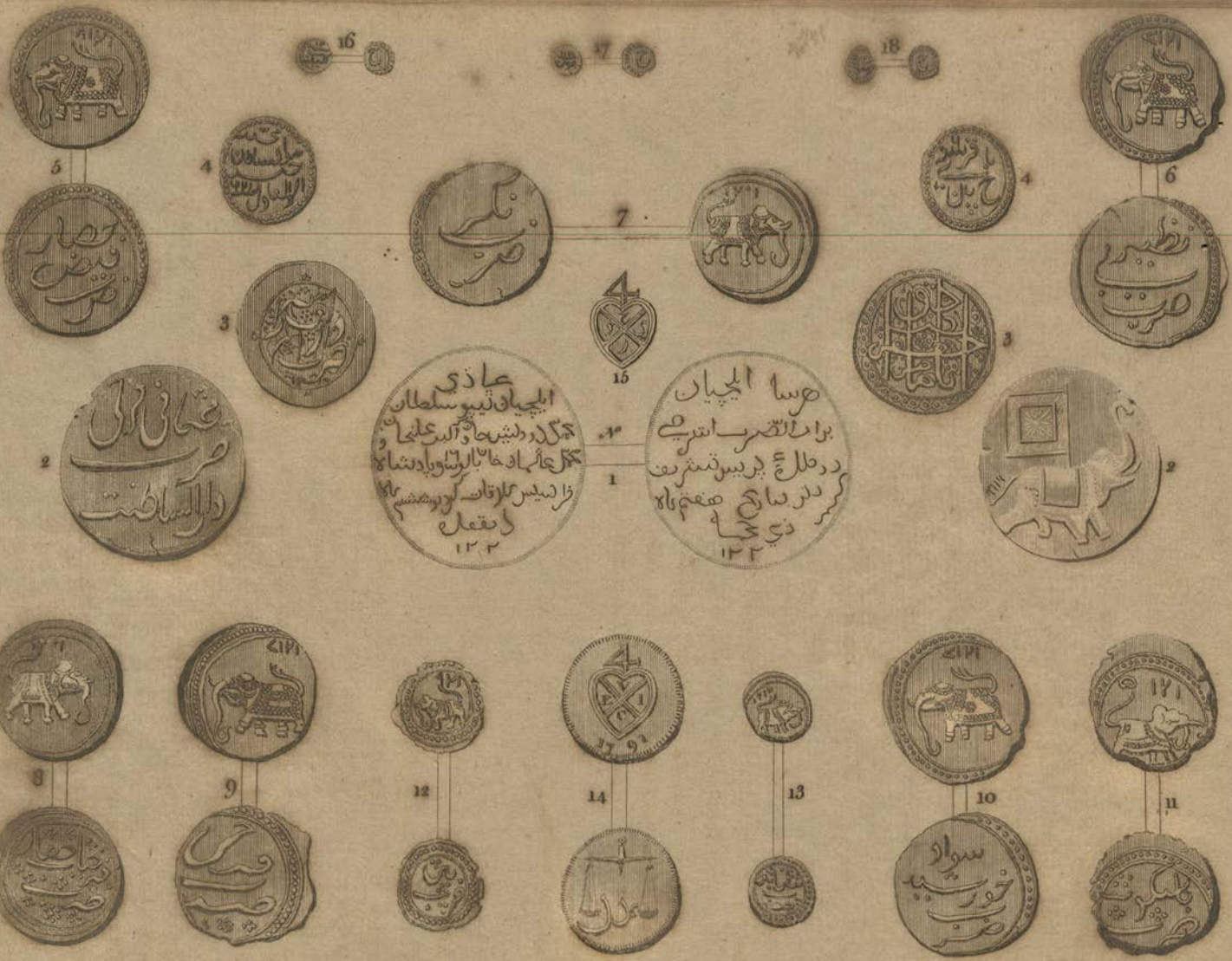
سکه شاه عالم باد شاه ۱۲۰۳

" Coined by the emperor Shah Aalum 1203," A. D. 1789.

* See Note II.

† When Timur, eſtabliſhing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Kaſhmeer, Bengal, Decan, Gudjraat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paiſhoor, he united the kingdoms, and called himſelf conqueror and ſovereign of the ſeven climates, or countries; which title has been retained by his ſucceſſors. This note by a native of Barooch, an iſland to the northward of Bombay.

On



TIPPOO'S COINS &c. Plate II.

On the reverſe,

ضرب مرشدابان سنه ۱۹

" Stricken at Moorſhedabad. Year the 19th."

The date of the Hejra and reign, do not accord on theſe coins. To ſhew that Tippoo is not the only prince who has preſumed to impreſs coins with other names than the great Moghul's, we here give an inſcription that we copied off a rupeee, that fell into our hands during the war; ſtricken by Timur Shah, a ſovereign in the North of India: the impreſſion is in a diſtich, round the periphery, with تیمور شاه *Tiemoor Shah* in the centre:

چرخ مي ارد طلا ونقره از خورشید ماه تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور شاه.

" As, in the revolving ſphere, gold and ſilver is diſplayed by the ſun and " moon; ſo, on the face of coin, it is impreſſed by the die of Tiemoor Shah."

We did not copy the reverſe or date of this rupee, and it was ſtolen from us with moſt of the coins given in theſe plates, and many others. The ſun and moon are to Aſiatics inexhauſtible ſources of alluſion: in the ſenſe on Timur Shah's rupee we have ſeen it on ſeveral occaſions: for inſtance:

شدافتاب و ماه زرو سیم درجهان سکه امام بحق یا صاحب الزمان

" Prodit ſol et luna aurum et argentum in mundo, typus Imami veri, o (Ali) immortalis!"

The coin bearing this inſcription was ſtricken at رشت Reſht, in the province of Ghilan on the Caſpian Sea in the year 1756, and is copied from Societat. Reg. Scient. Gottingen. Comment. Tom X. Tychſen's diſſertation on the Cufic, &c. coins, in the royal library at Gottingen. Sect. III. Numi Perſici, page 39. In the ſame work is the impreſſion of one of our Bengal rupees, on which the capital is ſpelled مشدابـــاد *Mooſhedabad*; and the learned author ſays, it is the former, and proper, method of writing the name of that city; which is ſometimes called Muxadabad.

We now come to plate II of Tippoo's coins, &c. in which No. 1. is the medal alluded to in our remarks on No. 1. of plate I, ſtricken by

Louis XVI. in honor of Tippoo's ambaſſadors to the court of Verſailles in the year 1787; who, in all likelihood, were deputed to ſolicit ſupport in the enterprize, which, without that or any other aid, has turned out ſo unfavorably to his immediate intereſt, and ſo mortifying to his ambitious pride.

This article was communicated by a learned and highly reſpected correſpondent and friend, who has taken a fac-ſimile of the medal from a work lately printed on the continent. As the characters and words on the medal are irregularly executed, we here annex them in type with the author's own tranſlation:

"Numus uncialis *Pariſiis* excuſus ad captandam legatorum TIPPO SEIP, fortaſſe benevolentiam."

On the face,

ايلچيان تيپو سلطان غازي

Legati TIPPONIS Sultani victorioſi;

محمد درويش خان و اكبر عليخان

Muhammed Derwiſch Chan, et ſummus Ali Chan, et

و محمد عثمان خان بالويس ١٦ بادشاه

Muhammed Oſman Chan apud LUDOVICUM XVI. monarcham

فرانسس ملاقات كرد نو ششم ماه

Francorum urbanorum, nuper introducti ſexto menſis

ذيقده ١٢٢

Dſilkade, æra 1202. AD. 1787.

On the reverſe,

هرسه ايلچيان بدار الضرب اشرفي

Cuderunt eum legati in loco monetæ nobiliſſimo

در ملكه پريس تشريف

in regia Paris magnifica

كرد نو بتاريخ هفتم ماه

quod nuper factum eſt æra VII menſis

ذي حجه ١٢٢

Dsilhadsja 1202. AD. 1787."

See

See *Olai Gerhardi Tyſchen* introductio in rem numariam Muhammedanorum; printed at *Roſtock* 1794, page 226, plate 6.

The months زيقعد *Zeekaad* and زيحج *Zeehuj* anſwer to our May and June; they are alſo written ذي القعد *Zilkaad*, or ذي القعده *Zilkaadé*; ذي الحج *Zilhuj*, or ذي الحجه *Zilhujé*, &c. We do not preſume to offer any criticiſms upon the learned Tyſchen's tranſlation, but we ſhould not have divided or tranſlated the inſcription on this medal exactly as he has done.

No 2. is Tippoo's double pice, having on one ſide an elephant, bearing his flag; with the date ۱۲۱۹ 1219. A.D. 1804; and on the reverſe ضرب دار السلطنت عثماني فرخي "Stricken with the die of royalty: thro' the proſperity of Othman"; or "in the royal mint of the fortunate Othman:" the words not being particularly connected, we give their probable meaning; for were the inſcriptions on moſt of theſe coins tranſlated word for word, they would, perhaps, ſeem to have no meaning at all. Othman, or Oſman, was one of Mahomed's companions or diſciples. *Othmani*, as it is read on this coin, ſignifies Ottoman, Turkiſh; it is alſo the name of a Turkiſh coin, of about the ſame value as this.

The coin marked 3 in the plate, has no direct connection with the ſubject; but we had it engraved as being rather a curious one. It is a mohur of Perſia, but the inſcription does not lead to a diſcovery of the place where, or by whom ſtricken: with ſome attention, theſe words will be found امام جعفر الصادق *Imam Jaaffer ul Saadik*; who was the fifth Imam, deſcending from Ali; and the eſtabliſher of the tenets of the Sheeah ſect.

It would be a tedious diſcuſſion to attempt explaining the differences in the tenets of the various ſectaries of Mahomemadaniſm; we therefore ſay nothing upon the ſubject.

On the reverſe of this uſhurfee or mohur, will be found ضرب دارال اسرار العلم and the date ۱۳ (but the date is obſcure); which may be tranſlated, "ſtricken with the die of ſcientific ſecrecy:" but this leads to no ſatisfactory concluſions regarding the cauſe of ſuch an impreſſion. This mohur is of good gold, but of leſs value than mohurs in general, not being worth more than thirty ſhillings.

No. 4. is a quarter of a rupee, bearing on one ſide a ح the initial of Hyder, as before noticed; پتن *ptn*, (that is, Seringapatam) the place where ſtricken; ٦ سنه the "ſixth year," (of acceſſion) and باقري *Bakeree*. Mahomed Baker was the fourth khalif from Ali, father of the Imam Jaaffer ul Saadik juſt mentioned; and to him Tippoo may, perhaps, deſire to ſhew ſome reverence; but his reverence ſeems always ambiguous; for باقر *baker* means alſo abundance of riches, excelling in ſcience, &c. This ambiguity has induced us to give a different interpretation to the inſcriptions on ſeveral rupees, from what we ſhould have done, had they been the coins of an ordinary prince: thus the legend on the reverſe of the preſent article (No 4.) محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل we have before tranſlated "Mahomed: he is the authority of equity," and "he is alone the equitable prince," &c. but the ſenſe is by no means confined to theſe tranſlations, nor perhaps would another perſon conceive ſuch to be their intended meaning; for an orthodox Muſſelman would naturally imagine the ſentences, ſimilar to the one in queſtion, on the rupees and pagodas, to be propitiatory invocations to the Deity; of whom سلطان *Sultan* is one of his many names, as well as Tippoo's title or name: but we are inclined to think that Tippoo affects theſe double meanings, or ambiguous indefinite ſentences, as being flattering to his *pious emulation*, as well as his ſublunary ambition, though being ſo couched, he cannot be directly accuſed of ſuch impiety by diſguſted orthodox Muſſelmans, or of threatening projects by apprehenſive neighbours. The date on the quarter rupee is 1216, which anſwers to A. D. 1801.

No. 5. is a pice with the *new* name of one of Tippoo's forts; of which, we are not certain, but have been told it was Gooty. The impreſſion is ضرب فيض حصار "Struck in the fort of abundance". As well as abundance فيض ſignifies favor, numerous, informing, &c. and we know not if فيض حصار might not be tranſlated "The caſtle of death." The date on the reverſe, with the Elephant, is 1218, anſwering to 1803 of our era. On No. 6. we find another of his new names, which we learned on the ſpot, was given to Hooly Honore; but why Tippoo ſhould call Hooly Honore, "Incomparable" (بي نظير) is, to us, incomprehenſible.

The

†

The date of this pice is either the ſame with the laſt article, or the year preceding; for the figure that makes the diſtinction we ſee turned in a rectilineal direction to the others: turning the apex upward or downward makes the figure a 7 or an 8.

No. 7. is the Bednore pice, dated 1201, A. D. 1786. The name of نكر *Ngr*, (Nuggur) was given to Bednore by Hyder, when he annexed that province to the uſurped ſovereignty of Myſore; and it is by Muſſulmans generally called Nugger, or Hyder Nugger; but the Canareeſe call it by its old name Bednore, or rather Bednoor.

We know of no ſignification of the word فرخات as found on No. 8, nor any place properly ſo called, but we learned that it is the Chittledroog pice; the inſcription is, "Struck in the caſtle Firkhat". On this coin and on No. 5, we find a *fort* or *caſtle* particularized, and as it is ſeen on no other of his coins, Tippoo ſeems to intend a preference to Chittledroog and Gooty; if thoſe places are, as we have underſtood, ſo named by him. No. 8. is dated 1201. A. D. 1786.

The diacritical points being omitted entirely on No. 9. we were not able to gather any particular meaning from the impreſſion on that pice from which the engraving was made, as by placing thoſe points differently, or ſuppoſing them ſo placed, a variety of imagined meanings may be traced. Since the plate was engraved, however, we have been favored, by a friend at Canterbury, * with ſeveral coins, and among them the pice in queſtion, with the points upon it; which we read ضرب فرخي We have before tranſlated the word فرخي (on No. 2.)

* The coins, and materials for theſe plates, have been collected with no little trouble from various parts of England, &c.; and we take this opportunity of noticing, that the expedition neceſſarily uſed in collecting, as well as arranging the materials for this work, and the ſhort time now remaining to finiſh it in (as it is a matter of importance that it ſhould go to India by the ſhips of this ſeaſon) have been a principal cauſe of this book coming before the public in ſo imperfect a ſtate. The copy was all written ſince February, and the book muſt be publiſhed in May: every arrangement for the letter-preſs, as well as the plates, have therefore fallen to the lot of one perſon rather too rapidly, to admit of their being completed as might be expected, where acquaintance with ſuch matters, and leiſure to execute them, join their advantages in a claim upon the public for their approbation.

as

as meaning fortunate, or propitious, and in this ſenſe we muſt ſuppoſe it to ſtand here; and to ſignify "Struck in the mint of proſperity:" but we know not to what place Tippoo has been pleaſed to apply this name. The date is the ſame as on No. 6.

On No. 10. is the new name which Tippoo has given, we underſtand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to exiſting circumſtances, or any direction in the application than what ſeems to have ariſen from whim and caprice: خورشيد "the ſun," prefixed to سواد which ſignifies blackneſs, darkneſs, riches, population, &c. may be ſuppoſed to have a variety of meanings: *ſuwad* means alſo the circumference; and poſſibly the inſcription may be tranſlated "Stricken on the ſun's circumference," alluding to the circular figure of the die. We are not clear whether سواد does not alſo ſignify light or ſplendour; therefore we may give the word divers meanings; but ſhould not, perhaps, among them, hit upon that which was intended. The date above the Elephant on the reverſe, is the ſame as Nos. 6. and 9.

No. 11. is an imperfect Calicut pice, coined in 1201. The words on it are ſimply "Stricken at Kulleekoot," which is the manner that the name of that place is always written and pronounced, although the Engliſh, and others, chooſe to call it Calicut.

No. 12. is a Seringapatam half pice, with the ſame inſcription as on the whole pice, as given in plate I. number 11.

No. 13. is a Bangalore quarter pice, with the ſame words as already noticed in the whole pice, in the preceding plate.

No. 14. has no claim to a place here, but as being explanatory of No. 15. It is a Bombay half pice, coined in England, for the uſe of the iſland; on which is the Honourable Company's mark. This mark is put upon every thing that the company ſend to India, and Tippoo ſeeing it on their muſquets, has imitated it on his; and on the butt, lock, barrel, and bayonet, is the mark No. 15.; in which, inſtead of V. E. I. C. *United Eaſt India Company*, we ſee ح ي ك ر (حيدر) *Hydr*, Tippoo's father's name. He puts it alſo upon his cannon. Of late years Tippoo's muſquets are not made exactly after the model of the Engliſh, but more

in the French faſhion. He has not yet attained to any thing near European perfection in his ſmall arms; for on examination the barrels are in general uneven both outſide and in; and the ſprings of the locks are very inferior to ours, nor is the hammer ſo well tempered. His alteration in fixing the bayonet is no improvement on ours. Tippoo's artiſts, upon the whole, carry their imitation of the productions of Europe in the hard-ware branch, to an excellence far exceeding thoſe of any of the other natives, Madajee Scindia only excepted In Bangalore, a machine was found on ſo ſimple a conſtruction as to be worked by a pair of bullocks, which bored at once fifty * muſkets and a gun: Tippoo's guns are as good as any in the world, but, compared with ours, longer in proportion to their calibre, as are alſo the French guns, but not ſo long as Tippoo's.

No. 16. is a Calicut fullum, or, as the Engliſh call it, finam; 17, one of Seringapatam; and 18, of Bednore: they are of gold, very ſmall, being in currency the fourth part of a rupee.

We have, before us, ſeveral others of Tippoo's rupees, pice, &c. and among our materials find a great deal of writing upon the ſubject of his coins; but we are unwilling to take up any more room or time with them; as, to the uncritical reader, it is not, perhaps, very intereſting, and to thoſe familiar with Arabic, not at all inſtructive.

Having now got through our explanatory annotations on theſe plates, we cannot quit the ſubject without expreſſing, how liable we feel ourſelves of falling into errors, from a want of information in the languages of the coins. A perſon not verſed in Latin, or in the political ſituation of our ſovereign, would not readily diſcover the meaning around the device of our guineas, although it is very clear to thoſe ſo ſkilled; and ſo it may poſſibly be with an Arabic ſcholar and Tippoo's coins; but as we pretend to no ſuch acumen, and not knowing where to apply for a ſyllable of information on this, or any other ſubject treated in the work, our

* In "Nine Letters from a very young Officer," before noticed, mention is made of this machine, as capable of boring one hundred and thirty muſquet barrels at once; and of another for boring cannon; both, in that pamphlet, (page 35) ſaid to be of French conſtruction.

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conjectures will, we truſt, be received with the indulgence that they, in this, and other places, ſeem to have ſome claim to from this circumſtance; *that from the wiſh of contributing to the information of our readers, we are not deterred from running an eminent riſque of expoſing our own deficiency.*'

We ſhall cloſe this article with an extract from Richardſon's Dictionary, under the head سکه.

" There is a degree of magnificence on ſome of the eaſtern coins, together with an elegance of fancy in the inſcription, to which the Europeans have nothing ſimilar. A mere accident having afforded me an opportunity ſome time ago of making a haſty tranſcript of one (ſtruck at Delhi, A. D. 1653, in the reign of the Great Mogul Shah Jehan) which to me appeared to give weight to the above obſervation: I ſhall here inſert a deſcription of it, as it may to ſome, perhaps, be an object both of curioſity and information: it is of gold, and circular, above ſeventy ounces in weight, nearly four inches diameter, and four lines thick; in value about £ 300. Within the circle, on each ſide, is inſcribed a ſquare (the angles in contact with the periphery) in which, and the complementary ſegments, are the following inſcriptions:

(1. *Within the ſquare on one ſide.*)

شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان پادشاه غازی

" The bright ſtar of religion, Mohammud, a ſecond Saheb Keran, Shah Jehan, the victorious emperor." (Saheb Keran is a royal title, ſimilar to Ceſar, Auguſtus, &c. It was adopted by Tamerlane.)

(2. *In the ſegment of the circle, on the upper ſide of the ſquare.*)

سکه بر مهر دوصد مهری زد ازلطف اله

" The impreſſion upon this coin, of two hundred mohurs, was ſtruck by divine favor,"

(3. *On the lateral ſegment to the left hand.*)

ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین پناه

" by the ſecond Saheb Keran, Shah Jehan, defender of the faith."

4. *On*

(4. *On the bottom ſegment.*)

روي زر باد از نقش سکه اش عالم فروز

"May the face of gold, from the ſculpture of this coin, enlighten the world,"

(5. *On the lateral ſegment to the right.*)

تاشود از پرتو خورشید روشن روي ماه

" as the ſplendid face of the moon is (illuminated) by the rays of the ſun."

On the exergue, or reverſe.

(1: *Within the ſquare.*)

لا اله الا الله محمدرسول الله——ضرب ۱۰۶۴ دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

" There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God. Struck in the palace of Shah Jehanabad (Delhi) A.H. 1064. (A.D. 1653.)"

(2. *On the top of the ſquare.*)

شد ایمان ازصدق ابي بکرانور

" Religion was enlightened by the truth of Abubekre;"

(3. *On the left hand compartment.*)

شداز عدل عمراسلام قوي دست

" The faith was ſtrengthened by the juſtice of Omar;"

(4. *On the bottom compartment.*)

از شرم وحیاي عثمان دین تازه شود

" Piety was refreſhed by the mildneſs and modeſty of Othman;"

(5. *On the right-hand compartment.*)

ولایت انور در علم علي یافت

" The world was illumined by the learning of Ali."

(No. VI.)

Explanation of the Plate of the Zodiac Rupees.

BEFORE we offer any remarks of our own upon the ſubject of theſe valuable medals, we ſhall notice the opinions of other writers: and of all thoſe who have written on this topic, the firſt and laſt, namely, Tavernier the traveller, and Tychſen the celebrated German Orientaliſt, have been the moſt particular: we ſhall therefore confine our quotations to the works of thoſe authors. And firſt, Tavernier: in his Indian Travels, page 10, an engraving is given of the figure ſide of the Zodiac Rupees; but they are ſo unlike any that we have ever ſeen, and are ſo deficient in *character*, that we will venture to affirm, they are not portraits: ſuch a Lion, which is our heraldic Lion rampant, or Goat, or Crab, would never have entered the ideas of an Eaſtern artiſt. The figures in Tavernier were in all likelihood delineated from recollection; and the two inſcriptions, given as a ſpecimen, which are ſaid to be of the Ram and Cancer, cannot be decyphered. Tavernier, ſays, "they both mean the ſame thing, it being the name of the king, queen, and city, where they were ſtamped. Theſe two were coined at Amadabat." On one of them, which in the plate is turned upſide down, Agra, may be made out, and the name of the king on the other; but the queen's name we never ſaw on theſe coins, nor do any poſitive proofs exiſt of her being the cauſe of the impreſſions: tradition, however, uncontradictedly, allows her the honor.

Tavernier, gathering his information, as it were on the ſpot, and not more than half a century after theſe coins were ſtricken, ſhould in juſtice be conſidered as good authority, as to their origin, and the more ſo, as it is ſtrengthed by the concurrence of legendary report, locally undiſputed. Tavernier could have no reaſon for wiſhing to impoſe upon his readers, although in many caſes, his readers may ſee reaſon to fear he was himſelf impoſed upon: his ignorance of eaſtern languages, and the credulity which

ſeems

ſeems to characterize European travellers antecedent to the preſent century, join in expoſing Tavernier, among others, to a variety of impoſitions.

His account, which ſubſequent commentators have *generally* admitted, but *circumſtantially* diſproved, is that Jehangeer, father to Shah Jehan, grandfather to Aurengzebe, being a paſſionate lover of women, was, in an hour of inebriety, wheedled by a favorite, into a promiſe of being permitted, for the ſpace of twenty-four hours, to be inveſted with the inſignia and ſway of regality; and that having previouſly prepared, in the different cities of the empire, bullion to the amount of two millions of livres, with dies, &c. neceſſary for the impreſſion; ſhe, during the ſhort period of her reign, cauſed that amount, impreſſed with the ſigns of the zodiac, to be coined without the knowledge of any, but the mint-maſters, whom large promiſes had ſecured to ſecrecy and her intereſts. This attempt to eternize her memory, was, however, nearly fruſtrated, by her implacable enemy Sultan Kuroom, after his ſucceſſion to the throne, and aſſumption of the name of Shah Jehan, who forbade all perſons from uſing theſe rupees, on pain of death; and commanded all that had any of them, either in gold or ſilver, to carry them to the mint, where they were exchanged and melted down. "For which reaſon," ſays Tavernier, "they are very rare, particularly thoſe in gold: among the reſt, two or three of them are ſo hard to be found, that an hundred crowns has been given for one of them. The rupees of gold are worth one-and-twenty livres of our money; and thoſe of ſilver, thirty ſous. The queen, during her reign of twenty-four hours, had that reſpect for the king, that on the back-ſide of the pieces whereon the twelve ſigns were engraven, ſhe cauſed the name of Gehan-Guir to be ſtamped, with her own, and the name of the place where they were coined, all in Arabic letters." Tavernier cannot be ſuppoſed to have ever ſeen theſe coins, for he particularly ſays that one of the zodiacal ſigns was ſtamped upon *each* ſide of them, although, without adverting to the inconſiſtency, he gives the *inſcriptions* on the reverſe.

Tychſen's works we are not poſſeſſed of, but are favored with the following tranſlation of his remarks on the zodiacal

and other coins, from a much reſpected friend, to whom we are alſo obliged for No. 1 in the preceding plate: the tranſlation is literal.

Coins of Dſejhan Ghir *.

On his gold coins, and perhaps on his ſilver, which I have not ſeen, is not only his figure with an inſcription, but likewiſe the ſigns of the Zodiac, whence the coins themſelves are called the Zodiac rupees. The number that bear his figure is fourteen, though Tavernier and others count but twelve. A. I. the figure of Dſejhan Ghir down to the breaſt, propitiatory Bacchus and Venus, with a hand raiſed, holding a cup. On the margin, before the face, سليم جهانكير شاه بن اكبر شاه *Selim Dsjehan Ghir Schah, ſon of Acbar Schah:* behind him سنه شش جلوس *in the ſixth year of his reign.* II. A lion, and behind him the image of the ſun. Between the feet. سنه مكبرمي *in the year producing wine* 1020. Of the Chriſtian era 1611. B. I. the king, or his miſtreſs, ſitting, as it ſeems, croſs-legged on the ground, with a radiated head, and holding in the right hand, lifted up, a cup. The inſcription at the back قضا بر سكه زركرد تصوير (Fate)—*hath decreed that this golden coin ſhould exhibit the beauty,* (and in front) جها نكير شيم حضرت شاه *of the excellent race of Schah Dſjehangir.*

II. A quadrate ſpace: *the image of the Sun.*

1. (*Above the Sun.*)

حروف جهانكير و اكبر الله *the letters* (of the name, that is, himſelf) *Dsjehangir* (the warrior, or victor, of the world) *but God is the greateſt.*

(2. *On the left of the Sun.*)

ضرب احمين ١٠٢٣ *coined Ahmin* 1023. Of the Chriſtian era 1614.

(3. *On the right of the Sun.*)

٩ معين سلتنا *producing our year* 9. (that is, of our reign.)

* Allowance muſt be made in this account for the method in which foreigners are obliged to expreſs Arabic words in Roman letters. The name of this monarch, would, by an Engliſhman, be ſpelled Jehan Geer, which, like Aalum Géer, means Seizer (i. e. conqueror) of the world.

4. *Be-*

(4. *Beneath.*)

رز ابن ویل در عروسه برابر *the Sun of victory hath penetrated the gate of the bride on the other ſide.*

Theſe two wanton, or, if you will, ſatyrical coins, were intended to point out ſome latent meaning relative to Nur Mahal, Nur Dsjehan Begum, whom he loſt (Tavernier, p. 24, &c.) viz. that the king made, for a given time, according to ſome, twenty four hours, or as others hold, twelve months, her, inflamed with the paſſion of reigning queen and participant in his power, and that to perpetuate her memory during the ſhort ſpace of her own reign, cauſed theſe Zodiacal rupees, which in ſome reſpects are well ſtricken, to be coined. To this account, however, the different eras furniſh objections, viz. on the *Fiſhes* 1028, the 13th of his reign; on the *Balance* 1031, of his reign the 17th; on the *Ram* 1032, of his reign 18th; on the Twins 1033, of his reign 19th; (of the Chriſtian era, 1623); on all the reſt 1036, of his reign 21ſt, careleſsly coined, which may well account for the aſſertion, that the queen, as long ſhe lived, or while ſhe was aſſociated in power, had the direction of this money.

In all the rupees of *Adler* at Berlin, which are ornamented with the ſigns of the Zodiac, thoſe of braſs excepted, the inſcription is uniformly the ſame. For example, the coin with the Ram:

I. the figure of the Sun in the Ram.

II. ۱۰۳۲ در اکبره روی زر زیور بادشاه جهانکیر از اکبر شاه

In (the palace of) *Acbarah, the face of gold was inſcribed* (i. e. the gold coin was ſtricken) *of the monarch Dsjehangir* (the ſon) *of Achbar Schah* 1032. Chriſtian era 1622.

Capellus publiſhed at Hamburg, 1684, fol. theſe twelve coins, in two plates, repreſenting them in the common ſize of great braſs. On the gold coin of the *ſea-Crab*, the year ۱۰۱۰ (1010, Chriſtian era 1601) was erroneouſly placed. Its face, which at the ſame time it ſhews that of the *Virgin*, expreſſes, if I err not, سکه ۱ *Siccah* (that is, coin) I. which appears not on Adler's and Tavernier's: on the gold coin of *Aquarius*, the inſcription differs from the reſt, ۱۰۳۲ بادشاه غازی جهانکیر ضرب احمین

the

the victorious monarch Dsjehanghir; coined Ahmin, 1032; Chriſtian era 1622. The inſcription of the *Scorpion* alſo in gold, differs from the reſt, which, however, having been careleſsly engraved, I am apprehenſive of a miſtake in explaining *:

شد روي سكه زر زيور باد رماه محرم ۱۰۳۲ قهر جهانگير باد شاه ۱۷

the inſcribed type of gold (that is, this coined money) *goes forth on the 29th of the month Muharrum,* 1032; *on which the monarch Dsjehanghir conquered.* 17th of his reign (Chriſtian era 1622) Schah Dsjehanghir in this year conquerred, in a very obſtinate conflict, his rebellious ſon.

Tavernier, tom. II. fol. 24 hath repreſented the *reverſe* of twelve of theſe rupees with the ſigns of the Zodiacal Sun, undiſtinguiſhed by any inſcription, and the *face* of two with an inſcription, rather inaccurately cut in wood; *part* of which is احمدابان *Ahmedabad,* without an era, rightly: another part inverſely, with the era ۱۰۲۷ 1027; Chriſtian era 1617. Hence, ſays Tychſen, it is clear that theſe rupees, though repreſenting the ſame ſign of the Zodiac, differ in other matters, and that the gold, ſilver, and braſs, differ from each other in era and places of coinage.

The rupees from which the drawing for our plate was made, were collected by the preſent Mr. William Aſhburner, of Bombay, and ſent by him to the reverend Mr. Morgan, now of Southgate, who very kindly communicated them for the purpoſe, with ſeveral articles in the preceding plates; for which we return him our beſt thanks. Not aware of the value of theſe coins, Mr. Morgan ſhewed them as objects of curioſity, to many of his antiquarian friends, and, by ſome means, loſt Aries, which it has been our good fortune to replace for him, but of a different die from the one he loſt: our drawings are made with great care and fidelity, and the figures, &c. in the plate may be called, as may alſo thoſe of Tippoo's coins, exact portraits, on which we venture to recommend the confidence of the medalliſt, or curious reader.

* We ſee no cauſe for fearing a miſtake, if this inſcription is rightly copied, which, tranſlated freely, may run thus: "By the face of the die, this golden ornament iſſues, in the month Moharrum 1032, in the 17th year of the reign of the avenging monarch Jchangeer."

The

ZODIAC RUPEES.

Published as the Act directs by Edward Moor, May 1st 1794.

The rupee from which the drawing of Aries was made, is the leaſt perfect, and is different from the reſt—Under the Ram, the fragments of letters ſhew, that سنه جلوس "year of reign," was on the die, but the year is not perceptible. The reverſe is different from any Zodiac rupees we ever ſaw, for all that have came under our obſervation, are uniformly of Agra coinage: here we ſee the remains of letters, that form احمين and as no other place is mentioned on it, this rupee may be ſuppoſed to have been ſtricken at *Ahmeen*, but of that city we have no information. The inſcription on Aries may be taken thus ضرب احمين از جهانگير بادشاه ۱۰۲۷ — اكبر بادشاه "ſtricken at Ahmeen by the monarch Jehangeer 1027 (A. D. 1617 *ſon of*) king Akber."

The inſcription on the Bull is alſo different from the reſt, and from any we have ſeen; we read it thus, زر زعيب اكره سكه‌داد از ۱۰۲۸ جهانگيرشاه اكبرشاه, and ſhould tranſlate "this eſtimable coin received its empreſſion in Agra, by king Jehangeer, 1028,"—(ſon of) king Akber". The date of the reign is the 12th, unconnected with the inſcription. We have ſuppoſed زعيب which literally means "from fault" to ſignify here, "eſtimable," as adverting to the coin; but as the points may be fancied in different ſituations, different words and meanings may be formed. رغيب, which it as much like as زعيب ſignifies alſo, deſireable, eſtimable &c.

On all the reſt the inſcriptions are the ſame; tranſlating one, and giving the dates of the others, will therefore conclude our remarks on this ſet: on Gemini, beginning at the bottom, we read, زر زيور در اكره روي يافت از جهانگير شاه اكبر شاه ۱۰۲۹ which we render "*this* ornamented coin, in Agra found *its* face (received its impreſſion) 1029, from *the* ſovereign Jehangeer--(*ſon of*) king Akber. The date of the reign is the 14th. *Cancer* is dated 1031 of the reign 17. *Leo*, 1025; reign not mentioned. *Virgo* 1033; reign 17. The blemiſh on the Virgin's right, is in the impreſſion; for we have given exact portraits. *Libra*, 1032; reign 18. *Scorpio* 1028; reign 12. *Sagittarius*, 1033; reign 17; but not clearly impreſſed; it looks

looks more like 127. *Capricorn* 1033 ; reign 18. *Aquarius*, it muſt be allowed, cuts a unique figure ; the water-bearer appears to be a monkey ſitting on a rock, pouring water from a pot over his ſhoulder ; for the curve behind the animal's back appears intended to repreſent falling water, and the globe in its hand a pot, of that kind called in Hindvi *Loota*, which is a utenſil uſed in all partial ablutions. The date is 1028 : reign 13. *Piſces* 1028 ; reign 13.

Mr. Knight, of Whitehall, a gentleman well known in the polite, as well as the profounder, branches of literature, purchaſed, at an auction in Paris, a collection of the Zodiac rupees, for a trifle more than their weight in gold : ſo little are the value of theſe medals known. In Mr. Knight's purchaſe was a duplicate of Aries in ſilver, which he very obligingly preſented to the author of theſe remarks, to complete Mr. Morgan's ſet, and communicated ſuch of the coins and medals in his valuable collection, as the author had occaſion for. All Mr. Knight's Zodaical rupees, (which, with the exceptions already made, are all we have ſeen) were ſtricken at Agra, and bear the ſame inſcription as we have given from *Gemini* ; but as other differences are obſervable on ſome of them, we ſhall here offer a few remarks upon them. The *Ram* is nearly the ſame as given in our plate : date 1030 ; reign 16. A duplicate of *Aries* has ١٤ سنه جلوس "14th year of reign"—under the Ram's feet ; date on the reverſe 1028. *Taurus* has his head turned the other way ; date 1032 ; reign 18. *Gemini* nearly the ſame as ours ; with no other difference indeed, than the lips of the twins being joined as if in the act of kiſſing : date 1029 ; reign 19 ; rather obſcure. *Cancer* has the ſtars differently diſpoſed, with the date of the reign 10 (١٠ سنه) under the Crab ; date, on the reverſe, 1029. *Leo* is the ſame as ours ; date 1031 reign ; 17. A duplicate of *Leo* is dated, &c. the ſame, but the Lion is turned the other way. A triplicate of *Leo*, has the animal in a ſitting poſition, with ١٠٢٠ سنه هجري "year of the Hejra 1020" under its feet. On the reverſe, a well executed half figure of the king, holding in his right hand, lifted up, a cup, and near it سكه جهانگيرشاه اكبرشاه "*from the* die of king Jehangeer, *ſon of*

King Akber" behind his head سنه شش جلوس "ſixth year of the reign." This is a very rare coin: a ſet of them would be invaluable: this is the only one we ever ſaw, but have heard of their being in exiſtence. *Virgo* has a radiated head, and a face more perfect than on ours, but otherwiſe not well ſtricken; date 1033; reign 19. *Libra*, almoſt exactly the ſame; date 1032; reign 18;—without attention, the ſmalleſt difference cannot be diſcovered between Mr. Knight's and the rupee in our plate.

Scorpio, very nearly the ſame date; 1030. Duplicate of *Scorpio* has the tail turned the other way; date 1031; reign 16. *Sagittarius* nearly the ſame; date 1030; the year of the reign does not appear, as the coin is not equally impreſſed; but on this coin, as well as on *Scorpio*, an unuſual addition appears over the king's name, which is like 10, and may anſwer to 10, but that, for the year of the reign, does not correſpond at all with the Hejra. Capricorn is almoſt the ſame with ours; the radiations are more pointed; date 1032; reign 17. *Aquarius* is the ſame figure as remarked in our ſet; date 1032, reign 18. Piſces the ſame as ours; date 1027: reign 13.

All the Zodiacal rupees here noticed, including Tychſen's, were ſtricken during a period of eight years; there maybe others of prior and later dates than any here noticed, which were coined between our year 1616 and 1624. The idea, therefore, of the queen's reigning, if at all admitted, of which there is no poſitive proof, muſt be extended beyond the period ordinarily allowed: indeed what appears moſt probable is, that theſe rupees were continued to be ſtricken during all the latter part of the king's reign; but we ſhould not ſuppoſe they were ever in currency. Jehangeer is well known to have been a paſſionate lover of women, and in all likelihood, his favourite, Noor Mahal (the light of the ſeraglio) might have been actually the cauſe of theſe rupees being ſtricken by Jehangeer: for hiſtory records a number of merry, and indeed diſgraceful, ſtories of her influence over him.

Emboſſing figures on coins is forbidden by the orthodox Mahomedan tenets, and it muſt have been an act of boldneſs in this king to have ventured to iſſue theſe rupees; but Jehangeer had very little notion of religion; or if any, it was the principles of Deiſm. He aſcended the throne in A. D. 1605 and reigned 22 years. He is the lineal anceſtor, in the eight generation, of the preſent Great Moghul. The diſſonance of the dates of the Hejra, and his reign, is very ſtriking and unaccountable; but it is, in general, ſo with all Eaſtern coins, which render them almoſt totally unfit data for aſcertaining particular points of chronology.

It is a common thing for Eaſtern monarchs to profeſs the greateſt poſſible reverence to their fathers, when dead, although when living they were the moſt undutiful of ſons: no one could have been more ſo than Jehangeer to that great man Akber, his father; yet on all his coins we ſee his name piouſly preſerved. This is, of courſe, obſerved as an example to their own children; but it does not often fall to the lot of kings to experience many of the bleſſings reſulting from the paradiſe of domeſtic affection and quietude; which oft amply repays the meaneſt of their ſubjects for all the comparative depreſſion of their ſtations and circumſtances.

Every thing, as to its value, is of courſe eſtimated by its ſcarcity; the Zodiac rupees being very rare, are conſequently prized; in the Bombay Gazettes of July 1790 we obſerve a ſet, in gold, advertiſed for ſale, at two thouſand five-hundred rupees, at which price we believe they were ſold, but we know not the purchaſer. The ſilver are more prized than the gold rupees, which we may ſuppoſe to be cauſed by the ſuperior intrinſic value of the one having been the means of preſerving a greater number; and by the ſame anology of reaſoning the copper are the dearer of the three, which may, for aught we know, be the caſe; but we never ſaw any in copper, nor are we certain that they exiſt.

In Mr. Knight's collection there is a copper piece, apparently very old, on which is an animal like a lion, with a ſolar radiation over it, with a mark like our ſign ♈ : the inſcription on the reverſe cannot

not be made out; but it has no reſemblance to the ſilver or golden medals.

We have reaſon to ſuppoſe that there are other ſets of the Zodiac rupees in England, beſides thoſe here noticed: if we miſtake not, a collection was ſent from India to the late Dr. Hunter; and ſir Edward Hughes we believe had another. We have information of ſeven ſets in Holland, but have doubts of their originality; for the induſtrious Hollanders at Batavia, conceiving a penny might be turned, out of the credulous curioſity of others, fabricated ſeveral ſets of theſe rupees, and found ſo good account in it, that they were rather careleſsly multiplied, and the diſcovery of the impoſition, did, we believe, abate enquiry after the original and rare medals. *Virgo* and *Aquarius* are ſaid to be the rareſt.

The two medals mentioned in the beginning of Tychſen's account, have come under our obſervation: the firſt is deſcribed among Mr. Knight's rupees—the triplicate of *Leo*: but we do not find the coin agree with Tychſen's accout. He ſeems to have miſtaken سنه هجري "year of the Hejra" for سنه مجرمي which he renders "year producing wine": ſee A, in the beginning of the quotation, or rather tranſlation, from Tychſen. The coin marked B, we ſhould not deſcribe exactly as Tychſen has done. The king (his miſtreſs is out of the queſtion) is, in the uſual poſture, ſitting croſs-legged on a ſmall couch, ſupported by an embroidered pillow; with a radiated head, and a cup lifted in his right hand. The inſcription behind his head is not perfect; what is left agrees with Tychſen's copying; we may therefore conclude his reading to be correct, which runs قضاير سكه زر كرد تصوير; and joining it to the words, on the other ſide of the face near the cup شه حضرت شاه جهانگير we ſhould render "fate hath on the die impreſſed this golden portrait of his majeſty king Jehangeer." Tychſen has not tranſlated the word قضا, and by calling this a "wanton coin," he perhaps would give it a meaning different from ours: the word will bear many interpretations: among others, Richardſon gives it theſe,

Deponens alvum; قضاي حاجب كردن *Alvum exonerare* قضاي شهوب كردن *Renes purgare, veneri indulgere*, &c. &c. On the reverſe two dotted lines drawn acroſs to the periphery, and two others raiſed on them, form a quadrate ſpace in the centre, which contains an image of the Sun: the inſcriptions in the upper, lower, and lateral ſegments, we ſhould not take out as Tychſen has done, but beginning at the bottom thus زر ازويل حروف جهانكير والله اكبر (*upper compartment*) در عدو شد برابر (*lateral ſegment to the right*) سنه ۹ معين (*left*) ۱۰۲۳ ضرب احمين This we render "*Gold from victory among foes, is as the letters of Jehangeer, but God is the moſt powerful. Stricken at Ahmeen in the year* 1023, *in the 9th month of our favour.*"

A variety of meanings may be traced by placing the dotts differently over or under the letters; we will undertake to trace *upwards of two hundred*, and cannot therefore be certain of hitting, in our tranſlation, or that intended by the author of the coin. عدو or the ſame letters differently punctuated, has manifold meanings, and wanton ones, among others: for inſtance عدد plural of عدة is the ſtate of a woman, when it is by Mahomedan rules unlawful to have intercourſe with her, as when divorced, mourning the death of her huſband, &c.

We ſhall now, and the majority of our readers will perhaps think it full time, take leave of the ſubject of coins: the laſt plate, and the remarks upon it, has, we allow, no buſineſs in this work, nor was it originally intended for it, but for another which we had in contemplation to publiſh under the title of Oriental Fragments: it is not however likely, although many materials are in hand, that it will now, ever be publiſhed, unleſs indeed the reception of this firſt haſty attempt is ſuch as to authorize a farther ſolicitation of indulgence on the part of the public. The inconveniences attending publiſhing, are in truth numerous, more than perſons unacquainted with the matter can eaſily imagine: even the apparently trifling ſubjects included in the three plates of the Appendix have been executed with no ſmall trouble: firſt collecting the articles for the plates, drawing,

drawing, and getting them engraved ſo as to be exact ſac ſimiles or portraits, and then the letter preſs, have cauſed great delay. Of the latter there was not, in the famed city of London, Arabic type ſufficient for the little here given; and after enquiring at moſt of the printing-offices in town, and referring to Oxford, it was found at laſt neceſſary to have the type caſt. The learned and highly reſpectable profeſſor of Arabic at the univerſity of Oxford, very obligingly acquieſced in our ſolicitation for aſſiſtance in getting the Arabic part finiſhed at the Clarendon preſs; and we beg Dr. White will accept our beſt acknowledgments for it; although we were not able to avail ourſelves of his politeneſs.

END OF THE APPENDIX.

NOTES

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

APPENDIX.

NOTE I.

ALTHOUGH, in the courſe of the work, we have had occaſion to differ from other writers in ſpelling and pronouncing names of places, and have ſtated our reaſons for non-compliance with cuſtom, it is with more than uſual diffidence we hazard an opinion, that the capital of Myſore is erroneouſly written and underſtood. This diffidence proceeds not from want of conviction in our own mind, but from a knowledge of the temerity of oppoſing a long eſtabliſhed practice, founded certainly on authority, ſtrengthened by univerſal acquieſcence, and confirmed by ſeveral very reſpectable writers of the preſent day.

Without attempting any thing ſo vain as to ſet up our opinion unſupported againſt that of others, we proceed to ſtate our reaſons of difference: reaſons, with which, perhaps, better informed writers have not had equal opportunities of being furniſhed.

From frequent converſations, and long acquaintance with intelligent perſons on the ſpot, and from the ſpot, and having never heard it called, by them, as generally ſpelled, we admitted the probability of its being

erroneous, although ſo general with Europeans, and was in conſequence rather particular in our enquiries on the ſubject, and received the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances that it is not only probable, but really the caſe.

By natives of the upper ſouthern countries it is called *Puttun*; as it was always in our camp and line: by thoſe who have much intercourſe with Europeans, in more diſtant parts of the peninſula, it is, perhaps in compliance, partly, with our cuſtom, called *Seringaputtun*; which is the way in which intelligent Europeans pronounce it, in general: by ſome it is called *Seringapatam*, and by others *Seringapatnam*. On all Tippoo's coins, where the name occurs, it is *invariably* impreſſed پتن *Ptn*, or, as we ſhould write it in Engliſh, *Puttun*: and Tippoo muſt be allowed pretty good authority. Where we have ever ſeen the word in manuſcripts, it is alſo uniformly ſpelled ſo; we have not ſtill ventured, in our work, to differ from every other writer, but continue to write and ſpeak it like others, leaſt we ſhould be ſuppoſed affecting a ſingularity: we hope, however, to ſee the amendment made by higher authority, and ſanctioned by names better known than ours.

It would not, admitting our idea to be right, be eaſy to trace the encroachment of innovation, in the ſpelling of this word; many years ago we heard it called by a moonſhee *, a very learned man, *Sreerungputtun*, who gave his reaſons for it, but we have now forgotten them: at the time, however, we thought them ſatisfactory. We were told within theſe few years, that SREE RUNG, was in days of yore, a perſonage, of great religious importance, and that the city of *Puttun* being dedicated to him, was ſometimes diſtinguiſhed by the prefixture of his name. *Puttun*, in the Canareeſe tongue, we have reaſon to believe, ſignifies a town, city, or place; the word occurs frequently with a diſtinguiſhing epithet prefixed to it: for inſtances, on the Malabar coaſt

* A teacher, or ſecretary; eſpecially if a Perſian one.

coaſt *Belia Puttun*, i. e. *great puttun*, commonly pronounced Billy Pittam; almoſt immediately oppoſite, on the Coromandel coaſt is Madraſs, (which, by the way, natives always write *Mendraj*) known in the upper country by no other name but Chinna Puttun, that is, ſmall Puttun. There are alſo, on the weſtern ſide Derma Puttun, Pery Puttun, &c. in the upper country Buſwa Puttun, Sacra Puttun, &c. on the eaſtern coaſt Nega Puttun, Maſul Puttun, &c. not, it is true, in general, pronounced by Europeans, as here, we preſume, correctly written.

Suppoſing *Puttun* to mean a city, *Sree*, (a name of the Canareeſe goddeſs of abundance, as mentioned in page 270) or Sree Rung, prefixed to it, is, we conceive, intended to expreſs the city of plenty: this is of courſe conjecture, and we know of no particular meaning, in the Canareeſe language, of the word rung.

In our maps of the Peninſula we ſee a place ſpelled Chinaballabaram: we did not at firſt, nor perhaps would any one elſe, ſuſpect this to be Cheria Belliapoor, which we are aſſured it is, and we can, from a ſmattering in the Canareeſe and Malabar tongues, trace this miſnomer from the original pronunciation, through all its gradations, to the above corruption. To thoſe who have any acquaintance with theſe languages, it will have appeared how prone the people are, particularly the latter, to add an obſcure ſyllable, when the laſt word of a ſentence ends with a conſonant, eſpecially if with either of the liquids l, m, n, or r: for inſtance, *hoog!* the imperative of the infinitive to go, is pronounced *hoogo!*—*hal*, milk, is called *halo*:—*neer*, water, *neero*, &c. thus in the preſent ſubject, changing the termination from *poor* to *pooro*, or *pooroon*, from which a trifling labial will make it *poorum* or *pooram*: the other difference in this aroſe from a very accountable perverſion of ſounds, but which cannot be conveyed in writing. The firſt word might have been chinna, but we apprehend was cheria, and that this alteration aroſe from ſome tranſcriber copying n, for ri. Bellia Poor is too indecent to tranſlate, but if it were poſſible to give its meaning, prefixing *cheria* (ſmall) to it, would appear ridiculous, and contradictory, if we

did not conſider that the moſt ridiculous, as well as indecent incongruities abound in this country, in the language as well as temples, which, as we have ſhown, do, with their moſt ſacred typifications, diſguſt the eye of delicacy with expoſitions highly indecent and unnatural.

In all our maps of Tippoo's and the adjacent countries, as well as Chinaballabaram, Pediballabaram, &c. we ſee the termination *durgum*, ſuch as Oteradurgum, Odeadurgum, Sankeridurgum, &c. thoſe who call them ſo do, we believe, pronounce it doorgum:—they ſhould all end in *droog*, or more properly, *doorg*; as Chittledoorg, Raidoorg, &c. in ſome maps the latter is called Raidurgum. This aroſe from the obſcure ſyllable before obſerved to be common among the Canareeſe which gives their careleſs pronunciation of doorg, the ſound of *doorgo*, or *doorgoon*, in time cauſing errors, as already noticed. Naugmungul is another inſtance: unleſs a perſon hears cautiouſly, the Canareeſe will teach him to ſpell it Naugmungulo; and we find it a ſtep farther in all our maps and books, there ſpelled Naugmungulum. Sattimungulum has, we will venture to ſay, a ſyllable too much; Sattimungul is, if we may uſe the expreſſion, nearer the *characterizing* ſound of the language. As to Chinaballabaram, as it is commonly pronounced, a Canareeſe could not be taught in a week, even to articulate it.

Droog or doorg, means, we believe, a hill or rock: Chittledroog, by way of pre-eminence, is generally called Droog only. *All* names terminating in Droog are of hill forts, although all hill forts do not terminate in droog.

NOTE

NOTE II.

Tippoo, from his coins being regularly ſtricken, and milled, muſt have a regular die, which is an apparatus unknown in other parts of India. In Bombay there is no mechanical proceſs either for aſcertaining the value of the piece, or of giving it the impreſſion. The manner is as follows:—the metal is brought to the mint in bars the ſize of the little finger, where are a number of perſons ſeated on the ground provided with ſcales and weights, a hammer, and an inſtrument between a chiſſel and a punch: before each man's birth is fixed a ſtone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by gueſs, and if, on weighing, any deficiency is found, a little particle is punched into the intended rupee; if too heavy, a piece is cut off, and ſo on until the exact quantity remains. Theſe pieces are then taken to a ſecond perſon, whoſe whole apparatus conſiſts in a hammer and a ſtone anvil, and he batters them into ſomething of a round ſhape, about ſeven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick; when they are ready for the impreſſion. The die is compoſed of two pieces, one inſerted firmly into the ground; the other, about eight inches long, is held in the right hand of the operator, who ſquatting on his heels (the poſture in which all mechanics and artiſts work; the poſture, indeed, in which every thing is done in India, for if a man has a dram given him, he finds it convenient to ſquat upon his heels to drink it), fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickneſs ſlips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger, with his fore finger as dexterouſly removing them when his aſſiſtant, a ſecond man with a mall, has given it the impreſſion, which he does as rapidly as he can raiſe, and ſtrike with the mall on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. The diameter of the die is about an inch and a half, inſcribed with the Great Moghul's names, titles, date

of the Hejra, his reign, &c. but as the coins are not ſo large, they do not, conſequently, receive all, nor the ſame impreſſion. The rupee is then ſent to the treaſury, ready for currency, as no milling, or any farther proceſs is thought neceſſary.

The rupee of the Bengal improved coinage, of which we have given a ſpecimen, is well milled: the milling machine was, if we err not, made by, or under the direction of an officer in Calcutta, a much reſpected friend of the author's.

GLOSSARY.

ABDAR. A word compounded of the Perſian *aab*, water, and *dar*, bearer, which it ſignifies. A ſervant, called the Abdar, or ſometimes corruptedly Hobdar, is found a very pleaſant appendage to families in India: their ſole buſineſs is to cool wine and water, which, from being brought up to the buſineſs, they do with peculiar dexterity. A bottle of claret is made cold as ice by only five turns, in a veſſel for the purpoſe made of lead, in which, while the ſalt-petre is diſſolving, the bottle is turned. None but profeſſed Abdars can cool wine in this way.

AFGHAN. A people of India, who by their own traditions are the poſterity of MELIC TALUT, (king SAUL), who in the opinion of ſome was a deſcendant of JUDAH, the ſon of JACOB; and according to others of BENJAMIN the brother of JOSEPH. Like other of the deſcendants from the Jews they were of an unſettled wandering turn, but after their converſion to Mahomedaniſm became an ambitious people, and often the throne of Dehli has been filled by an Afghan. They are ſometimes called SOLIMANEE, probably from the ſuppoſition of their being deſcendants of that monarch. See Aſiatic Reſearches, page 69, vol. II. The ſubjects of Timur Shah Abdalla, a ſovereign in the north of India, are chiefly of this tribe, variouſly ſub-divided. They are in general a people of a ſanguinary turn, perſonally brave, but it is ſaid cruel; whence perhaps their name, which in Arabic and Perſian ſignifies lamentation, diſtreſs; and is ſometimes an interjection ſimilar to *alas!*

ALKORAN. The book of Mahomed: the ſame among Muſſelmans as the bible is with Chriſtians, only much more reverenced. The word being compounded of the Arabic particle *Al*, the, and *Koran*, book, we cannot but think that writing it *the Alkoran* is incorrect; as it is repeating the article, as in *the le* ville de Paris. Some authors, however, of the firſt reſpectability write it ſo.

AMHARA, or AMAREE. The ſeat of great men fixed on an elephant when it has a canopy, projecting forward. Without the canopy the ſeat is called a Howda: it is generally made of ſcarlet cloth of European manufactory, and embroidered; not very much unlike the body of a ſedan in ſhape, and ſometimes has a golden or ſilver urn, or other ornament on the top.—Mahomedans adopt the creſcent in preference to any other ornament. The amhara or howda is firmly girted on the animal, and will contain two perſons.

AMOZET. A ſmall light field piece, found very uſeful in ſkirmiſhing parties, &c.

AREKA. A nut, and a tree ſo called in India, where the nut is univerſally chewed with a leaf, &c. as particularly mentioned in note I. to the narrative.

ATR. An exquiſite perfume extracted from roſes; in England called Otter, Otteau, or Otto, &c. Atr is alſo procured from ſandal wood, but it is then diſtinguiſhed from the ſuperior eſſence, which is pre-eminently called Atr, only. So very difficult is it to procure the pure Atr in India even, that it is rarely ſeen, and perhaps not one part in five hundred of what is exported is pure and genuine. A particular account is given of the proceſs of making Atr, by Colonel Pollier, in the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. I. page 332.

AUMIL. Collector of the cuſtoms.

BAHADUR. A military title formerly, similar to a knight: compounded of the Perſian *baha*, value, and *dur*, a pearl, ſignifying equal to a pearl in value. It is now, like moſt other Moghul titles, very common: ſuch as Khan, Sultan, which are common names.

BAMBOO. A light wood very much uſed in India, of two kinds, male and female; the former, being nearly ſolid, is heavy, and not ſo much in uſe as the other, which is hollow and very light and ſtrong. The bamboo grows to about the ſize of a man's leg, quite ſtraight, and very high, with ſmall leaves and thorns. When young the female bamboo is bent into the form of an arch, in which ſhape it continues growing, and, when elegantly formed, ſometimes ſells for a thouſand rupees, for the purpoſe of a ſupport to the palankeen. See palankeen. The bamboo, from being ſo light and ſtrong, is the beſt in the world for ſcaling ladders: it would be found very ſerviceable in the Weſt Indies, where we believe it does not grow, for carrying burdens, &c.

BANIAN. A ſect of Hindoos, moſtly traders and bankers: a very high claſs.

BANDJARRAH. A tribe of Hindoos, of whom particulars are given in page 131 of the narrative.

BANQUETTE. A part raiſed in two ſteps along the rampart, for the troops to ſtand upon when firing over the parapet.

BALLAGAUT. A denomination of the country ſituated above the ghauts: the table land or upper country; in oppoſition to Payeen Ghaut, the lower country, or country below the ghauts, as the words ſignify.

BAZAAR. A market.

BENDY. A vegetable called ookra, in the Weſt Indies, where it is very much eaten.

BEYDER. Tippoo's irregular cavalry were ſo called: the Bhow's we called looties, both ſignifying plunderers, marauders, &c.

BEETEL. A name, we preſume incorrectly, frequently given to the leaf and nut ſo univerſally chewed in India, of which we have been full in the deſcription in note I. to the narrative.

BOUND-HEDGE. A broad ſtrong belt of planting, chiefly of the bamboo tree, the prickly pear, and ſuch other trees and ſhrubs as form the cloſeſt fence. Moſt of the forts and villages are ſurrounded with ſuch a hedge; and the large forts have a bound-hedge that incloſe a circuit of ſeveral miles, as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the adjoining country againſt the incurſions of horſe. From Major Dirom's Gloſſary this article is taken.

BRAMIN. The firſt claſs, or prieſts of the Hindoos. A ſacred race of men, from whom all the arts and ſciences ſeem to have ſprang; and which perhaps ere long will be made clear, in deſpight of the ſupporters of the claims of the Greeks and Egyptians to that honour.

BUCKSHEE. A paymaſter; generally alſo, either in the field or in cities, a man of very great importance.

BUND. A dam. Any thing confining or cloſing.

BOWRIE. A well that has ſteps to deſcend by to the water: thoſe without ſteps are called kooah.

CADJANS. See Kadjans.

CAVALIER. A tower or baſtion built higher than the common works of a fort, ſo as to command and fire over them.

CAFIR. See Kafir.

CHAMPOOING. A luxurious indulgence among Aſiatics, of which ſome notice is taken in the narrative, page 356.

CHEETA. An animal like the leopard, which is tamed and kept by gentlemen in India for ſporting. The cheeta is carried in a cloſe carriage to where the deer are, and he creeps like a cat near enough, when he bounds upon one, which is then eaſily taken. This is a favourite diverſion among natives, but it ſeems much inferior to the uſual ſtile of hunting: this perhaps may be more practiced on account of the ladies, who can attend in their carriages and ſee the ſport, ſuch as it is.

CHOABDAR. A ſervant attending on great men; his buſineſs is to receive and announce viſitors, and to walk before his maſter: he carries a ſilver baton, or ſtaff, about five feet long, called in India a choob, whence his name "ſtaff-bearer;" and not, as Major Dirom and many others ſuppoſe, from chub the imperative of the verb to ſilence. Very great men have ſeveral choabdars.

CHOULTREE. See Durrumſalla.

CHOUT. Literally a fourth part. When the Mahrattas under their leader, Sevajee, began to be formidable to their neighbours, it was their policy to over-run and ruin the countries with their numerous cavalry, until their depredations were bought off by the ſuffering people: and the uſual purchaſe was a fourth part of the clear revenues of the country; whence that portion was called the chout, which name any ſimilar exaction ſtill retains, although the proportion ſhould be any other than the fourth.

CHUNA, called alſo chinam. A lime or mortar prepared by calcining ſhells, &c. All the floors in India are plaſtered over with it, as being cooler than any other flooring. It is much uſed in buildings, where for the finer purpoſes it is frequently made of pounded porcelain, and looks, on columns or walls, almoſt equal to marble. The fineſt kind, eaten with the nut and leaf, as mentioned in note I. to the narrative, is made of ſhells. That made of porcelain is expenſive, when required in large quantities for the purpoſes of building. Madraſs beats all India for the beauty of their chuna, which is there, we believe, made of ſhells.

CIRCAR. See Sirkar.

COVERT-WAY. That part of a fortification between the ditch and glacis.

CURTAIN. The wall between the baſtions of a fort.

CUTCHERY. The hall of juſtice in a town, where public buſineſs is tranſacted.

COSS. See Koſs.

COUNTERSCARP. The perpendicular deſcent into the ditch from the covert way.

COOLTEE. A grain like a ſmall bean or vetch, given as the common food of horſes, and other cattle, in ſome parts of the peninſula,

DECKAN. A word meaning in the Sanſcrit, ſouth, and applied to the countries ſouth of the river Nerbudda, as mentioned in page 138.

DURBAR. A royal reſidence, or the place in which a king or viceroy gives audience. The court, or executive government.

DURGAH. The court or area of a palace, moſque, or other building.

DUPPER. A veſſel conſtructed of hides in a curious manner, for although more than one is

ſometimes uſed for a duppér, no ſeam is viſible: it has a round bottom, and a mouth like a bottle. The purpoſe is for holding ghee or oil.

DURRUMSALLA. A place of accommodation for travellers, ſo called in the Mahratta country; the Moghuls call them ſerai; in the Carnatic they are called choultree. One is deſcribed in page 302.

DOOLY. A litter for carrying ſick perſons. Numbers of them are always attached to the hoſpital department of our armies in the field, for removing wounded, carrying them, the ſick, &c.

DOLL, or Dahal. Gram, (we believe, parched and) ſplit, which the country people boil with their rice: it is much the ſame as the pea, and but little inferior for ſoup and puddings.

EMBRAZURE. Spaces in the parapet, through which the guns fire.

EPAULEMENT. A work for preventing the enemy from flanking or enfilading a fort, or battery.

FASCINES. Bundles of wood, boughs, &c. uſed in conſtructing batteries. Faggots.

FAUSSE-BRAYE. A work in a fortification between the ditch and curtain; not much adopted by modern engineers,

FAKEER. A religious order of *Mahomedan* mendicants; alſo, but we think incorrectly, applied to Hindoos mendicants, for they ſhould be called ſannaſee; and we are of opinion the word Fakeer, which is Arabic, is never by Hindoos uſed in ſpeaking of their travelling beggars. Fakeer, means alſo any poor perſon, but is uſed in this work only in the meaning firſt given in this article.

FRINGEE. The name given by the natives of the Decan to Europeans in general, but generally underſtood by the Engliſh to be confined to the Portugueſe.

GABION. A baſket made of light materials, about three feet diameter and five feet high; which being placed along the lines that plan out a battery or work, receive the ſand-bags, or materials that form it.

GALLIVAT. A ſmall veſſel on the eaſtern ſeas; generally, we believe, with a prow inſtead of bows.

GENERAL-the. The beat of the drum that firſt warns troops to prepare for marching.

GENTOO. A name given by Europeans to the Hindoos, and uſed alſo by thoſe Hindoos ſituated ſo as to be influenced by our habits; removed from ſuch influence we are of opinion the word would not be known by the Bramins. We know not its derivation.

GHAUTS. That range of mountains running from Cape Comorin northward through 13° of latitude. Ghaut is alſo a paſs, &c.

GRAM. A grain given to horſes in Bengal, and many parts of India: it is the ſame as the pigeon pea of the Weſt Indies.

GONG. A plane inſtrument made of a ſonorous metal, and in a circular form, for the purpoſe of announcing the time of day to the inhabitants of towns.

GHEE. An article uſed much in kitchens for frying, &c. it is butter clarified, and ſent in duppers to thoſe parts where butter cannot be eaſily procured. Aſiatics eat a vaſt quantity of it, even after it has become rancid by keeping.

GUAVA. A fruit of a pleaſant taſte, round like an apple, but otherwiſe not ſimilar to any European fruit.

GURRY. A name given in Tippoo's country to a wall flanked by towers, frequently carried round a village or town, or built near to protect it. It is alſo a portion of time equivalent to our half-hour.

GLACIS. The outer work of a fortification, ſloping gently to a conſiderable diſtance from the covert-way, that no covering may be afforded to aſſailants: it alſo covers the curtain, or body of the fortification, as high as the bottom of the embrazures, from the guns of the enemy.

HAVALDAR. An officer in our native corps, ſimilar in rank to a ſerjeant.

HARCARRAH, or Hirkara. A guide, a ſpy, a meſſenger.

HOWDA. See Amhara.

HINDOOS. The aboriginal inhabitants of India.

HINDVI. The current language among the Moghuls in India; commonly and curiouſly called Moors.

JACK. A fruit that grows ſingly on a large tree; not pleaſant at firſt taſting, but highly ſo after eating a few times.

JASOOT, or Jaſoos. Another name for a hirkara.

JAWARY. A grain called in America and the Weſt Indies, Guinea corn.

JAGEER. A grant of land, &c. from a ſovereign to a ſubject; originally revokeable at pleaſure, but now conſidered for life and hereditary.

JAGEERDAR. The holder of a jageer.

JUNGLE. Thick foreſts of great extent.

JATTARA. The anniverſary feſtival in honour of a ſaint or revered character.

JEMADAR. A commiſſioned officer in our native corps; being the junior, and carrying the colours, may be called the enſign.

JINJAL. A large muſquet fixed on a ſwivel, from which balls of different ſizes, from two ounces to ten, are fired from country forts through loop-holes with great preciſion; they annoy us in attacks by picking off the officers.

ISLAMISM. The orthodox faith of the Mahomedans.

KAFIR. An Infidel. The Muſſelmans call all by that name who are not of their faith: a term of great reproach.

KILLEHDAR. The commander of a fort; from the Perſian *Killeh*, a fort, and *dar*, holder or poſſeſſor.

KUSHOON. A body of military, correſponding neareſt to our term brigade, being of any number from one to ſix or eight thouſand. The word is Turkiſh, and as to number, has not, as is by ſome ſuppoſed, any definite bounds.

KUMKHAB. A ſtuff of a ſilk or ſattin ground, with flowers of gold or ſilver: generally called by Europeans kincob.

KUNDNEE. A tribute: the ſame in Hindvi, as PESHCUSH in Perſian.

KUBR. A mauſoleum.

KOIAAR. The rope made of the fibres of the external covering of the cocoa nut; commonly written coir.

KROOR. A hundred lak, or ten millions. A kroor of rupees may be roundly computed at one million ſterling.

KOSS. In Major Rennell's memoir, referring from this word (there ſpelled coſs) in the index, will be found, all the information that could be collected of this meaſure, from every publication extant; given with all the accuracy that a long reſidence in India can be ſuppoſed to authorize. After, however, receiving the Major's information on the koſs, we were not at all times able to

apply it in our journeyings in the Peninſula; where the term koſs conveyed to our mind no definite idea, unleſs we heard alſo to what part of the country it alluded. From Poona to the Kriſtna this fluctuating meaſurement may be eſtimated at a mile and a half; ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs: from the Kriſtna to the Toombudra it increaſes, and is at the latter three miles and upward:—thence to Seringapatam it continues increaſing, and we have in that part found a days march of four koſs, meaſure nearly twenty miles; at other times ſixteen and leſs. About Poona we could march ten koſs. Koſſes of two and three miles are called pucka koſs; thoſe under, cutcha koſs: the larger are called Sultanee, in whoſe (Tippoo's) country only they are lengthened to that extent. The common method of reckoning diſtances is by villages:—if a hirkarrah be aſked the diſtance from Seringapatam to Darwar, he will calculate the number, and ſay it is ſo many gom, or gow; that is to ſay villages or towns, which multiplied by four gives the number of koſs; there being, on moſt high roads, in Tippoo's country particularly, a conſiderable town at the end of every four koſs. We beg it may be underſtood, that it is not our intention, when we ſet bounds, to a certain deſcription of koſs, to circumſcribe it exactly within thoſe bounds: we ſpeak in very general terms; nor would we be ſuppoſed, when ſpeaking of a language being ſpoken within particular degrees of longitude and latitude, as drawing a line with ſcale and compaſſes, and confining ſuch language to that preciſe diſtance from Greenwich or the Equator. The reader will not, we truſt, peruſe this book with a view to any ſuch ſcrupulous exactneſs, but conſider by whom and under what circumſtances it is written; when it will be evident, that thoſe parts are intended to convey general information, and to aſſiſt him in his journies, &c. in that country, ſhould it be his fortune to be called thither.

LAK. One hundred thouſand. The hundredth part of a kroor.

LASCAR. A native artillery man; alſo a foremaſt-man on board ſhip. We cannot trace the origin of this word unleſs from luſhkur, an army; which by the Engliſh is frequently called laſcar. The word is, we believe, only uſed by the Engliſh.

LOOTEE. A plunderer; from a hindvi verb, which poſſibly might have originated from Lootee, a name given to the people of Lot or Sodom: præpoſteræ veneri addictus; as Lootee and other ſimilar derivatives are uſed to expreſs any bad character.

LOOP-HOLES. Holes cut in the curtain to fire through from the rampart, inſtead of firing over the parapet; a moſt injudicious, but favourite ſtile of fortification among Eaſtern engineers.

LIMBER. A low two-wheeled carriage, on which the trail of a gun is fixed when travelling: it is releaſed in a moment if wanted to fire, which is called unlimbering the gun: the cattle being yoked to the limber, guns are of courſe always dragged breech firſt.

MAUND. A weight uſed in India, of different gravity in different parts. A maund in Madraſs is about twenty-five pounds: a Bombay maund twenty-eight: a Surat maund forty; a Surat pucka or double maund eighty: in ſome parts of Bengal the maund is of nearly that weight.

MANGOE. An exquiſitely delicious fruit, of which the fineſt ſpecies grows in Bombay, called the Mazagon mangoe. Goa produces ſeveral fine ſpecies of this ſuper-excellent fruit, which in that article is the only ſuperiority that India can boaſt over England. The mangoe tree affords large timber, but it is not much eſteemed, as being more porous than ſeveral other kinds, particularly the jack-tree, which is not unlike our walnut wood.

MOORS. The common name for the language, properly called Hindvi.

MOSQUE. A Mahomedan place of worſhip; probably a Turkiſh word, for in India it is called Muzjeed.

MUSSELMAN. A Mahomedan man or woman.

MUZJEED. See moſque.

MONSOON. The rainy ſeaſon; which on the Malabar coaſt begins with June, and ends in September; during which time the wind blows ſtrongly from the ſouth weſt, whence it is called the ſouth weſt monſoon. The high land of the peninſula divides the ſeaſons of the Malabar and Coromandel coaſts.

NAWAB. A title of high diſtinction granted by ſovereigns; originally called Nayeeb, (of which Nawab is the plural) a viceroy, &c. but it is now given ſometimes as a military title; and is ſometimes aſſumed by women. It is common in England to call by this name any perſon coming rich from India, a little altered into Nabob.

NAGARA. A large drum carried on an elephant or camel, to warn the army of marching, &c.

NAIQUE. The loweſt non-commiſſioned officer in our native corps; he wears a knot like a corporal, and his rank and duties are ſimilar.

NULLA. A ſmall rivulet—the dry bed of a rivulet is alſo called a nulla.

NUZZERANA. We believe the plural of Nuzzer, a preſent to a ſuperior.

PAGGAH. A body of horſe of any number from five hundred, or leſs, to four or five thouſand. It is a Mahratta word, and ſeems to have no definite meaning.

PAGODA. A Hindoo place of worſhip is ſo called, but not by the Hindoos themſelves: the word we apprehend is Chineſe. The name alſo of a coin worth about ſeven and ſixpence ſterling, called in India a hoon.

PARAPET. The ſloping top of a fortification, over which the troops fire from the banquette of the ramparts.

PALANKEEN. A litter in which gentlemen in India recline and are carried on the ſhoulders of four men: this is a very ſafe, pleaſant, and expeditious mode of conveyance, as the bearers go in a ſhort trot at the rate of five miles an hour. To ſcreen the gentleman from the ſun, a covering ſpreads along the bamboo, which riſes in an arch over the centre of the litter and projects at each end; by which it is carried. The covering, extended by thin bamboos, is of the ſame breadth as the litter or body of the palankeen, to which it is faſtened by ſtrings at each corner, and pins or ſpikes riſing from the bamboo at each end: on theſe ſpikes, urns, or pine-apples of ſilver are generally placed. The covering when made of cloth and to roll up is called a pinjaree; when of waxed or oil cloth, for the rainy ſeaſon, a howda: another covering, called we think chuppa, is likewiſe uſed in the rains made of the leaves of the brab-tree. The hinder part of the bamboo extends but a few feet in a ſtrait line from the litter, but the front part projects forward ſometimes ſeveral yards, and riſes in a curve: the length of the projecting end, and the altitude of the arch conſtitute the beauty and value of the bamboo. At both extremities ſilver or golden ornaments of lions or tigers heads are frequently placed. The pinjaree is ſometimes extravagantly embroidered. Although but four perſons at a time bear the palankeen, two, four, ſix or eight others run beſide it, to relieve the bearers at certain diſtances; and another ſervant carries a large umbrella made of the leaves of the brab tree: others, in number according to the fancy and circumſtances of

the

the maſter, run before with ſwords or ſpears or choabs: (ſee choabdar) and at night two, four or ſix others precede with flaming torches called maſhals, compoſed of old cloths, which are kept alight by the frequent application of cocoa-nut oil which the maſhalche (or maſſoljee) carries in a braſs veſſel. A bed, covered with ſilk or ſattin, and pillows, are laid in the palankeen.—Palankeen is the Engliſh method of pronouncing the name of this conveyance, which is properly pronounced and written palkee. European ladies are conveyed in a like manner as to attendants, &c. but their palankeens are made more like ſedans, allowing them to ſit upright in them.

PALMYRA. We have, but we know not why, ſuppoſed the palmyra to be the genus of which the brab, cocoa-nut, date, and areka trees are ſpecies. The palm tree and the palmetto are frequently read of, but we do not know of any tree particularly ſo called.

PATAN. A tribe of Afghans: the name Patan is ſaid to have originated from ſome honours conferred upon the Afghans for their ſervices to Shebeddeen, king of Ghazna, in reducing the city of Dehli, in his irruption into Hindooſtan. The word may be ſuppoſed to be derived from the Hindvi *paitna*, to ruſh, alluding to their celerity in attacking the enemy. The Patans have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the hiſtory of Hindooſtan, as brave ſoldiers; but they are ſanguinary almoſt to a proverb: they are ſub-divided into many ſects. See Afghan.

PAYEENGAUT. Oppoſed to Balagaut, (which ſee) the country ſituated below the ghauts, on the weſtern or eaſtern ſhore of the peninſula.

PESHWA. The chief or ſovereign of the Poona Mahrattas: the word originally ſignified prime miniſter, but that officer, as mentioned in note XVIII. uſurping the ſovereignty, retained the name, and it has ſince been the title of the ſucceeding rulers.

PETTAH. A town or ſuburbs adjoining a fort, generally incloſed by a bound-hedge, wall and ditch.

PEER. A perſon of revered memory: a ſaint. The word literally ſignifies a reverend man.

PICE. A copper coin, of which fifty is the nominal exchange for a rupee.

P'HAUR. A portion of time equal to three hours.

POLIGAR. A race of Hindoos, whoſe ſpirit of independance has hitherto prevented the Moghul invaders of Hindooſtan from ſubjugating them. They are men of great perſonal bravery, and in defence of their forts have been known to murder their wives and children, and fight until every man was killed. Their forts and faſtneſſes are chiefly in the mountains, and moſt inacceſſible ſituations.

PLANTAIN. A fine fruit common in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and in the ſouthern parts of America. There are a variety of ſpecies; the ſmaller of which is called a banana: neither words, however, appear to be Aſiatic.

PURGUNNA. A diviſion of a Sirkar; to which it bears the ſame compariſon as a hundred does to a county in England.

RAGEE. A very inferior kind of grain; ſmall like muſtard ſeed, affording a black coarſe flour, which is ſeldom eaten but in times of ſcarcity. This grain ſeems peculiar to the upper country of the peninſula.

RAJAH. A Hindoo prince.

RAMPART. That part of a fortification on which the guns are placed.

RAJPOOTS. A military tribe of Hindoos, of great pride, aſſuming the honour of being all deſcended

deſcended from kings, which their name implies. They are brave, daring, bloody fellows, and although affecting to be of high caſt, make no ſcruple of eating meat.

REVETTEMENT. A ditch is ſaid to be revetted with ſtone, when the ſcarp and counterſcarp are faced with it, and ſuch facing is called in French a revettement.

ROCKET. A miſſile weapon, conſiſting of an iron tube of about a foot long, and an inch in diameter, fixed to a bamboo rod of ten or twelve feet long. The tube being filled with combuſtible compoſition is ſet fire to, and being directed by the hand, flies like an arrow to the diſtance of upwards of a thouſand yards. Some of the rockets have a chamber, and burſt like a ſhell; others, called ground rockets, have a ſerpentine motion, and on ſtriking the ground, riſe again and bound along till their force be ſpent. The rockets make a great noiſe, and exceedingly annoy the native cavalry in India, who move in great bodies; but are eaſily avoided, or ſeldom take effect againſt our troops, who are formed in lines of great extent and no great depth.—This article is taken from Major Dirom's gloſſary.

ROHILLA. A tribe of Afghans in the northern parts of India, whoſe claim to great antiquity and reputation is rejected by other tribes of Muſſelmans, by whom they are conſidered as of modern, and even of baſe extraction. In point of numbers they are formidable, as they could, if united, bring into the field 60 or 70,000 horſe, but are not connected by any principle of diſcipline or ſubordination. They are eſteemed as ſoldiers, and being mercenaries care little on whoſe ſide they fight. Their character is that of a treacherous ſanguinary tribe, deſpiſing perſonal danger. Politically the Rohillas and Mahrattas have a mutual antipathy, but we ſee them ſerving in the armies of each other.

RUPEE. A coin current all over India, worth about two ſhillings and three-pence ſterling.

SALAAM. A ſalutation univerſal in India, performed by bringing the *right* hand to the forehead; to uſe the left hand in ſalaaming is an inſult.

SANASEE. See Yogee.

SANDAL. An odoriferous wood, with which the bodies of rich Hindoos are burned: it is alſo uſed as a perfume in many caſes, and furniſhes an extenſive article of commerce from India to China. When green the ſandal wood emits no grateful ſmell.

SAREE. The upper and principal garment of Hindoo females. A moſt graceful and majeſtic dreſs. See page 292 of the narrative.

SERAI. See Durumſalla.

SEPOY. A native ſoldier.

SEER. A meaſure equal to, or ſomewhat more than a pint: alſo a weight, leſs than a pound.

SIRDAR. An officer.

SIRKAR. The government. The head of affairs.

STOCKADE. Piles inſerted firmly in the earth, with five or ſix feet above ground, to impede the advance of troops, and for other purpoſes.

SUBEDAR. An officer in our native corps, who, being the oldeſt in a company, may be ſaid to rank as a captain. All European commiſſioned officers command all native commiſſioned officers.

SOUBAH. A province; which is divided into ſirkars, and ſubdivided into purgunnahs. Major Rennell ſays, if he were to apply European names to theſe diviſions and ſubdiviſions, he ſhould call a ſoubah, a kingdom or vice-royalty; a ſirkar, a county; and a purgunnah, a hundred.

SOUBAHDAR

SOUBAHDAR. The governor of a ſoubah.

SURRAFF. A native banker, money changer, and merchant: generally by Europeans called a ſhroff.

SULTAN. A king; Tippoo's title or name: alſo a proper, and not uncommon name among muſſelmans.

TANK. A reſervoir of water.

TANNA. The garriſon of a fort.

TATTOO. A contemptible ſpecies of the horſe.

TAM or TOM. A kind of drum with but one head; ſimilar, we believe, to the tamborin. Exactly the ſame as thoſe to which the dancing girls of Hindooſtan diſplay their agility, we ſee in the hands of the ancient Bacchante; particularly thoſe found in the ruins of Herculaneum. In India it is generally called tam-tam.

TOPE-KHANA. The place of guns; in camp the park of artillery; in garriſon the arſenal of ordnance.

TUMBRIL. A carriage for the gun ammunition.

VAKEEL. See wakeel.

VIRANDA. A balcony generally carried all round a houſe to keep the ſun from the inner apartments; virandas are much uſed for ſitting in of evenings, as the cooleſt part of the houſe.

WAKEEL. An ambaſſador, or envoy.

YEED-GAH. An open place of Mahomedan worſhip. One is deſcribed in page 326. A place of ſacrifice.

YOGEE. Hindoo mendicants, called alſo ſanaſſee.

ZENANA. The place where the ladies reſide: the ſeraglio: alſo the ladies themſelves. Derived from zunan, (the plural of zun) wives or women.

INDEX

TO THE

NAMES of PERSONS that occur in this Work.

A

Abd ul Rizak 316.
Abd ul Khareed 14.
Abd ul Hakeem Khan. See Nawab of Shahnoor.
Abercromby, General Sir Robert 166, 216, 225, 237.
Allumgeer 42, 70, 253, 275, 311, 316, 322. 325, 326, 418, 430, 431.
Ali Adul Shah 274, 316, 320, 325.
Ali 423, 467.
Ameen Sahib 326, 327, 329.
Anacreon 290.
Anderſon, Captain 381.
Anquetil du Perron 277.
Appah Sahib 7, 8, 33, 87, 88, 132, 135, 138.
Arjemund Bannoo 418, 419.
Arrian 324, 440.
Aſſoph Jah 418.
Aſhburner, Mr. 486.
At'har Ali Khan 408.

B

Baillie, Colonel 136, 356.
Baillie, Captain 13.
Barry, Lieutenant 33, 237.
Baldeus 334, 335.
Bala Sahib 88, 106, 130.
Beecher, Mr. 109.
Bee, Lieutenant 27.
Bethune, Lieutenant 15, 157, 158, 237, 387,
Bernier 334, 335.
Boran Shah 315.
Bruce, Lieutenant 9.
Bruce, Major, 108.
Budr ul Zuman Khan 5, 35, 37, 38, 43, 88, 161, 174, 175, 188, 251, 252, 253, 256.
Bunna Bappoo. See Munna Bappoo.
Buſſy, Monſ. 330.

C

Calidas 291.
Churchill, Mr. 335.
Chalmer, Lieutenant 25, 26, 237.
Chinto Punt Furnavees 84.
Chinto Punt Dada 87.
Chaucer 290.
Chinga Sahib 310, 329, 330.
Coſmo, St. 393, 399.
Cornwallis, Marquis 43, 67, 72, 73, 100, 226, 443, *et ſeq.*
Cruſo, Mr. 2, 43, 102, 131, 147, 224, 226, 246, 251, 255.

D

Dalrymple, Mr. iii. 8.
Damiano, Saint 393.
Devaynes, Mr. ii.
Dirom, Major 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 84, 87, 97, 99, 140, 147, 148, 157, 162, 163, 167, 202, 208, 464, 466, 471.

Doolan, Lieutenant 23, 131, 152, 155, 157, 237, 386.
Doolan, Lieutenant John 28.
Dow, Colonel 184, 240, 248, 354, 415, 419, 420, 421.
Dowlut Row Goorpara 88, 252.
Dryſdale, Lieutenant 144.
Drake, Mr. 109, 124.
Du Boigne, General 121.

E

Ebn'l Motezz 290.
Eckojee 274.
Emmitt, Lieutenant ii. iii. 8, 131, 159, 180, 181, 182, 184, 186, 191, 205, 206, 210, 221, 264, 303, 367.
Euſebius 290.
Evans, Mr. See Mr. Yvon.
Ezekiel 290.

F

Facey, Major 14, 24.
Field, Lieutenant 23, 24, 166, 174.
Fildes, Mr. 174.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant 19.
Florentine, Signor 118.
Floyd, Colonel, 150, 151, 200.
Forſter, Lieutenant 4, 6, 19, 27, 137, 386.
Frederick, Colonel 7, 16, 17, 19, 26, 33, 34, 39, 88, 180, 237, 376, 414.
Frederic, Cæſar 182, 183, 186.
Fryer, Mr. 96.
Futty Sing Gykawur 340, 343.

G

Gerlines, Monſieur 116, 117, 119, 174, 178, 389, 390.
Goddard, General 67.
Gorman, Lieutenant 50, 166.
Gopal Punt 84.
Gowdie, Major 146.
Gilkie, Lieutenant 149.
Grœvius 290.

H

Hamilton, Mr. 56.
Hamilton, Sir William 393.
Hancarville, Mr. 395.
Hanway, Mr. 124, 213, 289, 420.
Harding, Lieutenant 101.
Harvey, Mr. 224, 367, 370.
Hajee Burra Sahib 315.
Hajee, Mackaë 308.
Haſtings, Mr. 42.
Hay, Lieutenant 33.
Heath, Lieutenant 105.
Herbelot, Monſ. 290, 335, 336.
Heſſiod 290.
Hillary, Dr. 124, 285.
Hodges, Mr. 305, 418, 419.
Homer 290, 396.
Hunter, Mr. ii.
Hunter, Dr. 491.
Hurry Punt 99, 100, 104, 167, 226, 308, 449, *et ſeq.*
Hurraba Appah 87.
Hurry Punt Tantea 84.
Hyder Ally 72, 108, 109, 117, 128, 202, 244, 435, 467, *et ſeq.*

I

Ibrahim Padſhah 311, 312, 324, 325.
Ince, Lieutenant 8.

J

Jehanjeer 483 to 490.
Jones, Sir William 58, 140, 290, 291, 399, 422.
John, St. the Baptiſt 366.
Johnſon, Lieutenant 8, 25, 225, 255.
Junnabah 88.

K

Kambukſh 316.
Kennaway, Sir John 443, *et ſeq.*
Ker, Col. 46.

Ker, Lieutenant 10, 19.
Killehdar of Barramootee 344.
——— Herroor 213.
——— Hooly Honore 150, 207.
——— Hurry Hal 52, 188.
——— Hoofdroog 214, 217, 218, 219.
——— Rana Bednore 57, 239.
——— Raidroog 106.
——— Simoga 161, 187, 188, 251.
——— Nundydroog 146.
Kirkpatrick, Captain 185, 186.
Kifen Row 87.
Kifhendeo 183.
Kumr ul deen 170, 172.
Kuffahah 88.
Knight, Mr. 393, 488, 490, 491.

L

Laurifton, Lieutenant 23, 24, 144, 155, 158, 237.
Law, Mr. 69.
Little, Captain 1, 3, 6, 7, 17, 18, 23, 38, 87, 102, 105, 128, 143, 144, 150, 153 to 161, 188, 216, 237, 386.
Little, Mr. 31, 32, 50, 105, 115, 123, 124, 166, 169, 173, 174.
Linnæus 439.
Lock, Lieutenant 144, 145.
Locke, Mr. 423.
Lonfdale, Lieutenant 5, 6, 18, 386.
Lucretius 58.

M

Macdonald, Captain 1, 4, 5, 23, 24, 25, 106, 109, 169, 170, 173.
Macdonald, Lieutenant 169, 173.
Mahmood I. 336, 354.
Mahomed 256, 317, 328, 423, 467, *et feq.*
Mahadeo 264, 350.
Madajee Scindia 120, 121, 340, 366, 432, 433, 434, 438.
Maurice, Mr, 54, 56, 304, 324, 346, 350, 351, 352, 417, 419.
Maloonee Hubeeb Allah 332.
Malet, Sir Charles iv. 48, 340, 347, 363, 364, 366, 367, 449, *et feq.*
Matthew, Saint 366.
Mathews, General 171.
Mathews, Lieutenant 200.
Macleur, Lieutenant 8, 9.
Martial 356.
Maldeo 324.
Maxwell, Lieutenant 5, 6, 18, 257, 386.
Medows, General Sir William 98, 100, 146, 387, 429.
Meehaput Row 88.
Meer Jumla 274.
Moomtaz Zumanee 419.
Montague, Lady M. W. 290.
Moodajee Boonfla 431, 432.
Moedeen Khan. See Killehdar of Simoga.
Moedeen Khan Juman 161, 187, 188.
Moorah Row 252.
Montaigne, Monf. 56, 290.
Mofes 115, 466.
Moore, Dr. 59.
Moor, Lieutenant 19, 101, 106, 155, 156, 157, 166.
Mohabut Jung 332.
Morgan, Mr. 486.
Munna Bappoo Mendla 88, 133, 377.
Muftapha Khan 274.

N

Nadir Shah 245.
Nana Furnaveefe 250, 339, 434, 438.
Nawab of Shahnoor 242 to 249, 326.
Nizam, the 117, 118, 119, 177, 180, 226, 430, 443, *et feq.*
Noor Mahal 485.

O

Orme, Mr. 9, 10, 43, 46, 47, 86, 95, 96, 184, 245, 253, 254, 261, 275, 307, 335, 355, 389, 420.

P

Page, Mr. 369.
Peſhwa, the 9, 24, 88, 240, 250, 366, 431, 433, 434, 438, 449, *et ſeq.*
Pickett, Captain 8.
Pliny 324, 435.
Powney, Lieutenant 50.
Price, Lieutenant 5, 24, 25, 32, 39, 141, 237.
Purſeram Bhow 1, 3, 7, 15, 17, 19, 33, 37, 72, 81, 88, 89, 98, 99, 104, 133, 147, 152, 160, 161, 163, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 226, 227, 228, 230, 268, 340, 376, 388, 389, 434, 435, 438.

R

Rae, Lieutenant 101, 102, 106, 173, 175, 191, 221, 237, 310, 347, 361 367, 370.
Ragobah 339.
Ragojee Angria 8, 9.
Ragonauth Row 42, 88, 106, 107, 130, 138, 252, 377.
Ragoo Hurry 88.
Rajah of Coorg 181.
——— Harpoonelly 108, 134.
——— Goojunderghur 88.
——— Panella 12, 14.
Ram Rajah 183, 275, 324, 430, 432.
Raſter 302, 339, 434, 435.
Raynal, Abbé 355, 356, 374, 376, 400, 402.
Rennell, Major ii. 13, 43, 46, 64, 108, 138, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 196, 261, 339, 365, 380, 421, 431, 434, 471.
Renaudot 352, 353.
Reynolds, Captain 43, 418.
Reza Sahib 157, 162, 189.
Richardſon, Mr. 328, 337, 491.
Richardſon, Captain 109.
Riddell, Captain 8, 19, 48, 50, 71, 100, 144, 173, 239, 258.
Robarts, Mr. 135.
Robertſon, Dr. 66, 435.
Roe, Sir Thomas 389, 482, 483, 485.
Roſs, Lieutenant 5, 19, 50, 144, 155, 157, 237.

S

Sahojee 430.
Sambajee 430.
Sahoo Booſla 274.
Sartorious, Major 8, 13, 19, 34, 44, 46, 47, 241.
Scott, Captain 76.
Seeva 55, 350.
Sevajee 9, 46, 47, 254, 274, 389, 430.
Seetapah Gawaree 226.
Seneca 356.
Sikunder 322, 325.
Sikunder Jah 98.
Siddee Coſſim 9.
Sinclair, Mr. 3, 20.
Shah Jehan 389, 419.
Shah Nawaz 326.
Shah Inſhah 315.
Shacke Mahomed Sooraj ul deen 268.
Shakeſpeare 290.
Soorabjee 385.
Soorabjee Muncherjee 382.
Sonnerat, Monſ. 54.
Sooraj ul Dowla 332.
Stuart, Mr. 370.
Stuart, Lieutenant 8, 20, 37.
Strabo 324.
Sultan Mauzum 42, 255, 261.
Sultan Mahmood Shah 317, 318, 326.
Sund ul Moolk 316, 324.
Suffrien, Monſ. 109.

T

Tacitus 58, 399.
Taj Sultan 315.
Taſſo 290.
Tavernier, Monſieur 59, 124, 176, 182, 184, 248, 283, 289, 333, 334, 352, 374, 383, 417, 419.

Theve-

Thevenot, Monſ. 335.
Timour 70, 121, 470.
Timour Shah 473.
Tippoo 1, 15, 42, 60, 72, 97, 103, 108, 118, 119, 150, 151, 174, 177, 183, 187, 189, 194 to 203, 228, 242, 244, 247, 256, 443, *et ſeq.* 465 *et ſeq.*
Thompſon, Captain 1, 5, 148, 160.
Tuckojee Holkar 339, 433.
Twiſs, Mr. 105, 124, 132, 173, 175, 191, 227, 234, 236, 239, 255.
Tychſe, Profeſſor 473, 475, 482, 483, 491.
Tydd, Captain 28.

V

Vathek Caliph 289, 292.

U

Ubbee Sahib 320.
Uhthoff, Mr. iv. 2, 216, 217, 222, 224, 225, 238, 253, 256, 258, 265, 320, 347, 363, 367, 411.

W

Waddington, Colonel 33.
Wales, Mr. 437, 438.
Ward, Mr. 23.
Welch, Captain 74.
Weſt, Lieutenant 148.
White, Dr. 493.
Williams, Mr. 285.
Winkleman, Abbé 290.
Wynne, Lieutenant 6, 35, 237.

Y

Yvon, Mr. 24, 25, 26, 84, 117, 237, 389.
Yvon, Mrs. 117.

Z

Zoran Sultan 314, 315.
Zulficar Khan 275.

INDEX

To CITIES, FORTS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, and RIVERS, Deſcribed or Noticed in this Work.

Rivers in Italics—Kingdoms or States in Capitals.

A

Aarbyengh 226.
Aarkeera 337.
Adjampoor 173, 212.
Agra 418, 430, 433.
Ahmednuggur 138, 273.
Akhlooſs 342.
Allputtna 182, 185, 186.
Ambah 2.—ghaut 11.
Aminboy 45.
Amrawottee 345.
Anjangow 345.
Anjenga 403, 425.
Annagoondy 181 to 188, 246, 273, 275, 286, 324.
Annantpoor 171, 212.
ARABIA 95, 296, 364.
Arcot 420.
Arnee 114, 236, 237.
Athens 396.
Attoorna 343.

B

Baba Boden hills 121.
Baboordy 346.
Badamy 26, 42, 243.
Baderooſelly 208.
Bagwarry 251, 261.
Balhary 251.
Balownee 338.
Banares 389, 407.
Bangalore 42, 73, 97, 180, 200, 254, 305, 463, 471.
Bankapoor 42, 50, 51, 243, 246, 250.
Barbadoes 124, 285.
Baramootee 344, 345.
Barooch 437, 470.
Baugoor 53, 60, 222.
Bawanchee 338.
BEDER 138.
Bednore 109, 121, 169, 170, 171, 274, 275, 470.
Beergeer 51.
Beemah River 300, 339, 363.
Beetgarry 45, 258.
BEHAR 273.
Beird 267.
Bejapoor 138, 181, 273, 275, 310 to 336, 363.
——— *nulla* 337.
Belgom 26.
Belgoor 62, 213.
Bellooree 204.
Bellowry 45.
Belloor 71.
Belſur 348.
Bendwaree 266.
Bendighery 50.
BENGAL 67, 68, 69, 70, bay of 300, 472.
BERAR 138.
Bijnuggur. See Annagoondy.
Binkapoor 152, 173, 210.

Binkoonelly 204, 205.
Boodehal 62.
Booblaad 337.
Borneo 375.
Boor River 337.
Bombay, 103, 196, 270, 306, 370, 379, 499.
Budra River 121, 148, 152, 154, 171, 208, 210, 211.
Burchee 307.
Buſſwaputtun 114, 173.

C

CAARTINAAD 436.
Cadona 10.
Calcutta 196, 409, 412.
Caloor 3.
Cambay 59, 335, 353.
CANARA 184, 245, 272 to 299.
Cannanore 216, 225.
CANDAHAR 95, 419.
Cannouge 324, 354.
Canton 380, 427.
Cankanelly 97.
Candeiſh 13, 433.
Capooly 368.
Carranjoura 10.
Caraſgee 337, 338.
Carrattee 345.
CARNATIC 138, 260, 301.
Carrar 47.
Carroor 52, 236.
Carwar 255, 307.
Catee 344.
Cavery River 97, 208, 273.
Cenapattan 97.
Chittledroog 50, 53, 105, 126, 127, 128, 129, 135, 136, 140, 167, 275.
Changery 53, 136, 137, 138, 167.
CHINA 133, 331, 356.
Chickowrie 14, 40.
Chicklehooly 64.
Chinal 301.
Chinchnee 267.
Chundery 324.
Chunderghery 275.
Chundra 47.
Chook 368, 369.
Coompta 2.
Coomlapoor 184, 185, 186.
Coompſey 171.
Coorſee 268, 309.
COOTIOOT 436.
Coondallah 366.
Comorin, Cape 261, 424.
Cochin 274, 408, 423.
Comarnally 204.
Cottonara 435.
Conſtantinople 360.
Conjeveram 274.
Cuddapah 274.
Cutch 335.
Culwa 369.
Curmela 10.

D

Dabul 334.
Dacca 420.
Danwar 13.
Darwar 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17 to 43, 49, 189, 258, 259.
Dalowrie 361.
DECCAN 138, 273, 324.
Deevgarry 51, 242.
Delhi 244, 408, 433.
Deo 334.
Dewalhutty 45, 48.
Dindegul 200.
Doodwar 15, 45, 258.
DOOAB 187.
Dooridroog 100, 101, 102, 189.
Doodgunga River 47.
Dublin 196.
Dunderguttee 141.

Edinburgh 196.
Edoor 2.
Edghir 339.
Ekverah 438.
Elephanta 114, 366, 437.
Eminure 52.
ENGLAND 146, 171, 196.
Erroor 104.

F

Futtehabad 42, 43.
Futtehpet 169, 172.

G

Gadjnoor 154, 162, 189, 289.
Ganges River 248, 324.
Ganjam 273.
Ghilan 213.
Ginjee 274, 275.
Goa 20, 21, 173, 180, 239, 253, 258.
Gocauck 3, 15, 260, 261, 262, 264.
Gohud 433.
Golconda 138, 182, 245, 273.
Goodavery River 339.
Goorgurry 46.
Goonwandeh 273.
Gooty 74, 251, 252.
Gopaulpoor 339, 346.
Gojunderghur 42.
GUDJRAAT 248, 354, 433, 479.
Guntnoor 127.
Gutpurba River 3, 15, 45, 48, 243, 260, 262, 263, 266.
Gwalior 108.

H

Hal Hwollah River 267.
Hamery 114, 242.
Hanſwaree 204, 208.
Hanmapoor 259.
Haugrannee River 301.
Hawkilingera 13.
Harpoonelly 107, 108, 109, 114, 236, 275.
Helliaghery 50.
Henery 8, 9.
Herroor 213.
Herron Caſſey River 15, 45, 262.
Hoobly 41, 50, 239, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256.
Hookrie 14, 259.
Hoolooly 51.
Hooſdroog 53, 181, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218.
Hoonwar 307.
Hooly Honore 121, 141, 143 to 150, 163, 164, 172, 205.
Hooly Hal 64.
Hooleadroog 76, 97.
Hoggree River 62, 104, 218.
Hudghery 136.
Hunmandroog 53, 137.
Hurry Hal 52, 107 to 115, 121, 164, 173, 176 234, 235, 239.
Hutraal 301.
Hutny 301, 302, 306, 307.
Hydrabad 99, 117, 118, 254, 273, 275.

J

Jaegur 2, 9, 10, 180.
——— River 9, 10.
Jalyal 337.
JAPAN 400, 401.
Jejoory 55, 347, 354.
Igly 307.
Imſul 15.
Indore 340.
Inapoor 300, 301.
Ingaly 13.
Joanna 63.
Iſlepoor 47.
Iſpahan 360.
Iſernia 393.
Julgom 345.
Jumnahal 259.
Jumna River 418.
Junglegee 338.

K

Kailkunda 251.
Kamoga 152.
Karnaul 245.
Kaſhmeer 360, 470.
Keelah ghaut 258.
Kennagherry 275.
Kennery 8, 9
Kerpah 274.
Khooſhgul 41, 256, 257, 258.
Koondgul 174, 175.
Konnapoor 258.
Koorgom 13.
Koorg 274.
Koorly 121, 166.
Kriſtna River, 2, 47, 122, 180, 244, 259, 268, 269, 360, 363, 424.
Kurrah River 344, 345, 346, 361.
Kurry Cup 259.
Kunkoopy 128.

Lacadives 403.
LAHORE 470.
Lar 124.
Lazoorna 343.
Lookary 52.
Loony 345, 362.
London 196, 340, 365, 380.
Lowvolah 10.
Lucwaree 342.

M

Madraſs 57.
Maddoor River 75, 76, 97.
Madura 274.
Madagaſcar 375.
Magre 76, 77, 463.
Mahim 370.
Malgaum 2.
Malcoomby 341.
MALABAR 273.
Malwa 324, 433.
Manowly 3, 15.
Manowly baree 14, 15, 243, 259, 264.
Mangalore 121, 469.
Maſuliputtun 122, 262.
Mauzuffernugger 43.
Maun River 338.
Meritch 2, 225 363, 435.
MERHAT 273.
Mereud 345.
Miconda 125, 135, 176, 177, 256.
Milgotta 72.
Mooriſhwar 346, 347.
Moota River 363, 364.
Moola River 363.
Moota Moola River 363.
Moorſhedabad 331, 470.
Moorgoor 15, 259.
Mooradpoor 10.
Moota Bednore 241.
Mulkamarroor 106, 130.
Mullaad 345.
Mullurghur 362.
Mungleweera 338.
Mundoo 324.
Mulkapoor 12.
Mulpurba River 3, 16, 45, 48, 258, 259, 300.
Muſiris 435.
Myſore 127, 274, 275, 467.

N

Natoly 10.
Nargoond 175.
Naronpet 306.
Nagpoor 431.
Naſooree 15, 48.
Naſerabad 42, 43.
Naugmungul 71, 74, 75.
NARSINGA 273.
Narrondroog 74.
Nerbudda River 114, 138, 437.
Nera River 342.

Nerinda 3.
NEPAL 331.
Nizgul 100.
Nimonee 338.
Nootka 291.
Noulgoond 175.
Nundydroog 146.

O

Old woman's iſland 8.
Oochingadroog 53, 108, 135, 138.
Ootradroog 76, 97, 107.
Oorſung 308.
Ootgee 338.
Omla 362.
ORISSA 138, 273, 430.
Ormus 383.
OUDEYPOOR 183.
Ougeen 340, 433.
Owde 324.

P

Paangul 118, 121, 180.
Padſhahpoor 15, 264.
Palibothra 324.
Panella 12, 13.
Panwell 369.
Pawanghur 13.
Penckonda 274.
PERSIA 95, 364, 365.
PERU 290.
Piſſaury 361.
Poona 181, 207, 239, 339, 340, 360 to 366, 431.
Poonadur 348, 365.
Punderpoor 308, 339, 340.

Q

Quatulla 361.
Quern River 47.

R

Rachore 306.
Raibaug 3, 181, 266, 267.
Rajwarry 347.
Rajahmundeg 237.
Raidroog 74, 105, 106, 174.
Ramgurry 53, 136, 237.
Rana Bednore 51, 114, 239.
Raree 342.
Reera 342.
Rutneghery 104.
Rungundroog 53, 227.

S

Saderhilly 136.
Saddle garralage 47.
Salſet 369, 370, 441.
Salgur 338.
Sangolee 45, 48.
Sanſworee 355.
Santa Bednore 233.
Sattara 46, 47, 48, 432.
Sattimungul 150.
Savendroog 76, 77, 78, 97, 146, 189.
Seergurry 126.
Seringham 355.
Seringapatam 119, 180, 208, 254, 467, 468, 469.
Sera 74, 103, 104, 127, 130, 180, 254.
Shahnoor 42, 43, 242, 243, 244, 245, 250.
Shevagunga 97.
Siacole 273.
Signapoor 3.
Simoga 133, 149, 154, 160 to 165, 171, 181, 189, 208.
Sion 370.
Sooleekeera 138.
Soomnaat 335, 336, 354.
Soonda 275.
Sultan Pettah 75.
Sungum Seer 2, 19.
Sunſur 343, 344.
Surat 225, 254, 306, 356.
Surrattee 342.
Surgom 47.
Surrubwarree 343.
Straſburg 59.

T

Tajgom 255, 300, 363, 346.
Tangree 301.
Tanjore 274, 275.
Tanna 369, 370.

Tarda 362.
Tarrakeera 211, 212.
Teekotta. See Oorſung.
Tellicherry 57, 211.
Tellecotta 274.
TELINGA 273, 275.
Toorvee 316.
Toorkunhully 169.
Toorvekeera 64, 71.
Tourna ghaut 47, 48.
Toom River 121, 148, 154, 158, 163, 171, 208, 210.
Toombudra River 50, 52, 121, 122, 131, 141, 166, 180, 181, 184, 185, 191, 204, 245, 273, 300.
Tulkh 127.
Tulgom 336.
Tulſung 308.
TRAVANCORE 274.
Tritchenopoly 274, 275.

V

Vellore 26.

W

Waggas 345.
Waggas Poor 362.
Warnah River 300.
Warree 343.
Wangee 343.
Wollah River 51, 242.
Wuttee 362.

Y

Yadghurry 46.

INDEX

TO

OCCURRENCES, &c. noticed in this Work.

A

Allowances of the army in India inadequate 67 to 71, 343.

Anecdotes of the court of Hydrabad 117, 118, 119.

Animal magnetiſm 389.

B

Bandjarrahs, particulars of, 131, 132, 296, ——— ſuperſtitious practice of 212.

Banian tree 227, 437 to 441.

Baſkets for croſſing rivers, how conſtructed, 122.

Batts, enormous, 63, 441.

Bramins, their pride, 99; circumſpection 139; miſhap of 166; its ſuppoſed conſequences 167, 168; their avarice 170, 175; credulity 176, 177; curioſity 208, 369; ſuperſtition 340, 414.

Baya, account of that curious little bird 406, 407, 408.

Beetel, univerſally uſed in India 373, 374, 375.

C

Canareeſe, a curious ſpecies of worſhip among them, 53 to 58; their method of making paper 112; funeral ceremony 211, 212; hiſtorical ſketches of 271, 272, 273; their language 275, 437; writing 277; produce of their country 277, 278, 279, 280; ſkill in phyſic 281; ſurgery 282; incidental diſeaſes 285; their architectural knowledge 286, 303, 304, 305; ſkill in muſic and poetry ib.; their domeſtic concernments 287, 288; female ornaments 288, 289, 290, 296, 297; dreſs 292, 293; temperature of the climate 298.

Cataract on the Gut Purba river 263.

Caſualties, table of among the officers of the detachment 237.

Coins of Tippoo, &c. tranſlated 463 *et ſeq.*

Columns of ſingle ſtones 60, 75, 233.

Cave, a new one, ſimilar to the excavations on Elephanta 438.

Cheſs, originated in India, 140.

Chineſe females, curious practice of 291.

Cocoa-nut tree, ſome account of the various uſes to which it is applied 402 to 406.

D

Dancing girls, particulars of, 29, 30, 59, 349 to 360.

Drill plough 341.

Diſtreſs of the Britiſh army 73, 201.

——— Bhow's army 216, 226, 229, 230.

E

Europeans in the country armies, how ſituated, 116, 117, 120, 121.

G

Ghauts, their elevation, &c. 11, 261, 367.

Geography of India, greatly improved, 180.

Grain,

Grain, prices of in various parts of Tippoo's and the Mahratta country, 232.
Gum arabic, abounding in the Peninſula, 113.
Guns, large ones deſcribed, 103, 137, 322, 323, 420, 421, 422.
———curious ones with the Bhow 78.
Guinea worm, a common complaint 123; cure for 124.

H

Hail ſtorm 264.
Hill forts, their ſtrength, &c. 101, 102, 129, 137, 214.
Hindoos, auſterities practiſed by them, 56, 133, 134, 411 to 418; their mythology ſtill obſcure, 270.

I

Indigo and ſugar, an infant plantation of on Salſet, 441, 442.

J

Jews, in India, &c. 132.

L

Languages, Eaſtern, how encouraged by the Eaſt India Company, 425.
Languages, of the Peninſula, conſidered 424 to 430.
Lingam, that worſhip enquired into 392 to 402.

M

Malabars, ſome of their cuſtoms noticed, 57, 293 to 296.
Mahrattas, their jealouſy of viſitors 13, 241; method of beſieging 30; inactivity 32; depredations in an enemy's country 52, 141; method of marching 70, 80, 81; encamping, with a deſcription of the Bhow's camp 82 to 86; ſubordination 87, 88, 104; ſkill as horſemen and farriers 89 to 95; method of going rounds in their forts 123; careleſſneſs 129; not a ſanguinary people 143; reaſon for their reluctance in charging 204; Lord Cornwallis's preſent to their Sirkar 226; travelling in their country 240; diviſion of their territories 339; hiſtorical, &c. particulars 430 to 434; their language 436.
Mechanics, Indian, their ſkill and ſimplicity in workmanſhip 93.
Muſſelmans, prone to women 249; their intolerance 255, 388; decay of their faith 256; poverty and pride ibid; theological tenets 327, 328, 422; indolence 268; extravagance and oſtentation 419.

N

Nizam's troops, their equipments and diſcipline 98, 99.

P

Pagodas, indecently ornamented 58, 115, 264.
Paper, how manufactured in Tippoo's country 112.
Parſees, particulars of, 296, 379 to 385.
Prejudices of the natives of India againſt the Engliſh 391.

R

Rivers, ſudden ſwell of, 48, 124, 267; how croſſed 122.
Robbers, their expertneſs, 205, 206, 207, 362.

S

Salt, how procured in Tippoo's country, 61, 62.
Sepoys, their hard duties 64, 65; unneceſſarily

ſo

ſo to Bombay ſepoys 66, 67; inadequate number of ſubalterns to the corps 385, 386, 387.

T

Time, how meaſured in Tippoo's country 130.
Treaties of alliance and friendſhip, preparatory to the late war and peace 441 to 462.

V

Viſitings, ettiquette of 240, 378.

W

Whirlwinds, frequent in the upper country 49.
Weighing againſt gold, practiſed by great men in India 389.

INDEX

INDEX

To the PLATES.

1. Map to face ..... page 1
2. View of Darwar 39
3. ——— Chittledroog 129
4. Plan of the action of the 29th of December, 1791 159
5. Inſcription on a gun in Bejapoor 322
6. Tippoo's Coins—Plate I. 465
7. ——————Plate II. 473
8. Zodiac rupees 487

ERRATA

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Page 108—Harpoonelly, the capital of the diſtrict of that name, is ſaid to be in that part of the conquered territory retained by the Mahrattas: this is an error, which Major Rennell's communication of materials has enabled us to correct in our map, where Harpoonelly is placed in its proper ſituation.

Note to page 108—The account of the capture of Gwalior, ſaid to be *copied* into Major Rennell's Memoir, was originally publiſhed by him, as an appendage to the plate, alſo publiſhed by him.

Page 218, line 7—For Hoordroog, read Hooſdroog.

Page 236—We omitted mentioning that while at Hoobly, ſome gentlemen arrived there from the Bhow's army, who reported that the diſtreſſes which we have related, were exceeded by the ſcarcity that prevailed for two days following, during which grain had riſen to a ſtill more enormous price: but a large convoy of Bandjarrahs arriving, relieved their immediate neceſſities, and enabled the army to reach the Toombudra in four or five marches; when, being in their own country, the troops and followers could eaſily diſperſe, for the purpoſe of procuring ſubſiſtence. The mutual depredations did not continue with ſo much rancour for the laſt two or three marches.

Page 262—Ellicott ſays the *fall of Niagara is 150 feet: the difference of levels of the* two lakes about 300.

Page 270, line 19—For gooddeſs read goddeſs.

Page 380—The tonnage of the port of London, by an error in our authority, which being a periodical publication we cannot refer to, is erroneouſly ſtated, by being taken for a wrong year, namely 1732 for 1792: it amounts now to upwards of 350,000 tons.

Page 384, lines 19, 20—For groves, read grooves.

Page 389—The embaſſy mentioned in Note V. was from James I. to Jehangeer.

Page 8, line 13—For Henery read Kenery.

Page 13, line 19—For map of the Peninſula read map of Hindooſtan.

FINIS.

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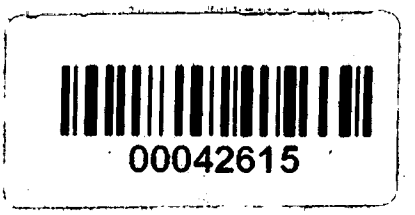
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